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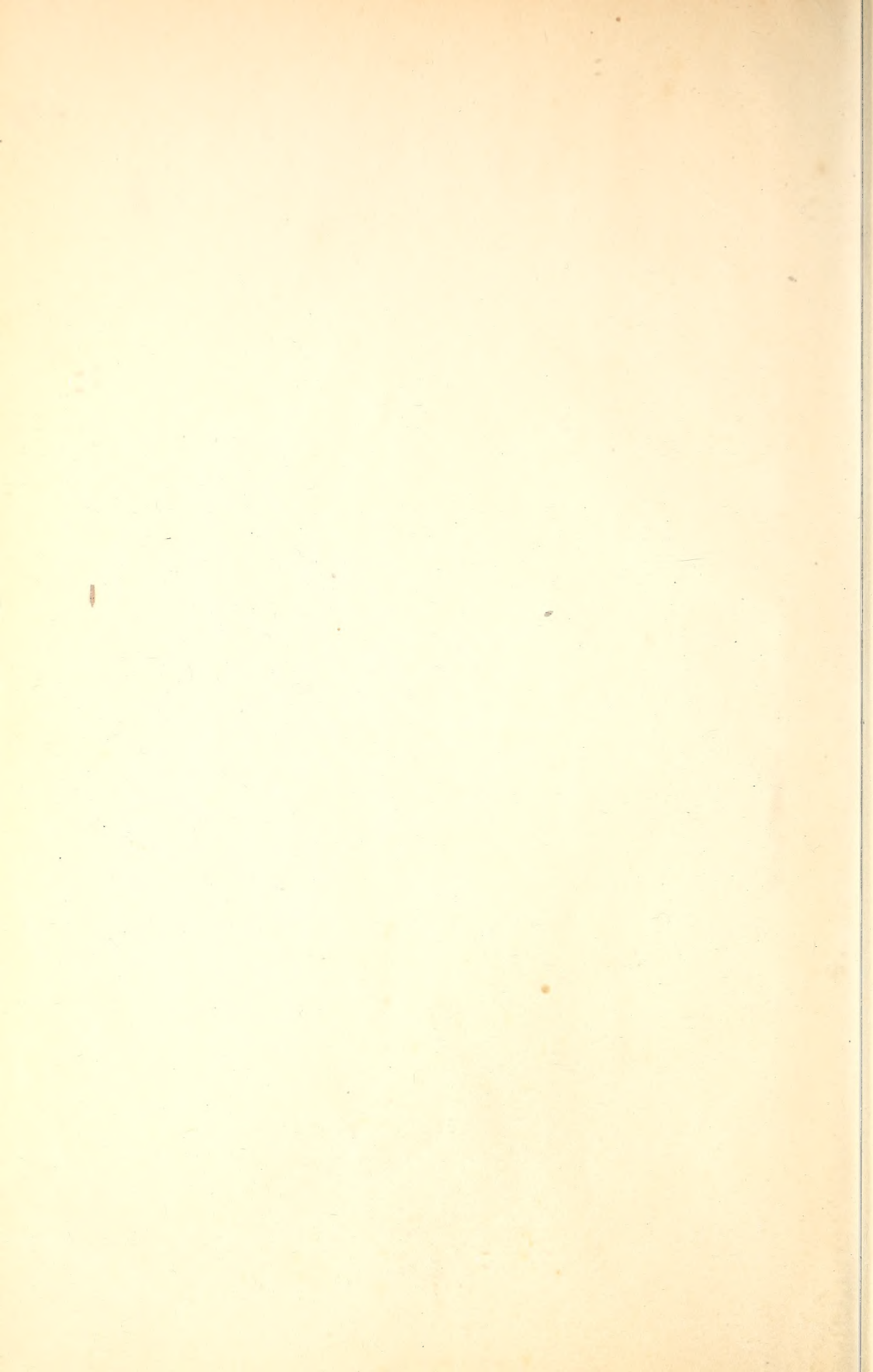


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HISTORY
OF
NEW HAVEN COUNTY,
CONNECTICUT.

Edited by
J. L. ROCKEY,
Assisted by a corps of writers.

In two volumes, Illustrated.

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK:
W. W. PRESTON & CO.

1892.

Press of J. Henry Probst,
36 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

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The preparation of this History of New Haven County was begun more than two years ago, work on it having been assiduously prosecuted since October, 1889. The magnitude of the undertaking has been much greater than was contemplated, and the volume of matter has far exceeded the limit originally set by the publishers. It has been found necessary, after the book had been sold, in order to properly embrace these hundreds of additional pages, to bind it in two handsome volumes instead of one, as purposed and agreed with the subscribers. These changes have been made at an expenditure of several thousand dollars—apparently a loss to the publishers, but clearly a gain to their patrons. They feel that they have been somewhat compensated for this extra outlay by the appreciative support they have received, in spite of many adverse circumstances. The publication, in 1886, of a voluminous and exhaustive history of the city of New Haven so fully supplied the demand in that locality for such a local work that no patronage was there solicited or received for this book. In the city of Waterbury, also, a comprehensive history is being prepared by careful and competent writers, which will afford the people of that section of the county a vast fund of information upon such local matters as will most interest them. Naturally, that prospective work limited the patronage for our book, in that town. Very properly, then, since the histories of these localities have recently been so fully recorded elsewhere, and a sense of obligation does not demand their repetition by us, the narratives of these two towns are not here given in detail. But complete outline histories of them have instead been prepared, wherein may be found all the salient features of the events connected with them since their settlement. We believe that this arrangement will be generally satisfactory to the citizens of the county, as it has permitted us to write the accounts of other towns, with much greater attention to details, so that a very good knowledge of their affairs and relation to the body corporate can be obtained. In general, these narratives are far more comprehensive and finished than anything heretofore published; and in several instances they are the only accounts of the kind, being the results of original investigations by the compilers of this book. A number of these are citizens of the county, and being men of excellent character, their accounts of the local history of their respective towns may be accepted as based upon the facts of the subjects treated.

Notwithstanding the extended limits given us by the publishers, we have been obliged by the vast expanse of the territory embraced and the abundance of its historical matter, to confine ourselves, in most cases, to the simple record of events. Plainness of statement and brevity of style have been conspicuously kept in view, and there has been but little attempt at embellishment. The compilers have endeavored to perform their work impartially, and to give every interest a proper representation. They have sought to avoid the favoritism often seen in works of this nature, and which so greatly detracts from their value. The rich and the poor, the lowly and the exalted, the humble toiler and the prosperous employer, have alike received creditable mention for what they have done. This is proper; this is just. The true history of any country is the simple recital of the deeds of its citizens. Each one in his own sphere is a useful factor in the body politic, and however diverse their interests one is the complement of the other in forming the harmonious whole. But in a work of this nature there is no such thing as absolute perfection. No doubt this book contains mistakes of statements and errors of judgment, as well as the works of others who have heretofore gleaned in this extensive field. We claim, however, credit for an honest intention to make our book as nearly as possible authentic in all things. To that end we have not only compiled from the published works of others and examined much manuscript matter, using diligent effort to verify the same, and spending many months in careful personal investigations, but we visited every part of the county, and in every locality consulted many citizens of worth in every department of life, who were reputed to possess knowledge of this nature. We thus called on at least three thousand of the most progressive people of the county, and these pages contain to a large extent what was learned from them.

It is proper here to acknowledge our gratitude toward all who have so kindly aided us. Without their intelligent and generous assistance we should have failed in our purpose to make this a valuable, popular work; with the help given us we have striven modestly to perform this task, beset by so many discouraging obstacles, and cherish the hope that every reader of this book may derive much pleasure and satisfaction from the perusal and contemplation of its pages.

J. L. ROCKEY.

NEW YORK, March 28th, 1892.

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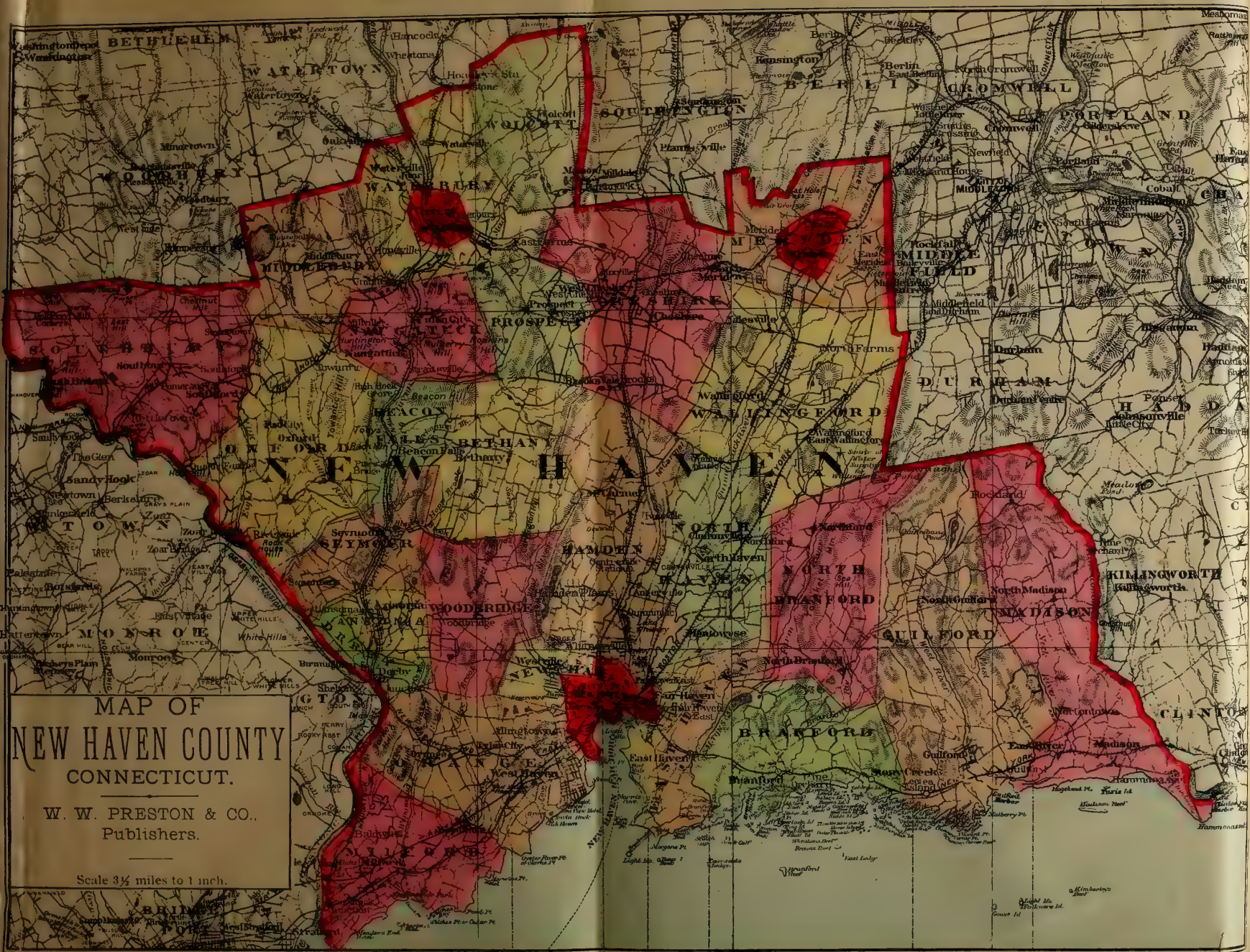
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MAP OF
NEW HAVEN COUNTY
CONNECTICUT.

W. W. PRESTON & CO.,
Publishers.

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HISTORY OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Location and Description.—Natural Features, Topography, Geology, etc.—Discovery.—Claims of the Dutch and English.—Settlements at Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield.—Settlement of Quinnipiac.—Treaties with the Indians.—Organization of Church and Civil Government.—The Jurisdiction of New Haven.—Union of the New England Colonies.—Governor Eaton and his Successors.—The Regicide Judges.—Charter of 1662.—Union of New Haven and Connecticut Colonies.—New Haven County Formed.—Town Organizations.—Cities and Boroughs.—Statistics.—State and County Buildings.—County Commissioners.—The Courts of the County.—Internal Improvements.—General Military Matters.—General Civil List.

NEW HAVEN county was one of the four original counties of the state, created by the general court at Hartford, in May, 1666, the others being the counties of New London, Fairfield and Hartford. It comprised, originally, the towns of Guilford, Branford, New Haven and Milford, the bounds being described as extending from the east side of the former to the west side of the latter. On the south was then, as now, a limit fixed by the waters of Long Island sound, but the northern bounds were vague and undefined. The county included, properly, all the lands ceded by the Indians to the foregoing towns, in the New Haven colony, the remainder of the present area being at that time included in Hartford county. In 1891 New Haven county embraced 26 towns, and was bounded as follows: On the north by the towns of Roxbury, Woodbury, Watertown and Plymouth, in the county of Litchfield; Bristol, Southington and Berlin, in the county of Hartford; on the east by the towns of Middletown, Middlefield, Durham, Killingworth and Clinton, in the county of Middlesex; and on the west by the county of Fairfield, the Housatonic river forming the dividing line. The contiguous western towns, from the south and lying opposite the towns in New Haven, are: Stratford, Huntington, Monroe and Newtown. The shape of the county is irregular, but it is about 26 miles from east to west, and 21 from north to south. From the extreme southeast corner, in Madison, to the extreme northwest point, in Southbury, the distance is

about 35 miles. The area in square miles and acres has never been accurately determined.

The coast line of the county presents many forms of marine aspects, but the principal projections and indentures, from the west, are Milford Point, Milford Harbor, Merwin Point, Savin Rock, New Haven Harbor, Mile Point, Branford Point and Harbor, Stony Creek Harbor, Sachem's Head, Guilford Point and Harbor, and Hammonasset Point. In the same order are small islands, belonging to the county, bearing the names of Charles, off the Milford coast; the Thimble islands, along the East Branford coast; Faulkner's or Falcon island, off the Guilford coast. With but little exception the New Haven shores of the sound are low, and a considerable area is in salt marshes, about three thousand acres being thus classed. The only harbor admitting vessels of large draught is the one at New Haven.

The general slope of the county is toward the sound, into which all the principal streams drop their waters directly or through the agency of larger streams. None of the streams are large, but several are important by reason of the water privileges they afford. These are, mainly, the Quinnipiac* and the Mill rivers, in the central part, and the Naugatuck in the northwestern section. The former is the longest stream. It rises near New Britain, and after flowing south into New Haven county, bends abruptly to the east, below the high lands of the Hanging hills, and thence again flows south into New Haven harbor. For a considerable distance it is a tidal stream, and it has been claimed that the term means "the long water place"—a very proper conception when one looks at the expanse produced on the lower meadows of the Quinnipiac by the tidal flow. Splendid water powers are afforded in the county by this stream at Wallingford, Yalesville and South Meriden. Mill river has a convergent flow toward the Quinnipiac from the north part of Cheshire, draining the second of the upper north and south valleys of the county. In conjunction with the above river it forms the well-known neck of land at the city of New Haven. Its name was derived from the fact that the first mill in the county was erected on it, in the lower part of the present town of Hamden. Higher up, in the same town, are numerous other good mill privileges. The stream is small, but from the nature of the ground it drains is constant. Flowing around the base of West Rock ridge, much as the Mill river does around East Rock, is a smaller stream, flowing from Woodbridge into New Haven and thence into the harbor below Oyster Point. From its course, relative to the first settlement, it was called the West river. Farther west and flowing from the same town, through Orange into Milford, is the Wepowaug, another small mill stream which was very serviceable to the Milford planters.

The Naugatuck is perhaps the most important mill stream in the

* Also spelled Quinnipiack.

county. It flows from Litchfield county, through the towns of Waterbury, Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Seymour, Ansonia and Derby, in which it empties into the Housatonic. In each of these towns it has been utilized to operate vast manufacturing establishments. Its course is also characterized by its picturesque surroundings. The affluent streams have precipitous courses from the hilly lands of the valley, and have also been useful factors in the industrial development of that section.

The Pomperaug is a small stream flowing out of Woodbury into Southbury, where its waters fall into the Housatonic. It is distinguished by the beauty and fertility of the valley through which it courses. The Housatonic is, next to the Connecticut, the longest stream in the state, and drains a large area of country. At the head of tide water, at Birmingham, a little more than a mile above the junction of the Naugatuck, it has been dammed to afford an immense reservoir, from which is obtained power to operate a score of manufacturing establishments. Below this dam the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden.

East of the Quinnipiac the principal streams are the Farm or Stony river of North Branford and East Haven; the Branford river and Stony creek of the town of Branford; and the Menuncatuc* and East rivers of Guilford, all small but not being without use in their respective localities. The Hammonasset river drains the eastern part of Madison, and is part of the eastern boundary between this and Middlesex county.

The county has a large number of brooks and small streams, and several lakes of considerable size. Of these Lake Saltonstall, on the line between East Haven and Branford, is one of the most attractive and best known. Pistapaug lake, at the corner of the towns of Wallingford, North Branford, Guilford and Durham, is a large and attractive sheet of water; and Quassipaugh lake, on the Middlebury and Woodbury line, covers many acres, and has picturesque surroundings. Other small lakes and ponds, in various parts of the county, add to the beauty of a landscape greatly diversified by streams, hills and dales, in addition to the larger areas of valleys and lands of a mountainous nature above noted.

The general topography of the county is varied. With some exception the surface along the coast for several miles inland is level and not elevated more than about forty feet above tide water. But passing northward, a marked increase in the altitude is seen. The country is broken by well defined ridges and high hills, whose trend is generally from the northeast to the southwest. In several towns these hills terminate abruptly and with precipitous faces toward the sea, giving them a striking appearance. The elevation of the principal peaks has been ascertained. The highest point is West Peak of

* Also called West river.

the Hanging hills, at Meriden, which is 1,020 feet, or 886.5 feet higher than the lowest point on Main street. The latter is 133.5 feet above sea level. The altitude of the lower parts of the city of Meriden are thus found to be in the neighborhood of one hundred feet higher than the principal part of New Haven city. Mt. Carmel range terminates in a peak 800 feet high; and still farther south is West Rock, 405 feet high. Two miles to the eastward is the companion, East Rock, 360 feet high. These are the most southerly of the lands whose altitude exceeds several hundred feet, and their bare, trap-rock faces cause them to be marked objects. It is the theory of geologists that in remote ages a mighty upheaval of a volcanic nature forced the red sandstone surface of this section into these ridges and hills.* Where the crust was thinnest or the upheaval more intense, the melted trap rock was forced well to the surface. Subsequently, by glacial action, parts of the sandstone were ground or polished away and carried out into the sea, leaving the harder rock exposed, and giving evidence of the planing action, and leaving some rocks with the abrupt forms we now behold. In this state this range of secondary country extends as far as Middletown, in that direction, where it breaks toward the southwest, and extends in ridges to the places indicated at New Haven and Meriden. In North Branford ends the highest of the Totoket range, smaller spurs continuing into East Haven, and rounding off with Beacon hill and the hills nearer the sound. East the Branford hills encroach well upon the sea. Geologists also think that these intersections by secondary ridges caused the Connecticut river to seek its present channel, and that prior to this upheaval its course from Hartford was down the valley to New Haven city, where, undoubtedly, was the mouth of that stream. The formation of the trap-dikes and ridges, of which the elevations named are a part, formed a barrier which made its further passage impossible, and, in the language of Professor Dana: "In this extremity the river finding a way to the southeastward open before it, made a rush through the narrows at Middletown, and was off for Saybrook, leaving New Haven in the lurch." Doubtless the same agency also modified the course of other streams. It is also owing to that intersection of the primitive formation, by a secondary ridge, that traces of so many different kinds of minerals may be found, and that the conditions of the soil have been so much modified. Nearly all the precious minerals have been found, but few only were so abundant that mining operations paid when an attempt was made to develop them. The only mineral whose development formed an important industry was barytes. That mineral was

* Evidences of an extinct crater in the form of an ash bed of clearly defined outlines appear in a spot several miles north of Meriden, near Mount Lamentation, which may be taken as a strong presumption of the correctness of the theory. It is said that this ash bed is the only one of the kind now found in New England, and is an object of great curiosity to the student of nature.

extensively and profitably mined a number of years in the town of Cheshire.

The county has a large variety of building stones, the red sandstone being the most abundant and most widely distributed. In some localities its qualities are very superior. Limestone is also found; and flag stones are distributed over many parts of the county. In Milford are quarries of green marble, and in Branford, Guilford and Madison superior granite abounds. The Stony Creek granite is also adapted for monumental work. The soil of North Haven, Hamden and some other towns yields material for first-class brick, and the county was rich in other building material. Much of the area was covered with timber, and nearly every variety of deciduous and evergreen growth, common to the eastern section of the Union, was found here. In some localities lumbering was long an important occupation, but the most valuable forests have been cut down, and but little timber land remains. A considerable area is still in woodland, and some of the sandy plains are covered with a barren growth.

The county has a great variety of soil, adapting it for the numerous products of the farmer, gardener and orchardist, and for many years these occupations were the ones which chiefly engaged the attention of the people. In recent years these pursuits have been subordinated to the avocations of the workshop and the factory, and the urban population has far exceeded, in its increase, that of the rural sections. Many farms in the hilly and sandy sections have been allowed to go to waste, and the population of the exclusively farming towns has steadily decreased. The increase of the city population in the past two decades has been very great, causing New Haven county to become, in the number of its inhabitants, in the variety of its interests, and in its accumulated wealth, the leading county in the state.

The first white man to discover the territory now embraced in the county was the Dutch navigator, Captain Adrian Block. In 1614 he made a voyage from New Netherland up the sound and visited the spot where is now New Haven city, to which he gave the name of "Rodenberg" (Red Mount), from the reddish appearance of East Rock, or the Red Rock on the east of the Quinnipiac. He passed on, ascended the Connecticut as high as Hartford, and returning continued his voyage to the upper end of the sound, where Block Island still perpetuates his name. Soon after, the Dutch several times stopped at Quinnipiac or "Rodenberg," with a view of establishing a trading post, but found little to encourage them in taking such a step. The natives were poor and indolent, and there was no prospect for trade. In Branford, however, a Dutch trading house was built in after years. In the main there was nothing in the New Haven section to cause the Dutch to plant a settlement, but upon these early discoveries they later based their claims of the ownership of Connecticut.

In 1620 James I. granted a general patent of New England, which embraced this section. Ten years later the Plymouth colony conveyed the Connecticut region to Robert, Earl of Warwick, and the same year it was confirmed to him by a patent from Charles I. The earl, on March 19th, 1631, in turn executed a patent for a part of this section to Viscount Say and Seal, Lord Robert Brooke, Sir Richard Saltonstall and their associates, among whom were John Hampden and others—all being noble, honorable men. In the same year the land was spied out by Governor Winslow of the Plymouth colony, who named himself the discoverer of the river and the valley of Connecticut. And it was decided to make a settlement at Windsor.

Thus there were two rival claimants to the same territory—the Dutch as discoverers, the English as patentees. In 1633 each effected a lodgment in the state, the Dutch building a fort at Hartford; the English, through William Holmes, of the Plymouth colony, putting up a house at Windsor, a point on the river seven miles north. Naturally there was contention between the two nationalities, each asserting its claim, but in the course of a few years the Dutch yielded, sold their interests to the English, and withdrew from this soil.

In the meantime the English had carried out their plans to occupy the country more completely than their rivals, and hurried on to the scenes of their new homes, undeterred by the hostility of some Indians, who had in 1634 murdered Captains Stone and Norton, with eight men, while they were on the Connecticut river. In 1635 they made preparations to establish settlements at Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, and in the furtherance of this purpose some sixty persons left Massachusetts to take up their abode in those localities. Instead of sailing up the river, they went thither on foot, driving their cattle before them, in the wilderness. The following winter was very severe, and there being a scarcity of food, many suffered from famine. Others, at the risk of losing their lives in the snow and storms, returned to the Plymouth colonists.

But the purpose to found a new state assumed encouraging forms, in spite of these obstacles. In the fall of 1635 John Winthrop, Jr., was appointed governor of the "river Connecticut," by the owners of the Warwick patent, to hold his office for one year, after his arrival at that place. He came to the mouth of the Connecticut, where he built a small fort and named it for his patrons, Say-Brook. The settlers were now assured of greater safety from the Dutch and the Indians, and the subsequent events soon justified the wisdom of such a move, for, in 1636, the Indians besieged the fort. On the 26th of April, 1636, the colonists on the Connecticut held their first court, or general council, at Newtown (Hartford), the meeting being composed of the three settlements named: Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, which was another step toward permanent organization. And when, in the month of June, the same year, Reverend Thomas Hooker and his

assistant, Samuel Stone, with about one hundred people, joined the settlers at Hartford, the force of numbers and the added weight of the character of the settlers were bound to carry it to success. Nothing now appeared to obscure its future but the wily Pequot Indians. They again committed depredations the latter part of 1636, and were so hostile in the spring of 1637 that the court at Hartford determined on war against them May 1st, 1637. Twenty-five days later, under the leadership of the intrepid Captain John Mason, the Indians were attacked at their fort at Mystic (New London), which was destroyed. Six hundred savages were slain, and the remainder were dispersed. Their flight along the coast westward followed. A sachem and a few followers were overtaken in Guilford and beheaded, the act giving name to that point on the sound shore. The rest of the Pequots were brought to a stand in a swamp in Fairfield county. A fierce fight ensued, and July 13th, 1637, the Pequots were so completely defeated that they were thereafter powerless. The pursuit of these fugitive Indians was the means of introducing the English into the New Haven country. Upon the return home of the whites they gave such glowing accounts of the Quinnipiac region that it was determined to further explore it with a view to its settlement by some of the newly arrived emigrants from England at Massachusetts Bay.

Accordingly, early in the month of September, 1637, an exploring party of twenty men, led by Theophilus Eaton, after viewing the Connecticut coast from Rhode Island west, sailed into the harbor of Quinnipiac. The advantages of the situation pleased them, and they determined to secure the country, and on this harbor found a commercial city, in which they could carry out the principles which led them into the New World. Eaton and most of his associates belonged to the company of Puritans which followed Reverend John Davenport to America in the "Hector" and her consort, landing in Boston June 26th, 1637. This company was composed of men of wealth, education and influence, most of them being the old parishioners of Mr. Davenport's St. Stephen's church, Coleman street, London. When he was persecuted on account of his religious belief, they stood by him and resolved to cast their lots with him, even though it involved the sacrifice of position and invited persecution upon themselves. At Boston they were warmly welcomed, and every effort was made to persuade them to settle in the Bay colony. The report of the "famous Mr. Davenport and the opulence of the merchants who accompanied him, gave to this company, in the estimation of the colonists, an unusual value." So strong was the desire that they should remain that the "General Court offered them any place which they should choose."

It appears, however, that all these persuasions were in vain, as most of the Davenport party were not content to become a part of an established community. "It is probable that the motive which had

the greatest influence with the principal men was the desire of being at the head of a new government, modeled both in civil and religious matters agreeably to their own apprehensions. In laying the foundations of a new colony there was a fair probability that they might accommodate all matters of church and commonwealth to their own feelings and sentiments. But in Massachusetts the principal men were fixed in the chief seats of government, which they were likely to keep, and their civil and religious polity was already formed."* It may be, also, that they had some sort of an agreement or compact which prevented them from becoming a part of an established community which, together with other considerations, made them very anxious to become a separate colony. It was determined to make a wise selection of territory, removed from all external influences, but enjoying all natural advantages. The task of selecting it was entrusted to Eaton, who was one of their most experienced and practical business men. After examining the possibilities of the Quinnipiac region Eaton and thirteen of his men set sail for Boston to make their report to the expectant company. The other seven men were first assisted in building a hut, in which they could subsist during the winter and retain possession of the land. It is believed that this humble first habitation in the county stood near a spring which was in the locality of where are now Church and George streets, and was perhaps, quite rude in its appointments. It was tenanted by Joshua Atwater, Francis Brown, Robert Pigg, Thomas Hogg, John Beecher and two others, whose names have not been preserved. It has very properly been supposed that a part of the time of these seven men was occupied in cutting and hewing timbers to build houses the following spring, when they should be joined by the other members of the projected colony. They probably suffered but little hardship during the winter, as there was an abundance of game, and fish and oysters could also be obtained. One of their number, supposed to have been John Beecher, died and was buried at a point about fifty rods east of their hut. In 1750, while the cellar for the stone house at the corner of George and Meadow streets was being dug, his bones were found, after being forgotten many years. It is believed that this John Beecher was the ancestor of the celebrated Beecher family in this country.† The other members of the Davenport company remained in Boston all winter, living in such places as they could find shelter, but presumably keeping up their organization as a company, and perfecting their plans to occupy their new houses, as soon as the season would permit.

Those coming from London in the "Hector" and her consort numbered about fifty adult males and the entire company comprised

* Trumbull.

† What lends color to this belief is the fact that among the company landing at New Haven in April, 1638, was the widow Beecher, with several sons.

about 250 persons. But when, on the 30th of March, 1638, the company left for the Quinnipiac it received many accessions from the Massachusetts colonies, so that there may have been near three hundred persons, and having property aggregating in value about £36,000. After skirting along the coast leisurely for a fortnight the vessel in which they sailed from Boston reached the Quinnipiac harbor, and passed up a small stream, called West creek, long since filled up and now extinct. A landing was effected near a large oak tree which stood where are now George and College streets, when they offered prayer and thanksgiving to God for his mercy in bringing them safely to these shores. A few days later, April 15th, 1638, they observed their first Sabbath here by holding a meeting under this tree. This was also attended by some Indians who had become acquainted with the six men remaining here and were on friendly terms with them. Mr. Davenport preached upon the "Temptations of the wilderness," basing his remarks upon Matthew IV: 1. The occasion was most solemn and impressive, as one can readily imagine. In the afternoon Reverend Peter Prudden preached. He was the leader of the Hereford county people, who had come to Boston in the vessel "James," sailing from Bristol. They came to Quinnipiac with the London company and remained here with them until they could occupy their own plantations at Milford, a year later. Thus was founded the religious commonwealth which became known as the New Haven colony, and from that Sabbath until the present time religious meetings have been regularly held in this county, no circumstances of season or place being allowed to interrupt them.

Not long after this the settlers at Quinnipiac observed a day of fasting and prayer, to prepare them to enter into a solemn compact which they called the "Plantation covenant" and which should provisionally govern them until they should be further incorporated as a church and a state. The terms of the covenant were as follows: "That, as in matters which concern the gathering and ordering of a church, so also in all public offices which concern civil honor—as the choice of magistrates and officers, making and repealing laws, dividing allotments of inheritance, and all things of like nature—they would all of them be ordered by the rules which the Scripture held forth to them." Under this initial government, with the Bible as the sole guide, the affairs of the settlement were administered more than a year and a half.

In the mean time, the site for their future town had been selected and the work of building houses had been pushed actively forward. The plain north of West creek, where lay their pinnace still affording them temporary shelter, was chosen as the place for the home lots. George street was laid out half a mile long parallel with the creek and taken as a base line upon which was described a square, also half a mile long. This was divided by two parallel streets running east

and west, and by two parallel streets running north and south, into nine equal squares. The one in the center was sequestered as a market place and became the celebrated New Haven Green. The other eight squares or quarters, as they were called, were fenced and assigned to settlers for house lots, a number being grouped together, and the size varying according to the number of persons in a family or in proportion to the amount the family had invested in the common stock of the company. Usually these quarters were known by the names of their principal occupants or the principal men to whom they were assigned. The northeast one became known as Governor Eaton's quarter. The north center one was assigned to Robert Newman; the east center to John Davenport; the southeast to George Lamberton; the south center to Thomas Gregson, etc. Around this half mile square were suburban quarters, those on the west side being temporarily occupied by the Yorkshire and Herefordshire people. The half mile square not being sufficient for house lots, two additions were surveyed, the one being southeast of the main plot and extending to the harbor. It was enclosed by the present George, Water, Meadow and State streets. The other addition was on the west side of West creek. All of them were laid out by John Brockett, who apparently was a skillful surveyor, as his angles were nicely made.

Many of the colonists put up large houses, a number of them being two stories high, and "tradition reports that the house of Theophilus Eaton was so large as to have nineteen fire places and that it was lofty as well as large. Davenport's house on the opposite side of the street, is said to have had thirteen fire places."* In this matter of building these colonists laid themselves liable to criticism by the other colonies, and Hubbard, the historian, said: "They laid out too much of their stocks and estates in building of fair and stately houses wherein they at the first outdid the rest of the country." It is supposed that some of these buildings were not completed for several years and as labor and material were cheap the expense may, after all, not have been so great. As an excuse or explanation why this style of building was so general, it may be said that the founders of New Haven were mainly gentlemen and merchants, used to living in superior houses in London and in other parts of England, and having the means at their command, it was quite the proper thing for them to here build "stately" houses, especially when it was their ambition to make this a great commercial town. The failure of this purpose and the necessity which forced them to accept the conditions of a planter's life were after considerations. And it does not appear that the actual farm buildings, later put up, were superior to those in other parts of the state. It should be noted, too, that not all of New Haven's first settlers lived in "stately" houses. Some of those in more moderate circumstances, or those who came later in the season,

* Stiles' History of the Judges.

spent the winter of 1638-9 in huts or habitations which, in these later days, have become popularly known as "dug-outs"—being an excavation on a side hill, covered over with grass upon which a layer of earth has been placed. They insured warmth and a fair degree of comfort, but were not, in any way, "fair and stately."

The settlement received an addition to its numbers, in October, 1638, when some Yorkshire people under the leadership of Ezekiel Rogers, a non-conformist minister of high standing, came to America with a view of becoming a part of the Quinnipiac plantation. After arriving in Massachusetts, and after some of the party had already come to New Haven, Mr. Rogers changed his mind and established himself at Rowley, Mass., to which place, subsequently, some of the Yorkshire people returned. The principal settlers at Quinnipiac were now John Davenport, Samuel Eaton, Theophilus Eaton, David Yale, Thomas Gregson, Matthew Gilbert, John Evance, Stephen Goodyear, William Peck, Robert Newman, Francis Newman, Thomas Fugill, George Lamberton and Ezekiel Cheever. Most of them were reputed wealthy, and had been honored in the old country in social positions to an unusual degree, and were, all in all, in character, greater than those who had previously come to the New World.

In all this period the English lived on the most friendly terms with the Indians, who appeared to be glad to have them in their midst. As has been stated, they were few in number, peaceful and unambitious. Whatever native spirit they may have had was crushed by their fears of the Mohawks and the Pequots, who had completely subjugated the feeble tribes living in the New Haven country, and by exacting frequent tribute had kept them very poor. If they refused or neglected to honor their demands, the Mohawks would sweep down upon them, plundering them at will, and, at times, carried them into captivity. The very cry of "A Mohawk! a Mohawk!" would "cause them to fly like sheep before wolves, without attempting the least resistance."* The Mohawks thereupon would taunt them, crying out in the most terrible manner, in their language: "We are come! we are come to suck your blood!" The presence of the English relieved them of their fears, and did not interfere with their avocations. But Eaton and his associates were too good business men not to know that they ought to have some title to the soil, and, accordingly, made a treaty with the Quinnipiac Indians, whereby they, as original owners, conferred their rights upon the whites—represented by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport. The Indian representatives were the Quinnipiac sachem, Momaugin, and his sister, Shaumpishuh, and four of his chief men. The conveyance was as follows:

"*First.* That Momaugin is the sole sachem of Quinnipiac, and hath absolute and independent power to give, alien, dispose or sell all or any part of the lands of Quinnipiac, and that whatsoever he and his

* Atwater's New Haven Colony.

companions shall now do and conclude shall stand firm and inviolable against all claims and persons whatsoever.

"*Second.* The said sachem and his company, among which there was a squaw sachem called Shaumpishuh, sister to the sachem, remembering and acknowledging the heavy taxes and imminent dangers which they lately felt and feared from the Pequots, Mohawks and other Indians, and observing the safety and ease that other Indians enjoy near the English—of which benefit they have had a comfortable taste already, since the English began to build and to plant at Quinnipiac, which with all thankfulness they now acknowledge—jointly and freely gave and yielded up all their rights, title, and interest to all the lands, rivers, ponds and trees, with all the liberty and appurtenances belonging unto the same in Quinnipiac, to the utmost of their bounds, east, west, north, south, unto Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport and others, the present English planters there, and to their heirs and assigns forever; stipulating only that the said English planters should grant them such portions of ground on the east side of the harbor, towards the fort at the mouth of the river of Connecticut, as might be sufficient for them, being but few in number, to plant in; and that this be under the entire control of the English, subject to such limitations as they might deem fit; and the Indians, moreover, promising not to remove to another part of Quinnipiac without the consent of the English.

"*Third.* The said sachem and company, desiring to hunt and fish within the bounds of Quinnipiac, do hereby covenant and bind themselves not to set traps so as to injure the animals belonging to the English, nor in any way inconvenience them by their hunting.

"*Fourth.* The said sachem and company do hereby covenant and bind themselves that none of them henceforth shall hanker about any of the English houses at the time when they meet for public worship of God; nor on the Lord's day, henceforward, to be seen within the compass of the English town carrying on any manner of business; nor, henceforward, without leave open any latch belonging to any Englishman's door; nor stay in any Englishman's house after due warning to leave; nor do any violence or injury to the person of the English, whether man, woman or child,—and if the English do any wrong to the Indians, upon complaint, just recompense shall be made; nor shall any of them henceforward use any Englishman's boat without leave; nor come into the English town with bows and arrows, or any other weapons whatsoever, in number above six Indians so armed at a time.

"*Fifth.* The parties above named do truly bind and covenant to pay the full value of any cattle whatsoever of the English which they shall kill or hurt casually or negligently; to pay double the value for any they shall kill or hurt wilfully; and to bring back home any stray-

ing cattle of the English which they shall find, receiving a moderate price in recompense for the same.

“*Sixth.* The number of the men and youths of Quinnipiac Indians being forty-seven at present, they do covenant not to receive or admit any other Indians among them without leave from the English; nor to harbor any that are enemies to the English, but to apprehend such and deliver them up; also to inform the English of any plots which they are aware are being formed against them by the Indians or others.

“*Lastly.* The said sachem and company do hereby promise truly and carefully to observe and keep all and every one of these articles of agreement, and to deliver up all of their number who shall break them to the English magistrate. In consideration of all which, they desire from the English, that, in any time of danger, they may repair to the English plantation for shelter, and that the English will defend them from all unjust injuries. But in any quarrels or wars with other Indians for which they are to blame, they shall not expect aid from the English. And the English planters, aforementioned, accepting and granting according to the tenor of the premises, do further of their own accord, by way of free and thankful retribution, give unto said sachem and company of Quinnipiac Indians, *twelve coats of English tucking cloth, twelve achemy spoons, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen of knives, twelve porringers, and four cases French knives and scissors.*”

It will be seen that this treaty practically put the Indians upon their good behavior not only with the whites, but with one another, and that the Quinnipiacs were pledged the protection which they so much needed in case they deported themselves properly. It should also be borne in mind that while the consideration of purchase was small, the Indians really had *more* than before, namely: all the privileges of a “place to sit down,” *i.e.*, a home, and the right to hunt and fish, unharrassed by fears of the Mohawks or the Pequots. Hence the English should not be blamed for any act of injustice in getting this land apparently very cheap. Thomas Stanton served as an interpreter in negotiating this treaty.

North of the Quinnipiacs was a large tract of land claimed by a sachem named Montowese, a son of the Indian chiefta'in, Sowheag, who lived at Middletown. This was also purchased by the whites—Eaton and his associates—December 11th, 1638, on much the same basis as the foregoing, the consideration being “eleven coats of trucking cloth and one coat of English cloth, made up after the English manner.” The tract of land thus alienated by Montowese and his associate Indian, Sauseunck, was described as “extending about ten miles in length from north to south, eight miles easterly from the river of Quinnipiac toward the river of Connecticut, and five miles westerly toward Hudson's river.” Montowese reserved a piece of land where he lived, where is now the present village of Montowese,

in North Haven, "for his men which are ten and many squaws, to plant in."

The territory thus acquired by the two purchases embraced all of the old town of New Haven and most of the Branfords—an area which is now occupied by nine towns, which, as we have seen, was at that time controlled by about sixty warriors. After these treaties most of these Indians dwelt on the reservations named until the already small tribes became extinct. Of the Quinnipiacs, Barber in his *Historical Collections*, of 1836, said, "They dwelt in the summer on the shore for the convenience of fishing; and in the winter in the forests, for the convenience of fuel."

"They had a place for powwowing in East Haven, about three-quarters of a mile east of the Harbor bridge. The spot was formerly a swamp, and is now a meadow."

"Charles, the last sachem of this tribe, died about one hundred years ago. He was frozen to death near a spring, about one mile north of the Congregational church in East Haven."

"They caught round clams with their feet, and taught the English to catch them in this manner."

"The Indian arrow-heads, frequently found here, are exactly like some which have been brought from Cape Horn."

"At Fort Hill, or, as it is now called, Beacon Hill, there was formerly an Indian fort and an Indian burying ground, on the eastern side of the hill. The name of this spot was formerly Indian Hill. The above is about all the account we have of the original inhabitants."

So far as known the relations of these Indians to the whites were entirely peaceable, and while there may have been some apprehensions that the settlers might be attacked by predatory bands of Indians, who sometimes visited this section, it does not appear that there was occasion for serious alarm. With the possible exception of some little annoyance in consequence of petty thefts, the planters were not discommoded by these Indians, but learned from them some of the arts which made life in this new country more agreeable.

A band of the Quinnipiacs, over whom was the squaw sachem Shaumpishuh, the sister of Momaugin, lived in the Menuncatuc part of Guilford. On the 29th of September, 1639, she deeded her interests there to the whites, represented by Henry Whitfield, Robert Kitchell, William Leete and others, and came to reside with her brother at East Haven. She brought with her 34 of her people. Some of the rest of the Menuncatucs took up their abode on Indian Point, in Branford, where they were allowed to remain by the Totoket settlers, and were encouraged in the ways of civilization. Thirty-three more persons were allowed to "sit down" in Guilford, so that her entire clan may not have embraced more than one hundred persons.

Along the Hammonasset the land was claimed by Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, having become possessor of the same by marriage.

He sold his interests there to Mr. Fenwick, of Saybrook, from whom it passed to the Guilford planters. In January, 1663, he and his son, Ahaddon, sold their remaining interests on the north to the settlers of that part of the county.

In the southwestern part of the county, the Wepowaugs were a numerous and rather important tribe, but also without warlike propensities. They deeded their interests, February 12th, 1639, to the Milford planters—William Fowler, Zachariah Whitman, Edmund Tapp and others, and a number were permitted to remain on the reservations on the coast and on Turkey hill. They were properly clans of the Pootatucks, and occupied five different settlements. At Derby was another clan, called the Paugassetts, and the Indians higher up the valley, sometimes called the Naugatucks, sustained a similar relation. Many of them removed to state reservations, but a number remained in their respective localities until their death.*

It seems that in all New Haven county the aborigines were only about a thousand in number at the coming of the whites, and declined from year to year, notwithstanding the honorable treatment they received at the hands of their pale-faced brethren. In all their dealings with them they were humanely treated, the agreements were faithfully observed, and there does not appear one act of grievous wrong or bloodshed charged against the first white settlers of New Haven.

In this period of the acquisition of territory the settlers at Quinnipiac were governed by the terms of the "Plantation Covenant," all the civil business being transacted by the officers of the joint stock company, chief among whom were Davenport and Eaton. But the time had now come, when in the furtherance of the purpose to establish a religious commonwealth, a more comprehensive instrument should be adopted. Hence on the 4th of June, 1639, all the free planters convened in the large barn of Robert Newman, to deliberate upon the plan for laying the foundations of their religious and civil polity. Mr. Davenport preached an appropriate sermon, when he propounded a series of six queries to the assembled freemen, which in his mind embodied the proper basis upon which the church and state should be erected. Lest there should be any misapprehension as to the meaning of these propositions, Robert Newman wrote them out, and after reading them distinctly, each query was acted on separately, after its merits had been freely discussed, and all received a unanimous assent. The articles of "Fundamental Agreement" thus adopted have been summarized as follows:

"*First.* That the Scriptures are a perfect guide in the government of families and commonwealths, as well as in matters of the church.

"*Second.* That all the free planters hold themselves bound by the 'plantation covenant,' made soon after their arrival, and covenant to

*See town histories for accounts of these Indians.

submit themselves to be ordered, in all the business specified in that covenant, by the rules held forth in the Scriptures.

"*Third.* That *all* the free planters purpose and desire to be admitted into church fellowship as soon as it shall be possible for them.

"*Fourth.* That all the free planters hold themselves bound to establish such civil order as shall best conduce to the securing of the purity and peace of the ordinances to themselves and their posterity according to God.

"*Fifth.* That free burgesses shall be chosen out of church members; and the power of choosing magistrates and officers from among themselves, of making and repealing laws, of dividing inheritances, of deciding differences which may arise, and like business, should be held by these burgesses.

"*Sixth.* That twelve men, fitted for the work of founding the church, shall be chosen, who shall choose out of their number the seven best fitted, and these shall begin the church."*

One hundred and eleven persons subscribed to these articles of agreement.

In accordance with the sixth provision, in the "Fundamental Agreement," the following were chosen to lay the foundation of the church, *i.e.*, to select the seven pillars upon which it was to be builded: Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson, Jeremiah Dixon, Richard Melbon, Nathaniel Turner, Ezekiel Cheever, William Andrews.† The seven first named in this list were in due time selected and designated as the "Seven Pillars" or free burgesses, whose duty it was to organize the church and the state. The former, as the "First Church of Christ," was gathered and constituted August 22d, 1639, and was composed solely of free and accepted burgesses.

On the 25th of October, 1639, the "Seven Pillars" completed their work, by forming the civil government. A court was organized, which was composed of all those who had been received into the fellowship of the church, or who as such church members elsewhere might be admitted upon taking the oath of allegiance "to the civil government here settled." They thus became citizens of this little commonwealth, owning no allegiance to any other government whatsoever. To this court or civil form of government was now entrusted the management of affairs, it having been ordained that "all former power, or trust, for management of any public affairs in this plantation, into whose hands soever formerly committed is now abrogated and is henceforward utterly to cease." After proper exhortation by Mr. Davenport upon the importance of selecting worthy men as their rulers, Theophilus Eaton was chosen the first magistrate of the infant

*Wm. H. Beckford.

†Eleven names only appear in the records.

republic. Four deputies were chosen to assist him. "It was decreed by the freemen that there should be a general court annually, in the plantation, on the last week in October. This was ordained a court of election, in which all the officers of the colony were to be chosen. This court determined that the word of God should be the only rule for ordering the affairs of government in that commonwealth.

"This was the original, fundamental constitution of the government of New Haven. All government was originally in the church and the members of the church elected the governor, magistrates and all other officers. * * * As the plantation was enlarged, and new towns were settled, new orders were given; the general court received a new form, laws were enacted and the civil polity of this jurisdiction gradually advanced, in its essential parts, to a near resemblance of the government of Connecticut."*

This model and scriptural foundation for the civil state was also adopted by the planters of Milford, when their little republic was established in the fall of 1639, and by the planters of Guilford, a few months later in the same year. Both of these plantations were essentially distinct from the Quinnipiac plantation, but had from the beginning a common interest in the success of the Christian commonwealth idea, their forms of church organization and civil polity being the same as that of New Haven. But all their affairs were exclusively managed within their own plantations until the jurisdiction of New Haven was formed in 1643. In August or September, 1639, the Milford planters, to the number of 54, left Quinnipiac, and soon after, Mr. Whitfield and his followers, from Kent and Essex, who had come to Quinnipiac the previous summer—48 planters in all—went in the opposite direction to found Guilford.†

In September, 1640, the Quinnipiac freemen held a general court, when the name of the plantation was changed to New Haven. In this year Stamford was purchased of the Indians by Captain Turner and was settled in November of that year under the direction of New Haven. About the same time the town of Southold, on Long Island, was settled by a colony from Hingham, England, which had tarried at New Haven a short period, and in both colonies the New Haven idea found lodgement. In 1640 an attempt was also made by New Haven, to plant a colony on the Delaware river, but that venture proved unsuccessful, and was abandoned in a few years. After all these changes, in 1639-40, it was computed that the population of New Haven proper was about 460.

Soon after these colonies became apprehensive of Indian attack and realizing their defenceless condition as single or independent communities, a plan for the consolidation under one jurisdiction was perfected in 1643. New Haven being the oldest and most influential

*Trumbull's History of Conn. †See accounts of Milford and Guilford.

town (as those plantations were now soon called) it was agreed that the jurisdiction or general colony should be known by its name. The towns of New Haven, Milford, Guilford and Stamford sent delegates to the general court at New Haven, and on October 27th, 1643, the articles of confederation for the jurisdiction were adopted. This court was composed of the following:

Magistrates: Theophilus Eaton, Governor; Stephen Goodyear, Deputy; Thomas Gregson, William Fowler, Edmund Tapp. Deputies: George Lamberton, New Haven; John Astwood, John Sherman, Milford; William Leete, Samuel Disbrough, Guilford; Richard Gildersleeve, John Whitmore, Stamford.

In 1644 Branford was settled under the New Haven jurisdiction and was joined to the colony under the same terms of this fundamental agreement of October, 1643, so that the colony as long as it existed embraced all the settled parts of the county. Its authority was thus acknowledged by the towns of New Haven, Milford, Branford and Guilford, the only organized communities, until this colony was absorbed by Connecticut in 1665.

In the same year that the New Haven jurisdiction was established, a combination was formed between the then four colonies of New England: Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, under the title of "United Colonies of New England." The alliance was for the purpose of mutual defense against the Indians and the Dutch, and was found especially serviceable in King Philip's war, which seriously threatened some of the English settlements. In many respects this union resembled the confederation of the thirteen colonies, which carried the war of the revolution to a successful issue. The first representatives from New Haven to its general meeting were Theophilus Eaton and Thomas Gregson.

In several important particulars the New Haven colony differed very much from other colonies in this country. In the articles of confederation "It was agreed and concluded as a fundamental order, not to be disputed or questioned hereafter, that none shall be admitted to be free burgesses in any of the plantations within this jurisdiction for the future, but such planters as are members of some or other of the approved churches in New England." It will be seen that the design was to make this fundamental agreement unchangeable and unalterable for all time, thus throwing a safeguard around the "Church-State" which would protect it against attempted changes. This theory was very dear to the founders of New Haven and although strange it now appears to us, proved successful in its application in this colony. In no other community was there a greater degree of civil order and a better exemplification of public morality than in New Haven under her colonial jurisdiction.

Another marked point of difference, aside from the limitation of the right of suffrage, was the absence of the jury system. That

method was here given no place whatsoever. It was left for the judges to determine all questions of fact, evidence and law, and their powers in trials were scarcely limited. But it does not appear that there was any miscarriage of justice in consequence, for the judges were righteous men. No doubt, though, with a less exalted standard of morality, this system would have become a disturbing factor. Indeed, as it was, in some degree it helped to mould opinion favorable to a union with Connecticut, where the right of trial by jury was given an important place.

Soon after the union of the New England colonies difficulties arose between New Haven colony and the Dutch, which continued several years. The latter harassed the colony to a considerable extent, their onslaughts being more particularly directed against the settlements planted on the Delaware, which eventuated in their abandonment, and leaving the Dutch in possession of that territory. A warm dispute concerning the territory lying between New Haven and New Netherland was also carried on, with but little interruption until 1664, when the dominion of the English over it was recognized. Pending the consideration of these matters and in consequence of them, the New Haven colony had a misunderstanding with the colony of Massachusetts, which marred the harmonious feeling which should properly have existed between them; but, in the main, the colony history for the first twenty years was without any extraordinary features. Under the wise direction of Governor Theophilus Eaton and his judicious associates in the general court, the colony advanced in a degree proportionate with the efforts made to extend its prosperity. Churches and schools especially were in this period placed upon secure footings. The idea of a Christian commonwealth was also, from year to year, more clearly developed, and as has been stated, as long as the several towns selected their best, most prudent men to administer their affairs, as directed by usage and the now accepted written and definite system of laws, perfected by Eaton, order and morality held supreme sway. This code of laws was adopted in 1655, five hundred copies being printed in England, at the expense of Mr. Hopkins, for the use of the colony. It is said that there are now but four copies of this issue known to be in existence, and so rare is the little book esteemed that it is held to be worth twenty-fold its weight in gold.* This little digest became famous as the "Blue Laws," which have been much criticised and held up to ridicule in these modern times. It is possible that the scriptural rules upon which these laws were based may have been too literally applied for the conditions which existed in that age, and which, of course, are farther removed from their primitive simplicity in these times; but there can be no doubt that Eaton and his coadjutors sincerely believed that

*A copy purchased for the State Library, a few years ago, cost \$439.

this code would advance the real good of their community and that they were for that purpose framed.

Governor Eaton undoubtedly had clear ideas of civil government, and very decided and positive opinions of the divine nature of human government as built on the word of God. He had a strong love of justice and as a magistrate exercised the greatest impartiality. His honor was inflexible and his public spirit was liberal and of the most comprehensive kind. His conscientious efforts for the real good of the colony prevented much frivolous and extravagant legislation, and through his influence, largely, New Haven early became so zealous in the cause of education that it led the other towns in the state.

Theophilus Eaton was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Stratford, England, in 1591. He was bred as a merchant, was a business man in London. At one time he was the agent of the king of England at the court of Denmark. He accompanied Mr. Davenport to America in 1637, and to Quinnipiac in 1638, sharing with him the honor of founding the colony. He was the first magistrate of the plantation, and in 1643 was elected the first governor of the colony, to which office he was chosen yearly until his death in January, 1658. This was a severe loss to the colonists, whose esteem of him is best shown by the words they had engraved on his monument :

“Eaton,—so famed, so wise, so just,
The Phoenix of our world,—here hides his dust;
This name forget, New England never must.”

John Davenport, the other master spirit of the colony, was born in Coventry, England, in 1597. After being educated at Oxford, he became vicar of St. Stephen's church, Coleman street, London. Becoming a non-conformist he resigned his pastoral office and to escape persecution fled to Amsterdam, Holland, and later came to America. He became the pastor of the “First church” in the colony and was to the church what Eaton was to the state, although he also exercised a controlling influence in the latter. He and Eaton built their houses opposite each other on the same street and were kindred spirits in every movement for the benefit of the colony. After the termination of the New Haven jurisdiction he lost hope in the success of the New Haven enterprise. Believing that “Christ's interests in New Haven colony were miserably lost, his roots were loosened and he was ready to leave his home and the child he had done so much to rear.” Just at this time there came a call to the pastorate of the Boston church and he determined to remove to that city, where he apprehended he might better serve the cause for which he had so long contended. After thirty years' residence at New Haven he removed to Boston in 1668, but after two years his earthly labors were ended by his death in that city. “He was a fine scholar, an able preacher, a clear-headed, far-seeing man, his views and opinions found

an ample vindication in subsequent experience. The measures he maintained were just; those he opposed proved disastrous in the extreme."*

In all the period that Theophilus Eaton was governor of the New Haven colony, Stephen Goodyear was chosen and served as deputy governor. He was one of the most active of New Haven's business men and was engaged in many enterprises which proved of service to the colony. After Eaton's death it was proposed to elect him governor, but his absence from the colony on business, in London, prevented. Before his return he died in that city, in June, 1658.

In May, 1658, Francis Newman, of New Haven, was elected governor, and William Leete, of Guilford, deputy governor. The former had for some years been secretary of the New Haven jurisdiction and was well qualified from his training and association with Eaton to discharge his new duties. The latter was trained to the law and was one of the ablest of the Guilford planters. Both were reelected to their several offices in 1659 and 1660. On the 18th of November of the latter year Governor Newman died. In 1661 William Leete was elected governor of the colony, and Matthew Gilbert deputy governor, and both were reelected in 1662 and 1663. In 1664 William Leete was again chosen governor, and served until the end of the jurisdiction. At the same time William Jones was chosen the last deputy governor.

Early in the administration of Governor Leete the colony was excited by the visits of two of the regicide judges, Edward Whalley and William Goff, who found shelter and an asylum in New Haven. Upon the accession to the throne of Charles the Second, son of the executed king, they fled for their lives and arrived in Boston July 27th, 1660.

"Edward Whalley came of an old and honored family. He was a first cousin of the lord-protector. During and after the civil war he held many important offices. He was the keeper of Charles the First, during the king's imprisonment, and his signature appears as the fourth upon the death warrant of the king.

"William Goff was the son of Reverend Stephen Goff, a Puritan divine of Sussex, and pursued a military course similar to that of his friend, General Whalley. Like his friend, he rose from a private soldier to a major-general, and was also the trusty friend and associate of Cromwell. He gave valuable aid in purging the 'Long' and 'Rump' parliaments, and was one of the strongest advocates of the king's death."

For some time they lived openly at Cambridge, but being warned by a royal proclamation fled toward New Haven March 7th, 1661. *En route* they stopped at Guilford and were fed and sheltered by Governor Leete, but soon proceeded to New Haven where Mr. Daven-

*Webb's Historical Conn., p. 122.

port first befriended them and concealed them in his house. Their pursuers under the royal proclamation were soon at their heels and in order to mislead them they made frequent excursions into the country. "Fearing lest they should bring trouble upon those who had aided them, they offered to surrender themselves to Governor Leete, but he claiming he had no proper warrant, was in no haste to do so. The judges now showed themselves publicly on the streets of New Haven, so as to clear their friends from any complicity with their concealment, then disappeared from view.

"When the officers of the crown visited New Haven, the magistrate and people showed them every civility, and were officious in aiding their search, while at the same time they did their best to secrete the refugees. They well said, 'We honor his Majesty, but we have tender consciences.' Their 'honor' of his Majesty was not very deep, and was bounded only by their fears. Any open disobedience would have cost them dear, so they tendered the regicides the best aid they could in secret."*

The judges fled to a cave formed by several large rocks, on the western summit of West Rock, which is still known as the Judges' Cave, where they remained for a while, and also occupied several places in Woodbridge, called the Lodge and Hatchet harbor, each place affording them temporary shelter where they were fed by friendly hands. On the 19th of August, 1661, they went to Milford, where they abode several years, but in 1664 they went to Hadley, Mass., where they remained until their death. There is a tradition, which appears to lack proper foundation, that their bones were subsequently brought to New Haven and buried on the green near where is now the monument to the memory of Colonel John Dixwell, the third of the regicide judges. He came to New Haven about 1670, and lived here in a very quiet manner as James Davids, until his death in 1688. In the later years of his life he disclosed himself to the minister, the Reverend Pierpont, and a strong friendship sprang up between them. At his death he requested that a plain stone should mark his grave, with his initials, J. D., Esq., and date of his death and age, "lest his enemies might dishonor his ashes." His fears appear to have been well founded. President Stiles says, in his "History of the Judges": "Some officers, as late as 1775, visited and treated the graves with marks of indignity too indecent to be mentioned." The plain stone slab still stands near the Dixwell monument, in the rear of Center church at New Haven. The latter was erected over the bones of Colonel Dixwell in November, 1849, at the expense of a Mr. Dixwell, of Boston, who was a descendant.

The incidents and traditions connected with the sojourn of the judges in New Haven county would form material for an interesting romance. Three fine avenues in the northwestern part of the city of New Haven perpetuate the memory of these regicides.

*Beckford.

The residence of the regicides in New Haven colony and the manifest sympathy of many of her citizens with them, influenced in no small degree the future events of the jurisdiction. Under these circumstances the colony could not reasonably hope for much favorable consideration at the hands of the new king, Charles the Second. Governor Leete himself, who at heart countenanced the presence of the judges, was one of the first in public authority to entertain "fears that evil consequences might result to the colony and to him personally from the neglect to apprehend the regicides,"* and was willing to enter into negotiations to avert the evil, "and to purchase his own peace." He assented to a proposition of Governor Winthrop, of the Connecticut colony, to obtain a royal patent which should embrace all the territory of the two colonies, and which would eventually unite them. It was plain to both of these statesmen, that such a union must prove advantageous. Governor Leete probably realized, too, that under royal rule the tenure of the colony would be very uncertain. While it was a fully organized body, so far as its own affairs were concerned, being in fact an independent little republic, its sole right to the soil upon which it existed was based upon Indian treaties and the sufferance of those who had not yet chosen to assert their claims under the warrant of former kings. A prudent policy of estate would demand a more explicit basis, which it was purposed to secure in a liberal and comprehensive charter. The work of procuring this was very properly undertaken by Governor Winthrop. His experience as governor of Connecticut since 1658, had impressed on him the needs of the colonists, which were further revealed to him by his many business affairs. He was, moreover, a man of education and large experience as a traveler, which fitted him for the work of a diplomat.

"In 1661, Governor Winthrop made a visit to England in the interests of the colony. He found in Lord Say and Seal, the only survivor of the original patentees, a warm friend, through whose influence he was enabled to gain audience with Charles II. At this interview, Winthrop, with his wonted tact, first presented the king a ring that had been given by Charles I. to his grandfather, and then presented a petition from the colony of Connecticut for a royal charter. This charter, freely granted by the king, can still be seen in the office of the secretary of state at Hartford, framed with wood from the Charter Oak. Based, as this instrument was, upon the colonial constitution of 1639, it was indeed a royal gift, and proved of great value to the young colony, as evidenced by the many subsequent attempts to revoke it on the part of the successors of Charles II."†

The jurisdiction of the charter extended over a territory including New Haven, and being nearly what is now the present state. It was a most liberal document. "It conferred upon the colonists unqualified

*Atwater. †W. S. Webb.

power to govern themselves. They were allowed to elect all their own officers, to enact their own laws, to administer justice without appeals to England, to inflict punishments, to confer pardons and in a word, to exercise every power, deliberative and active. The king, far from reserving a negative on the acts of the colony, did not even require that the laws should be transmitted for his inspection; and no provision was made for the interference of the English government, in any event whatever. Connecticut was independent, except in name."*

The charter bore date April 22d, 1662, but it did not reach this country until some months later. At the general assembly held at Hartford October 9th, 1662, "the Patent or Charter was this day publicly read in audience of the freemen and declared to belong to them and their successors."

In November, 1662, Connecticut made overtures of union to the New Haven colony, but inasmuch as the charter did not limit the right of suffrage to accepted church members, that question became the "great bone of contention," and a bitter controversy ensued which kept the colonists apart more than two years. Davenport and his adherents were very loth to surrender the principle of a "church-state" for which they had so long labored, earnestly maintaining that there was no safety in entrusting the civil affairs into the hands of "an orderly citizen," possessed of a certain amount of property, as was the Connecticut requirement. But this liberal provision in the royal charter especially commended the union to disaffected citizens of the New Haven jurisdiction who made individual application for citizenship in Connecticut. Some of them, after being received as freemen, no longer recognized the New Haven authority, which had, as may easily be imagined, a demoralizing effect. This plan was contrary to the purposes of Governors Winthrop and Leete, who had an understanding that the freemen of New Haven should not be brought under the authority established by the charter unless by their own consent,"† meaning, probably, their collective consent, which had not been obtained. However, this unexpected issue had the effect of hastening the union. Conservative men in every town recognized the claims of Connecticut and the advantages which would result from having a united colony and counseled to that end, as the only way to terminate the unfortunate strife and contention, awakened by this matter, prevailing in almost every town. The exponents of the "church-state" idea made a last vigorous protest, which was well considered and plausible, but did not secure the relief the colony needed and wanted. New Haven was overborne in all the matters for which she had especially contended and was at last, by a variety of circumstances, forced to make an unconditional acceptance of the terms of the charter,

*Bancroft. †Atwater.

whereas if she had been less obstinate she might have secured some concessions to her advantage in the matter of suffrage. The last general court of the jurisdiction was held December 13th, 1664, when it was voted:

"1. That by this act or vote we be not understood to justify Connecticut's former actings, nor anything disorderly done by our own people upon such accounts.

"2. That by it we be not apprehended to have any hand in breaking or dissolving the confederation.

"Yet, in testimony of our loyalty to the king's majesty, when an authentic copy of the determination of his commissioners is published to be recorded with us, if thereby it shall appear to our committee, that we are by his majesty's authority now put under our Connecticut patent, we shall submit, as from a necessity brought upon us by their means of Connecticut aforesaid, but with a *salvo jure* of our former right and claim, as a people who have not yet been heard in every point of plea."

The action of the royal commissioners in assigning Long Island to New York and giving Connecticut jurisdiction to the Westchester line fully determined the matter and the union was completed in January, 1665.* Mr. Davenport remained in the colony three years before his removal to Boston, but did not, in that period, become a freeman in Connecticut. Abraham Pierson and a number of his parishioners at Branford would not accept the result, but removed to Newark, N. J., rather than become citizens of a state where the divine law was not given a fundamental place. Others, too, in consequence of the methods employed to bring about the union, cherished feelings of resentment, but these soon gave place to praise of the better results obtained in the affairs of the united colonies. The administration of Governor Winthrop was judicious and conciliating and confidence was further increased and friendship cemented when the two next governors, leading citizens of New Haven, William Leete, of Guilford, and Robert Treat, of Milford, were chosen. The New Haven jurisdiction was reluctantly given up, but was soon forgotten by those who enjoyed the liberal provisions of the state which displaced it. And in these times a few only remember the fact in history that for the first twenty-six years after the settlement of the county its affairs were managed by a distinct colony, in which was exemplified the highest form of "church-state" yet attempted.

New Haven county was named and some provision for its management was made at the general court, held in the fall of 1665. But the following May, the bounds of the four original counties of the state were defined. New Haven county was made to embrace the four towns of the old jurisdiction east of the Housatonic: Milford, New

*Want of space precludes giving much interesting matter in connection with the closing days of the jurisdiction.

Haven, Branford and Guilford, which are properly the original towns of the county. They took up the entire coast line and their northern bounds were not given, an unorganized section intervening between them and the settled parts of Hartford county. In May, 1722, all the lands west of Farmington, not organized, were annexed to New Haven county; and in May, 1728, the large town of Waterbury, which from the time of its settlement was in Hartford county, was also, on the petition of its inhabitants, annexed to New Haven county. The northwestern bounds of the county were still further extended in 1807, when Southbury was annexed to New Haven county. Up to that time it was a part of Litchfield county. Several towns in the state were settled under the auspices of towns in New Haven and when incorporated were annexed to this county for convenience of legislation. New Milford, incorporated in 1712, was thus for a number of years a part of New Haven county, becoming later a part of Litchfield county, formed in 1751. The town of Durham, incorporated in May, 1708, was annexed to New Haven county, of which it remained a part until 1799, when it was detached and annexed to Middlesex county, which was formed in 1785.

A number of efforts were made to embody this town (Durham) and Saybrook and Killingworth, in Middlesex; Guilford and Branford, in New Haven, into a new county, with the name of Guilford. Bills to that effect were introduced and passed the lower house in 1718, 1728, 1736, 1744 and 1753. In each case the more conservative upper house negatived these aspirations.

Movements were also made to create a new county, with additions from Litchfield, of some of the northwestern towns, with Waterbury or Woodbury as county seat. Some minor changes in the county limits have been made, but they remain essentially as above noted.

The 26 towns of the county are the following, which were created in the order named:

1. New Haven.—Settled as Quinnipiac, in 1637-8, by Puritans from London, headed by John Davenport. Named New Haven by the town court, September, 1640. Originally the area was about thirteen miles square, embracing territory out of which have been formed Wallingford (including Cheshire and Meriden), East Haven, North Haven, Hamden and parts of Orange and Woodbridge. It is pre-eminently the mother town of the county.

2. Milford.—Settled as Wepawaug, in 1639, by Peter Prudden, and non-conformist adherents from Yorkshire and other points in England. Named Milford in November, 1640. From the original town have been formed, in part, Derby (including Ansonia, Seymour and Oxford), Orange and Woodbridge, the latter including Bethany.

3. Guilford.—Settled in the latter part of 1639, as Menunkatuc, by Henry Whitfield and his company of Puritans from Kent and Surrey,

England. Named Guilford in October, 1643. Originally the town embraced Madison.

4. Branford.—Settled under New Haven jurisdiction in 1644, as the "plantation at Totoket," by non-conformists from Wethersfield and Abraham Pierson and some of his adherents from Southampton, Long Island. Embraced North Branford.

5. Wallingford.—Settlement projected in 1669, as New Haven village. Named Wallingford in May, 1670. Became a separate town in 1672. Subdivided into Cheshire and Meriden.

6. Derby.—Settled as Paugasset by traders from New Haven, 1654, and planters from Milford, 1659. Town privileges were granted in 1675, and the name of Derby applied to the locality.

7. Waterbury.—Settled as Mattatuck by inhabitants from Farmington in 1677. In 1686 it was incorporated as a town with the present name and became a part of Hartford county. In 1728 Waterbury was annexed to New Haven county. The original area has been reduced by the formation of the towns of Wolcott, Prospect, Middlebury and Naugatuck, to each of which she contributed territory.

8. Cheshire.—Settled under the direction of Wallingford as "West Farms." Organized as the parish of New Cheshire and incorporated as a town with the present name in May, 1780. A part of the western portion was taken off to form Prospect.

9. Woodbridge.—Settled by New Haven and Milford planters. Organized as the Society of Amity and incorporated in 1784, as the town of Woodbridge. From the original town was set off Bethany.

10. East Haven.—Settled by the inhabitants of New Haven as "East Farms." Village privileges in New Haven granted in 1701. Incorporated as a town in 1785.

11. Hamden.—Settled by New Haven and for many years was a parish in that town. In May, 1786, incorporated a town.

12. North Haven.—Settled as "North Farms" of New Haven. Incorporated a town, October, 1786.

13. Southbury.—Settled about 1672, by the pioneers of Woodbury. Incorporated as a town in May, 1787, and was in Litchfield county until 1807. Parts of the original town were taken off to form Oxford and Middlebury.

14. Wolcott.—Settled as a part of the original town of Farmington. Formed as a parish out of parts of that town and Waterbury, and was first known as Farmingbury. Incorporated a town in 1796.

15. Oxford.—Settled by planters from Derby and Southbury, from which the town was taken and incorporated in 1798. Its area has been diminished by annexation to Naugatuck, Seymour and Beacon Falls.

16. Meriden.—Settled by Wallingford as "North Farms." Taken from that town and incorporated a separate town in 1806.

17. Middlebury.—Settled by inhabitants from Woodbury, Waterbury and Southbury, and taken from those towns and incorporated in 1807.

18. Orange.—Settled early by planters from New Haven as "West Farms," and by planters from Milford as "North Farms" or "Bryan's Farms." The former, organized as West Haven parish, the latter as North Milford parish, were united and incorporated as the town of Orange in May, 1822.

19. Madison.—Settled as East Guilford by the planters of Guilford, from which it was taken and incorporated as Madison, in 1826.

20. Prospect.—Settled as parts of Waterbury and Cheshire. Organized as the parish of Columbia. Incorporated a town, with name of Prospect, in 1827.

21. North Branford.—Settled as the northern part of Totoket or Branford, and set off from that town and incorporated in 1831.

22. Bethany.—Settled by planters of Milford and New Haven. Was a part of Woodbridge until May, 1832, when it was incorporated a separate town. From the west have been taken parts to add to the towns of Naugatuck and Beacon Falls.

23. Naugatuck.—Incorporated in May, 1844; taken from Waterbury, Bethany and Oxford. In 1871, its southern part was taken off to form Beacon Falls. The Waterbury part was long known as Salem parish.

24. Seymour.—Settled as the northern part of Derby, and long known as Rimmon Falls and Humphreysville. Incorporated as a town with the present name in May, 1850. A small part of Oxford was later added.

25. Beacon Falls.—Incorporated in May, 1871, and taken from Seymour, Oxford, Naugatuck and Bethany.

26. Ansonia.—Settled as the central part of Old Derby. Taken from that town and became a separate town corporation in April, 1889, thus being the youngest town in the county.

The county has within its limits three thriving cities, namely:

New Haven.—Incorporated January 21st, 1784, the fifth city in the Union and the first one to be chartered after the declaration of independence. The older cities in the United States are New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Richmond.

Waterbury.—Incorporated in 1853. Population in 1890, 28,646.

Meriden.—Incorporated in July, 1867. Population in 1890, 21,652.

There are, also, in the county the following boroughs: Ansonia, Birmingham, Fair Haven East, Guilford (incorporated in 1815), Wallingford and West Haven, a full account of which appears in the towns where they are located.

The growth or decline of the above towns, in the past ninety years, is shown in the following statistics of population:

TOWNS.	1810.	1830.	1850.	1870.	1880.	1890.
New Haven - -	6,967	10,678	22,529	50,840	62,882	86,045
Bethany - -	.....	.....	914	1,135	637*	550
Beacon Falls - -	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	505
Branford - -	1,932	2,333	1,425*	2,488	3,047	4,460
Cheshire - -	2,288	1,764*	1,627	2,344	2,284	1,929
Ansonia - -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,342
Derby - -	2,051	2,253	3,824	8,020	11,650	5,969
East Haven - -	1,209	1,229	1,673	2,714	3,057	955
Guilford - -	3,845	2,344*	2,650	2,576	2,782	2,780
Hamden - -	1,716	1,669	2,168	3,028	3,408	3,882
Madison - -	.....	1,809	2,063	1,814	1,672	1,429
Meriden - -	1,249	1,708	3,525	10,495	18,340	25,423
Middlebury - -	847	816	763	696	687	566
Milford - -	2,674	2,256*	2,465	3,405	3,347	3,811
Naugatuck - -	.....	.....	1,720	2,832	4,274	6,218
North Branford - -	.....	.....	1,013	1,035	1,025	825
North Haven - -	1,239	1,282	1,328	1,771	1,763	1,862
Orange - -	.....	1,341	1,466	2,634	3,341	4,537
Oxford - -	1,453	1,763	1,564*	1,338	1,120	902
Prospect - -	.....	651	674	551	492	445
Seymour - -	.....	.....	1,677	2,121	2,318	3,300
Southbury - -	1,413	1,557	1,484	1,318	1,740	1,089
Wallingford - -	2,325	2,419	2,639	3,676	4,686	6,584
Waterbury - -	2,874	3,070	5,137	13,106	20,270	33,202
Wolcott - -	952	844	603	491	493	522
Woodbridge - -	2,030	2,049	912*	830	829	926
Totals - -	37,064	43,848	65,841	121,257	156,523	209,058

*Diminished by the formation of new towns.

The increase of the wealth of the towns is shown in the following comparative Grand Lists of 1885 and 1890:

	1885.	1890.
New Haven - - - - -	\$49,473,946	\$50,739,536
Ansonia - - - - -	.....	2,879,478
Beacon Falls - - - - -	272,357	192,655
Bethany - - - - -	287,586	279,637
Branford - - - - -	1,550,705	1,677,213
Cheshire - - - - -	1,227,685	1,077,638
Derby - - - - -	4,516,547	1,798,727*
East Haven - - - - -	619,860	618,609
Guilford - - - - -	1,414,886	1,359,959
Hamden - - - - -	1,679,090	1,712,211
Madison - - - - -	744,329	706,521
Meriden - - - - -	10,206,193	10,940,919
Middlebury - - - - -	250,406	251,498
Milford - - - - -	1,183,244	1,259,898
Naugatuck - - - - -	1,793,888	2,004,578
North Branford - - - - -	487,410	471,315
North Haven - - - - -	770,381	735,194
Orange - - - - -	2,502,903	2,593,108
Oxford - - - - -	365,901	322,496
Prospect - - - - -	170,670	154,621
Seymour - - - - -	1,148,705	1,220,678
Southbury - - - - -	611,046	616,284
Wallingford - - - - -	2,584,234	2,514,129
Waterbury - - - - -	9,520,386	10,368,393
Wolcott - - - - -	226,092	223,905
Woodbridge - - - - -	413,114	401,867

*Ansonia set off in 1889.

In the year last given (1890) the Grand Lists of the Cities and Boroughs, included in the foregoing towns, were as follows: New Haven, \$49,565,988; Meriden, \$9,677,129; Waterbury, \$8,783,923; Ansonia, \$2,155,696; Birmingham, \$1,230,498; Fair Haven East, \$983,827; Guilford, 695,099; Wallingford, \$1,745,935; West Haven (Orange), \$1,641,570.

From the latest available *data* on this matter (the census of 1880), it appears that New Haven county was the *first* in the state in the amount of capital invested in manufactures—\$30,275,692; being about \$3,000,000 more than the next highest, Hartford, and about \$13,000,000 more than the third on the list, Fairfield county. In manufactured products New Haven county led by \$15,000,000, the value of the products being \$59,536,504.

In amounts invested in agriculture New Haven stood *fourth*, being exceeded by Hartford, Fairfield and Litchfield. The capital invested was \$17,647,923, and the products were only \$2,416,763. In the combined value of capital invested in manufactures and agriculture Hartford had \$57,559,868; and New Haven had but \$47,923,615.

After the union of the New Haven and the Connecticut colonies, in 1665, the meetings of the general courts and the courts of the assistants (or, in other words, the colonial legislature) were held in Hartford only, convening in May and October of each year. This order was followed until May, 1701, when it was voted that after the next October session, which was to be held in Hartford, the May sessions only should be held in the latter place, and the October meetings should thereafter be held at New Haven. This arrangement was continued until the constitution of 1818 abolished the October sessions, and the annual sessions thereafter alternated between Hartford and New Haven as semi-capitals of the state. In 1873 Hartford was selected as the sole capital of Connecticut and the state house at New Haven was relinquished to the citizens of the town.

At the time (1701) that New Haven was designated as one of the capitals, there were no public buildings in the town except the meeting house, where were held most of the public assemblages. The particular courts were probably held at public inns, or at the houses of the magistrates. It is probable that the lower branch of the legislature held its meetings at the meeting house until a state house was provided, and the upper branch appears to have been convened at various rooms in the town, among them being the inn of Captain John Miles. In October, 1718, it convened in the library room of the new college building. In 1717, the state made provision to enable the counties to erect court houses, and that year also was authorized the building of the first state house at Hartford. For the court house at New Haven, the state appropriated £300. The county court at its January, 1718, session resolved:

“That it is necessary for the service of his Majesty that there be

adjoined to the present prison-house a timber house of forty-five feet in length and twenty-two in breadth, two stories high, with chimnies at each end; and agreed that there be such a building erected on this condition; that the town of New Haven provide a suitable place of land to set it upon."

The town voted the necessary site February 2d, 1719, granting an eighth of an acre of land, in the market place, at the old prison house, to be laid out as should best accommodate the building. This lot was upon the public green and near its northwest corner. Warham Mather, Samuel Bishop and Joseph Whiting were appointed the committee in charge of the building. It was completed for occupation in the fall of 1719, but was more properly furnished later. Chairs and other furniture were supplied in 1727, and subsequently.

This house appears to have been used for the meetings of the legislature and the courts of the county until 1763, when the colony and New Haven united in erecting a fine new brick state house, each contributing £907, 9s., 3d. to defray the expense of the edifice. It also stood on the green, facing east on Temple street, on a lot a little north of the site which was afterward voted to Trinity church. Jared Ingersoll was one of the building committee, and through his influence a bell, which had been used in the meeting house, where its place was taken by a new one, was secured and placed in the turret of the state building. Originally this state and county house was gambrel-roofed. About 1800 it was much enlarged and a roof of two planes, meeting at the ridge pole, placed on it. Midway on the ridge was the cupola, with the bell. The upper story was used by the state; the lower gave the necessary rooms for the county and the town. In 1827 the general assembly resolved "that it is expedient and necessary that a new state house for the accommodation of the general assembly should be built in the city of New Haven," and as the county and the town would derive some benefit from it, the state asked that they bear one-third of the expense. To this proposition the county judges and representatives of the county assented at a meeting held July 5th, 1827, and measures were taken to build. William Moseley, Charles H. Pond and John Q. Wilson were appointed to superintend the construction of this house, which was well located, on the northwestern quarter of the green, a short distance from College street. The length was placed north and south and was 160 feet. The width was 90 feet. At each end was a pediment supported by six massive columns. The general style of the architecture was of the Doric order and the walls were of stone. The basement, which was high above the ground, was encrusted with Sing Sing marble. The other two stories were stuccoed. The legislature halls were in the upper story. In the story below were the governor's parlor, committee rooms, jury rooms, and the entire east side was used for court rooms. It was first occupied in the spring of 1830, and for sixty years was one of the most conspicuous

objects on the green. It was surrendered to the people of New Haven in 1874, and soon showed marks of decay, which, since it was not kept in repair, made it unsightly, and as it was no longer demanded for public use it was razed to the ground in the summer of 1890. Its site has been sodded over and hardly a trace remains to show its former location.

It will be remembered that when the first state house was located at New Haven, there was already on the green an insecure prison-house or jail. In 1720 the general assembly ordered this to be strengthened, and the county court concurring, directed that it be enlarged and a keeper's house be built thereto. Warham Mather, John Hall and Joseph Whiting were charged with these improvements, which were also on the the northwest part of the green. The first, or wooden state house, after it was vacated by the courts in 1763, was allowed to remain and part of it was used as an office for the *Connecticut Journal*, from 1767 until 1772, and later as a shop for the manufacture of metal buttons. About the time of the revolution, these buildings were removed from that part of the green and the jail or county house, as it was now called, was removed to the other side of College street, where it was enclosed with strong timbers, set up as a stockade, which seem to have afforded the necessary security. In the keeper's house proper the hospitalities of an inn were dispensed to such as desired those accommodations.

In 1801 it was determined to build a new county jail, on the east side of Church street, where a lot belonging to the Hopkins Grammar School was leased for a term of 999 years. At first it was purposed to erect a structure only two stories high, but at the solicitation of James Hillhouse and other public-spirited citizens, the plan was changed to three stories. The prison proper was in the rear and was at first also three stories high, but was rebuilt when the cell system was adopted, two tiers of cells being constructed. Over the keeper's house, in front, and in the third story was the debtors' prison, where those confined were treated with considerable attention, notwithstanding the windows were grated with iron bars. Here, also, the prison keeper was privileged to act as the entertainer of the public. In 1856 the county began the building of a new jail, on Whalley avenue, when the lease for the lot on Church street was sold to the city of New Haven for \$25,000, upon which its fine hall was completed in 1862.

The county jail now in use was occupied in 1857. It is built on a desirable site of four acres of land, on Whalley avenue, which have been well improved for this use. About two acres are covered with buildings, which have been arranged to accommodate three hundred prisoners. The prison is under the general care of the county commissioners and is well maintained. The commitments during a year are many but a large proportion are sent there for drunkenness or crimes allied with that habit. In 1873 the prisoners committed were

1,890, and the jail expenses \$16,417. In 1878, prisoners committed, 1,922; expenses, \$23,931.25. In 1883, prisoners sent up, 2,224; expenses, \$20,103. In 1888 the commitments reached 2,910, but two years later under the restraining influence of the license law the number committed was only 2,665. In the latter year the commitments for drunkenness were about 200 less than in 1888. The cost to the county, including some extraordinary expenses, was that year more than \$49,000. In 1890 it was about one-fifth less.

The New Haven County Temporary Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, was established under the provisions of an act passed creating these institutions. This home was opened January 1st, 1884, in a building leased for that purpose, at Tyler Station, in the town of Orange. In the spring of 1886, a permanent home was founded on Sheldon avenue, where a spacious lot is occupied.

The house has at various times been improved to adapt it to the wants and comforts of the inmates. It is now capacitated to accommodate 75 children. From fifty to sixty have there found refuge at one time, and since the institution was opened 360 have been received under its care. About one-half of that number were from New Haven, the remainder being from 18 other towns in the county, which availed themselves of the shelter here afforded to children in distress until other provision could be made for them. About one-half of those yearly admitted are provided with homes in proper families.

The home is maintained at an outlay of about \$7,000 per year, and is managed by the county commissioners and a member each of the state boards of health and charities.

We have seen that the county united with the town and the state in building state houses on the public green, the last one being erected in 1830. This was occupied for court purposes until December, 1862, when the county secured a ten years' lease of rooms in the new city hall for court chambers and offices. In 1870 the city authorities notified the county commissioners that their lease could not be renewed, which necessitated action to secure new quarters. The commissioners were authorized June 2d, 1871, to purchase a lot and build a court house in the city of New Haven. The Doctor Jonathan Knight lot, directly north of the city hall, was purchased for \$48,000, upon which the main edifice was erected in 1872-3, at a cost of \$120,000. About \$14,000 more was expended in furnishing the building, the aggregate cost being about \$182,000. It fronts 60 feet on Church street and extends to the rear 120 feet. The house is three stories high, and its front, which is ornate, is built of Nova Scotia stone. The large doorway is in the gothic style and is flanked by very fine pillars of Scotch granite. In the third story of this house is the Yale Law School, which is here furnished quarters in consideration of the free use of its valuable law library by the courts and members of the bar of New Haven county. Its collections are very extensive and are being con-

stantly enlarged, the \$10,000 fund donated by Governor James E. English in 1873, being used for that purpose. The two other floors of the building contain the chambers of the superior and common pleas courts, commissioners' rooms, well-appointed offices, and the adjuncts of modern halls of justice.

In the course of two years additional accommodations were required, when the George Hoadley property, on the north of the court house, was purchased, in 1883, and on the rear of the same, but connected with the main edifice, an addition was built, chiefly to accommodate the criminal courts of the county. Its interior is admirably arranged to that end. The entire cost of this improvement was about \$100,000. The building was first occupied by the October term of the court, in 1884, and it has been found to well serve its purpose. The lot in front will permit the still further enlargement of the court house, which is not only one of the most valuable, but in its arrangements is surpassed by but few others in the eastern part of the Union.

In 1838 the general assembly enacted a law that the county court should thereafter consist of one judge and two associate members of the quorum, to be called county commissioners. Some of the specific duties of the latter were to take care of the county property and to regulate or assist in the regulation of the sale of liquor. These duties have always been attached to the office. In other capacities they were sort of associate judges. In 1841 another act constituted the board of county commissioners much as it now is, the powers and duties since that time having been increased or curtailed at the fancy of the several legislatures. By bestowing enlarged powers the office is now relatively more important than formerly.

The commissioners appointed by the general assembly, when the board was composed of two members only, are named in the list of county judges. Under the act of 1841 and those of a subsequent date, the commissioners have been the following: 1842, Selah Strong, De Grosse Maltby, James D. Wooster; 1843-4, William H. Ellis, George Loudon, Malachi Cook; 1845-6, Edward A. Cornwall, Greene Kendrick, Hoadley Bray; 1847, James S. Brooks, Loyal F. Todd, Samuel Wise; 1848-9, Philemon Hoadley, Samuel C. Johnson, Leonard Bronson; 1850, Leonard Bronson, Reynold Webb, Philo Pratt; 1851, David S. Fowler, Timothy V. Meigs, Millard Spencer; 1852, Fitch Smith, Timothy V. Meigs, Perry Averill; 1853-4, Augustus Hall, Orrin Plumb, Franklin C. Phillips; 1855, John Durrie, Archibald E. Rice, Selah Lee; 1856, Benjamin F. Libby, Joshua Kendall, William C. Bushnell; 1857, Albert B. Wildman, Joshua Kendall, Archibald E. Rice; 1858-60, Albert B. Wildman, Edwin B. Munson, Archibald E. Rice; 1861, Alfred Daggett, Josiah M. Colburn, Hoadley Bray; 1862, Edmund Parker, Archibald E. Rice, George Rose; 1863-6, Parker, Rice and Charles Ball; 1868-71, Archibald E. Rice, Richard Dibble, Charles P. Brockett; 1872, Rice, Brockett and Nathan Andrews; 1873,

Rice, Andrews and Carlos Smith ; 1874, Andrews, Smith and Jesse Cooper ; 1875, Cooper, Smith and John W. Bassett ; 1876, Cooper, Bassett and Linus Birdsey ; 1877, Birdsey, John W. Lake and Charles A. Tomlinson ; 1878, Lake, Hiram Jacobs, Marcus E. Baldwin ; 1879, Lewis B. Perkins, Jacobs and Baldwin ; 1880-1, the same ; 1882-3, Jacobs, Baldwin and George F. Perry ; 1884, Jacobs, Perry and Albert B. Dunham ; 1885-91, Jacobs, Dunham and Cecil A. Burleigh.

The first civil organization in the county was the Court of Twelve Free Burgesses, selected by the planters of Quinnipiac, June 4th, 1639, which was empowered to select or appoint the proper magistrates. That duty was performed October 25th, 1639, when Theophilus Eaton was chosen the magistrate of the plantation court, with Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Nathaniel Turner and Thomas Fugill, as deputy magistrates. The last named was appointed clerk of the court and Robert Seeley was selected as the marshal.

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Scarcely was this court organized before its attention was engaged in an important trial, which resulted in the conviction of the Indian Nepaupuck, accused of the murder of Abraham Finch, of Wethersfield. Nepaupuck having been so charged, came into the town voluntarily, but on being taken into custody by the new marshal, managed to escape. He was recaptured on the 26th of October, 1639, and the trial proceeded. Testimony against him was given by some of his fellow Indians, but the evidence of his guilt was more clearly confirmed by the confession which he himself made, October 28th. The following day he was sentenced to death. The penalty was not long delayed for, October 30th, 1639, the Indian's head was cut off, and, in order to make his fate serve as an example to the other Indians, it was placed on a pole and exposed on the market place, on the present New Haven green. The effect was salutary. For many years the colony was spared the pain of carrying out another capital punishment. The market places in the several towns were utilized for jail sites and there, also, were put the instruments for inflicting minor punishment—the pillory and the whipping post. In most instances they were continued until after the first quarter of the present century. The one on New Haven green was not removed until 1831.

Each of the other plantations, Milford and Guilford, also had its courts organized in a manner similar to that of New Haven ; and after the New Haven jurisdiction was formed, in 1643, these plantation or particular courts were continued and were allowed to take cognizance of certain matters. From them appeal could be taken to the general court, composed of the deputies and magistrates of the jurisdiction, which convened semi-annually at New Haven. This colonial court consisted of two branches, viz.: that of the deputies elected by the several towns semi-annually or annually, and whose functions were mainly legislative ; and the branch composed of the governor, deputy governor and three or more magistrates, all of

whom were distinguished for their sound judgment, probity and patriotism. This was the judicial part of the court. It was presided over by the governor or deputy governor, sitting with the magistrates from the several plantations, five members constituting a quorum. It was, from the nature of the constitution, the last court of redress. In all these courts, particular and colonial, there was no jury and the principles of action and justice were based upon the Mosaic law of the Bible. Especially were the laws relating to the observance of the Lord's day strictly enforced.

In 1655 the code of laws prepared by Governor Theophilus Eaton was adopted as the first general statutes of the colony. Most of the laws were very stringent and some of them arbitrary. After the restoration of Charles II. they became derisively known as the "Blue Laws," and have been held up to ridicule as unnatural and unreasonable, when in fact they were just about such laws as any crude government would use if it attempted to exercise a paternal care over its subjects. They were, in the main, the Mosaic laws, expressed in different words, in some instances, and while they may have been based upon righteous principles they were, undoubtedly, better adapted for a patriarchal form of government, in a semi-civilized country, than for a republic whose people have been trained to enjoy enlarged liberties and increased freedom of thought and action. In 1673 a new code of laws was approved and printed for the use of the courts in the united colonies. The laws in this digest were less stern than in the former ones, many of the harsh features having been eliminated.

In May, 1666, the general court of Connecticut colony ordered that the court of magistrates of the jurisdiction should be abolished and that a county court should take its place. It was directed that this court should hold sessions in June and November of each year, and that it should be presided over by no less than two assistants of the general court (members of the upper house of the general assembly) and two or more commissioners, five persons, as before, forming a quorum. The commissioners were legislative appointees and took the place of the magistrates first elected by the burgesses. The office was filled annually until 1698, when justices of the peace were first appointed, from which were selected or appointed the justices of the quorum. The first justices of the peace for New Haven county were, as reported in the state records: "Mr. Tho. Trowbridge, Sen^r of the Quorum; Capt. Tho. Clarke, Mr. Josiah Rossiter, of the Quorum; Mr. Will Malbie, of the Quorum; Capt. Tho. Yale, Mr. Jeremiah Osborn, Mr. John Alling, Capt. Ebenezer Johnson." The number of justices appointed in subsequent years varied, and at first they were appointed for the county as an entire body, and not by towns, as became the later practice.

The assistants from New Haven, i.e., members of the upper house

of the general assembly, from the time of the union in 1665 until 1698, when they ceased to preside over the county court, were as follows: William Leete, Guilford, 1665-76; William Jones, New Haven, 1665-98; Benjamin Fenn, Milford, 1665-73; Jasper Crane, Branford, 1665-68; Alexander Bryan, Milford, 1668-79; James Bishop, New Haven, 1668-92; Robert Treat, Milford, 1675-98; Thomas Topping, Branford, 1674-85; Matthew Gilbert, New Haven, 1677-78; Andrew Leete, Guilford, 1678-98; Moses Mansfield, New Haven, 1692-98.

The last named was, in 1698, appointed the first county judge. That office was filled by yearly appointments until 1855, when the county court was abolished. The judge had the assistance, in presiding over the county court, of justices of the quorum, selected from the list of from four to eight yearly appointed, until 1838, when the office of justice of the quorum was abolished, and two commissioners were appointed to act with the judge in holding the county courts.

In 1841 the office of commissioner was divorced from the county court and established as a separate office. The county judge was now the sole presiding officer until the court ceased to exist in 1855.

The county court transacted all judicial business, including the probating of wills, until 1714, when the New Haven county probate court was established, John Alling being the first judge. In 1719 the division of the county into other probate districts began.

In the county court were first practiced the usages of the English courts, and the trial by jury was first given a proper place, not only in this court but in other courts in the county, held by justices.

In 1869 the New Haven court of common pleas was established with powers much like those which had pertained to the old county court, and enlarged jurisdiction. Its business increased very rapidly and it has been found necessary to divide the court into two branches, viz.: the civil side and the criminal side, and to appoint two judges for the same. Another relief for the overtaxed condition of the business was found in the creation of the Waterbury district, which embraces parts of this county and some of the adjoining county, and sessions of the common pleas courts and superior courts are held there.

In addition to the superior court of the state another court of appeal, the supreme court of errors, has been created, and New Haven county and Fairfield county are embraced in the Third judicial district, courts being alternately held at Bridgeport and New Haven.

In most of the towns justices courts have been continued, but in 1784 a city court was established in New Haven; and, later, city and police courts were created for Waterbury and Meriden. Borough and town courts have been established in Wallingford, Derby and Ansonia.*

The following have been the judges of the county court and the

*See accounts of those towns.

justices of the quorum, as appointed by the general assembly, the first name after each date being that of the judge: 1698-1703, Major Moses Mansfield, Jeremiah Osborn, John Alling, Thos. Clark, William Maltby, Ebenezer Johnson, Eleazer Stent; 1704-6, John Alling, Nathan Andrews; 1707-8, John Alling, William Maltby, Thos. Clark, Ebenezer Johnson, Samuel Eells, Abraham Fowler, Nathan Andrews; 1709-12, — — —, Nathan Andrews, William Maltby, Abraham Bradley, Abraham Fowler, Thomas Yale, Joseph Treat, Jonathan Law; 1713-17, Jonathan Law, Joseph Treat, Abraham Bradley, Warham Mather, Samuel Bishop, James Wadsworth, Ebenezer Johnson; 1718, Jonathan Law, Ebenezer Johnson, Joseph Treat, Warham Mather, Abraham Bradley, Samuel Bishop; 1719, James Wadsworth, John Hall; 1720-4, James Wadsworth, Abraham Fowler, Warham Mather, John Hall, Samuel Bishop, Ebenezer Johnson, Samuel Clarke; 1725-9, John Hall, Warham Mather, James Hooker, Samuel Bishop, Andrew Ward, John Riggs; 1730-5, Samuel Eells, Samuel Bishop, James Hooker, Roger Newton, John Riggs; 1736-7, Samuel Eells, Samuel Bishop, James Hooker, John Riggs, John Russell, Samuel Hill; 1738-9, Roger Newton, Samuel Bishop, James Hooker, John Riggs, John Russell, Samuel Hill; 1740-1, Roger Newton, Samuel Eells, Isaac Dickerman, John Riggs, John Russell, Samuel Hill; 1742-6, Roger Newton, Benjamin Hall, John Fowler, John Southmaid, Samuel Hill; 1747-50, Roger Newton, Benjamin Hall, John Fowler, John Hubbard, Samuel Hill; 1751-3, Roger Newton, John Russell, John Fowler, John Hubbard, Samuel Hill; 1754-6, Roger Newton, Benjamin Hall, John Hubbard, John Fowler, Elihu Chauncey; 1757-60, Roger Newton, Benjamin Hall, Timothy Stone, John Hubbard, Elihu Chauncey; 1761-5, Roger Newton, Thomas Darling, Timothy Stone, John Hubbard, Elihu Chauncey; 1766, Roger Newton, John Hubbard, Thomas Darling, Elihu Chauncey, Roger Sherman; 1767-70, Roger Newton, Nathaniel Hill, John Hubbard, Thomas Darling, Elihu Chauncey; 1771-2, Benjamin Hall, John Hubbard, Elihu Chauncey, Thomas Darling, John Fowler, Nathaniel Hill; 1773, James Abraham Hillhouse, Thomas Darling; 1774-6, Elihu Chauncey, John Fowler, Samuel Bishop, Jr., James Wadsworth, Jr.; 1777, Elihu Chauncey, Samuel Bishop, Jr., James Wadsworth, Jr., Samuel Barker, Joseph Hopkins; 1778-81, James Wadsworth, Samuel Bishop, Andrew Ward, Samuel Barker, Joseph Hopkins; 1782-6, James Wadsworth, Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, Andrew Ward, James Beard; 1787-9, James Wadsworth, Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, Andrew Ward, Gideon Buckingham; 1790-9, Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, Andrew Ward, Gideon Buckingham, Simeon Bristol; 1800-1, Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, Gideon Buckingham, Simeon Bristol, Nathaniel Rossiter; 1802-5, Simeon Bristol, Gideon Buckingham, Nathaniel Rossiter, Dwyer White, John Kingsbury; 1806, Elizur Goodrich, Gideon Buck-

ingham, John Kingsbury, Dwyer White, George W. Stanley; 1807-10, Elizur Goodrich, Gideon Buckingham, John Kingsbury, Dwyer White, Noah Webster; 1811, Elizur Goodrich, Nathaniel Griffing, John Kingsbury, Dwyer White, Noah Webster; 1812-14, Elizur Goodrich, Nathaniel Griffing, John Kingsbury, Dwyer White, Bennet Bronson; 1815-16, Elizur Goodrich, John Kingsbury, Nathaniel Griffing, Dwyer White, Burrage Beach; 1817-18, Elizur Goodrich, John Kingsbury, Dwyer White, Nathaniel Griffing, Isaac Mills; 1819, John Kingsbury, Chas. H. Pond,* Isaac Mills; 1820-2, Isaac Mills, Abel Wheeler, John Humphreys; 1823-4, Isaac Mills, John Humphreys, Noyes Darling; 1825-7, Bennet Bronson, John Humphreys, Jr., Noyes Darling; 1828-30, Bennett Bronson, Jared Bassett, Noyes Darling; 1831-4, Noyes Darling, William Hinman, Jared Bassett; 1835, Noyes Darling, Walter Booth, Samuel Meigs; 1836, Noyes Darling, Jared Bassett, William Hinman; 1837-8, Noyes Darling, Charles H. Pond, Malachi Cook; 1839, Samuel J. Hitchcock,† Joseph Barber, Abijah Carrington; 1840-1, Samuel J. Hitchcock, Selah Strong, DeGrosse Maltby.

County judges only: 1842, Samuel J. Hitchcock; 1843-4, Noyes Darling; 1845-6, Joseph Wood; 1847, John C. Palmer;‡ 1848-9, Edward Hinman; 1850, Henry Dutton; 1851, Alfred Blackman; 1852, Samuel Ingham (acting judge); 1853-4, Harris B. Munson; 1855, Stephen W. Kellogg.

The following have been the judges of the common pleas court, since its establishment: 1870-1, Samuel L. Bronson; 1872-3, Henry E. Pardee; 1874, Henry Stoddard; 1875-6, William C. Robinson; 1877, William B. Stoddard; 1878-81, Lynde Harrison; 1882-5, David Torrance; 1885, John P. Studley, Lucius P. Deming.

In addition to the assistants named, as presiding over the county court, 1665 to 1698, they were, also, the superior court in those times, and later. The assistants, from 1698 to 1818, credited to New Haven county were: Robert Treat, Milford, 1698-1708; Andrew Leete, Guilford, 1698-1703; Moses Mansfield, New Haven, 1698-1704; Josiah Rossiter, Guilford, 1701-11; John Alling, New Haven, 1704-17; Samuel Eells, Milford, 1709-40; Abraham Fowler, Guilford, 1712-29; Jonathan Law,§ Milford, 1717-50; John Hall, Wallingford, 1722-30; Joseph Whiting, New Haven, 1733-45; Roger Newton, Milford, 1736-40; Benjamin Hall, Wallingford, 1751-66; Roger Sherman, New Haven, 1766-89; James A. Hillhouse, New Haven, 1773-5; James Hillhouse, New Haven, 1789-91; Charles Chauncey, New Haven, 1789-93; Jonathan Ingersoll, New Haven, 1792-8; David Daggett, New Haven, 1797-1814; Elizur Goodrich, New Haven, 1803-18; Isaac Beers, New Haven, 1808-9; Jonathan Ingersoll, New Haven, 1811-19;

*Two Justices of the Quorum only by Constitutional Amendment.

†Designated County Commissioners.

‡Of Middletown, acting Judge.

§Chief Judge 1725-41.

William Bristol, New Haven, 1818; Peter Webb, New Haven, 1818; David Tomlinson, Oxford, 1818; Simeon Baldwin, New Haven, 1806-18.

Other judges of the superior court have been the following: Asa Chapman, New Haven, 1818-25; William Bristol, New Haven, 1819-26; David Daggett,* New Haven, 1826-34; Joel Hinman,† New Haven, 1842-70; Henry Dutton,‡ New Haven, 1861-6; Edward I. Sanford,§ New Haven, 1867; David Torrance, Derby, 1885-90, when he was elected a judge of the supreme court of errors for eight years.

The marshals of New Haven colony and the jurisdiction were appointed as follows: October 25th, 1639, Robert Seeley; November 7th, 1642, Thomas Kimberley; May 28th, 1662, Abraham Doolittle, who served until the end of the jurisdiction. The term marshal was now dropped and that of sheriff taken, to designate those serving as such officials. The sheriffs of the county and the years of their election or appointment have been as follows: November, 1667, John Alling; June, 1675, Samuel Miles; June, 1679, John Cooper; November, 1687, John Hudson;|| May, 1689, Joshua Hotchkiss; October, 1722, John Trowbridge;—, Moses Mansfield;—, Jonathan Fitch; October, 1796, Jehu Brainerd; October, 1804, Nathaniel Rossiter; June, 1819, Charles H. Pond; June, 1834, Eraustus Osborn; June, 1837, Samuel Cooke;¶ June, 1839, Charles W. Curtis; June, 1842, Norris Willcox; June, 1857, David S. Fowler; June, 1863, Gideon O. Hotchkiss; October, 1871, Charles S. Scott *vice* Hotchkiss, deceased; June, 1875, John C. Byxbee; June, 1884, Robert O. Gates; June, 1891, Charles A. Tomlinson.

The following have been the king's or state's attorneys of New Haven county: 1720, William Adams; 1744, Elihu Hall; 1757, Jared Ingersoll; 1765, James A. Hillhouse;** 1776, Charles Chauncey; 1789, Jonathan Ingersoll; 1798, Pierpont Edwards; 1802, Naphtali Daggett; 1805, Jonathan Ingersoll; 1811, David Daggett; 1816, Nathan Smith; 1835, Ralph I. Ingersoll; 1845, Dennis Kimberley; 1849, Charles A. Ingersoll; 1853, Jonathan Stoddard; 1854, Eleazer K. Foster; 1877, Orville H. Platt; 1879, Tilton E. Doolittle.

The clerks of the courts for New Haven county have been: 1798, Abraham Bishop; 1801, Dwyer White; 1806, John Lynde; 1807, Dwyer White; 1821, Cornelius Tuthill; 1825, John Beach; 1835, Robinson S. Hinman; 1839, John Beach; 1842, Robert H. Osborn; 1844, John S. Rice; 1847, Henry J. Lewis; 1850, Robert H. Osborn; 1854, Alfred H.

*Chief Judge Supreme Court of Errors 1833-4.

†Judge of Supreme Court of Errors 1861-70.

‡Was also a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors.

§Has since served as Judge of the Superior Court.

||Appointed by Sir Edmund Andros, and his Council.

¶Office vacated on account of amendment to constitution, and Sheriff thereafter elected by freemen.

**Died December, 1775, Benjamin Douglass appointed.

Terry; 1860, Arthur D. Osborn; 1882, Jonathan Ingersoll; 1890, Edward A. Anketell.

In the earliest period of the civil government of the colony, the powers relative to the settlement of estates were vested in the particular courts. In May, 1666, they were transferred to the several county courts, and in 1698 to the respective judges, with two justices of the quorum. In May, 1714, it was provided that the courts of probate should be holden by one judge, with a clerk in each county. The first probate districts, less than a county, were formed in October, 1719. The districts which were co-extensive with the several counties have never been re-established; but their limits have been reduced by forming new districts from them. The following are the probate districts in New Haven county, with the dates of their organization:

The New Haven or original district is composed of New Haven, North Haven, East Haven, Hamden, Orange, Seymour and Woodbridge. The town of Orange (incorporated in 1822) was, up to that period, as parts of Milford and New Haven, included in those districts, but when it became a town the whole was placed wholly in the New Haven district. In 1850 Seymour was incorporated and annexed to the New Haven district. Up to that time the territory was included in the Derby district. East Haven remained in the New Haven district until 1868, when the town was created a separate district and so continued until 1883, when it again became a part of the New Haven district.

The Guilford district was established in 1719, to embrace Guilford, including the present towns of Madison, Branford and North Branford, after the latter town was formed in 1831, except the society of Northford, which became a part of the Wallingford district. It also embraced some towns in what is now Middlesex county.* The jurisdiction was reduced further by the formation of the Madison district, in 1834, and the Branford district in 1850.

Wallingford district was established in 1776, and included at that time, Wallingford (embracing Cheshire and Meriden) and the society of Northford. This district has been reduced by the formation of the Cheshire district in 1829, and the Meriden district in 1836. It is now composed of Wallingford and the Northford society, in North Branford.

Waterbury district was next formed, in the order of time. It was established in 1779, to include the then towns of Waterbury, Watertown and Plymouth. The latter was set off in 1833, and Watertown in 1834. When Wolcott was incorporated a town, in 1796, it was annexed to this district, and Middlebury has always been in this jurisdiction. Naugatuck was created a town in 1844, out of parts of Waterbury, Bethany and Oxford, and the whole was annexed to the Waterbury district; but in 1862 this town (Naugatuck) became a separate

* See sketch of Guilford.

district, leaving Waterbury to include itself, Middlebury and Wolcott as the present district.

Cheshire district was established in 1829, to include Cheshire and Prospect. The former was taken from the Wallingford district, the latter from Wallingford and Waterbury districts. It remains as constituted.

Milford district was established in 1832, and was taken from the New Haven district. It is confined to the town of Milford.

Madison district was established in 1834, to include the town of Madison. Until that time the town was in the Guilford district.

Meriden district, composed of that town, was established in 1836, and was taken out of the Wallingford district.

Oxford district was established in 1846. Its jurisdiction is confined to that town, organized in 1798, and until the date of establishment, it was in the New Haven district.

Branford district was established in 1850, to include the town of Branford, and was taken from the Guilford district. Until 1719, Branford and all the eastern section of the county were in the New Haven district.

Bethany district was established in 1854, with bounds confined to the town of Bethany, which up to that time was in the New Haven district. A small part was attached to Naugatuck district in 1871, when Beacon Falls was formed.

Derby district was established in 1858, to embrace the town as it was at that time, including the present town of Ansonia. A part of Huntington was later added. The office for the records is at Birmingham, and the district is now composed of Derby and Ansonia.

Naugatuck district was established in 1862, and embraced, at that time, the town of Naugatuck, which was taken from the Waterbury district. When Beacon Falls was incorporated, in 1871, that town was annexed to this district. Its territory was previously in the districts of Oxford and Bethany.

The town of Southbury has been in the probate district of Woodbury, in Litchfield county, since 1719. The town itself was a part of Litchfield county until 1807, when it became a part of New Haven county.

Durham, in Middlesex county, was a part of New Haven county until 1799. It was in the Guilford probate district until 1752, when it was assigned to the Middletown district.

The judges of the New Haven probate district, from its organization have been the following: 1714-17, John Alling; 1717-27, Warham Mather; 1727-48, Joseph Whiting; 1748-73, John Hubbard; 1773-86, John Whiting; 1786-1802, Samuel Bishop; 1802-19, Elizur Goodrich; 1819-24, Isaac Mills; 1824-9, William W. Boordman; 1829-34, Charles A. Ingersoll, 1st term; 1834-5, Nathaniel R. Clark, 1st term; 1835-8, Charles A. Ingersoll, 2d term; 1838-42, Nathaniel R. Clark, 2d term;

1842-3, Robinson S. Hinman (died in office and Alfred Blackman, of Waterbury district, filled the term of office, 1843-4); 1844-6, Eleazer K. Foster, 1st term; 1846-7, Ezra Stiles; 1847-50, Eleazer K. Foster, 2d term; 1850-4, Frederick Croswell; 1854-7, Cyprian Wilcox; 1857-63, Luzon B. Morris; 1863-4, Levi B. Bradley; 1864-6, Francis Wayland, Jr.; 1866-76, Levi B. Bradley, 2d term; 1876-87, Samuel A. York; 1887—, A. Heaton Robertson.

In the early settlement of the county but little attention was paid to the location and construction of highways. The settlers along the coast were long content with the means of communication by water way, which were largely used the first one hundred years, especially in the transportation of goods or commodities used in the trade between the different towns. The interior towns found no trouble in reaching the centers on the sound shore by means of the paths over the common lands, which often had the same general course as the Indian trails, leading to those localities. Even in the settled parts of the towns, commons were left for these main paths (for such they were, no wagons being used for a long time), and when one became unfit for use, another was made on the twenty or forty rods wide of land available for that purpose. Gradually these commons were narrowed by encroachments, and the records of some of the towns show that a few planters were so unmindful of the interests of the public that they extended fences across some of these paths, and public action was necessary to have them restored to their original use. From nearly every village these paths radiated to the outlying farms or to other villages, and in course of time some were accepted and improved as highways. In other cases new and better roads were located, when once localities became more distinct, and were maintained by the sanction of the colony or by the different counties.

Of the former class one of the best known was the road which connected New Haven and Hartford and whose name is still perpetuated in the upper part of the county, as is shown by the titles of principal streets in Wallingford and Meriden. But even this highway was obstructed and, in 1759, the general assembly directed that a committee should be appointed "with all care and diligence to view and observe said road now used in the various crooks and notable turns thereof, and them duly to note, and also with all care to find out how and where it may be practicable to shorten or better said way in whole or in part."* A view of the committee resulted in an order to the towns to have the evils corrected, and the course of the road was somewhat modified. At other times the courses of these early roads were also changed to conform to the existing order of things, as the changes of localities, etc.; and, no doubt, a better knowledge of road building also had much to do in bringing about the modification of some of the early county roads.

* Colony Records, 1759.

It should be stated that in the neighborhood of the villages these early roads were often called lanes from the fact that they there passed between the enclosed lots of the planters. Thus at New Haven the names of "Long lane" applied to the lower part of the highway leading to Hamden, Cheshire and northward; "Neck lane" to the road on the Neck* to Wallingford and Meriden, or to Middletown. The latter is now the well known upper part of State street. The road to Guilford and the east was first called and long known by the name of Totoket path. It first entered the village of New Haven by means of a ferry at Red Rock, whence was a way to "Neck lane," and thence by its bridge across Mill river. A cartway bridge was there built soon after 1642, and such a structure has there since been maintained. Its site became historic as being the place where the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, lay concealed while excited constables, sent to apprehend them, rode with loud clamor across the bridge underneath which lay hidden the men they vainly sought. On the evening of July 5th, 1779, this spot was also made the point of rendezvous for the militia, called hither by the invasion of the British, but whose service in battle the next day was not needed in consequence of the peaceful evacuation of the enemy.

Neck lane has remained one of the most important thoroughfares in the lower part of the county, notwithstanding some of the travel over it, from the east, was given more direct entrance by the bridges at Dragon Point and below, across the Quinnipiac. The former was completed in 1793, and was first a toll bridge, owned by Henry Daggett, James Prescott and Thomas Punderson. The state sanctioned the aid of a lottery and, in 1825, the proprietors having been disbursed, the bridge became free. A handsome iron bridge now occupies the site. But an earlier bridge across the Quinnipiac was on the road to Middletown, which was called the Long bridge, and in 1784, when New Haven was incorporated a city, it was made the initial point in its bounds. In 1814 it became the property of the Middletown turnpike, whose highways crossed the meadows at this point. It is still in use.

The longest and most important bridge across the Quinnipiac in the county is below the confluence of Mill river with that stream, which is here quite wide. It was built by a company organized for that purpose and which was encouraged in this enterprise by a grant of wharf privileges by the proprietors of New Haven, in the belief that these improvements would advance the commercial interests of the town. The bridge was begun in 1796, and was completed two years later. Its length, including the causeway on the east side, was about half a mile and the width was 27 feet. A draw in the bridge permitted the ascent

* The point of land between Mill and Quinnipiac rivers was early called the "Neck." The lower part of the "Neck" received the name of "Grape Vine Point." These terms have been perpetuated.

of vessels to Fair Haven, more than a mile above. Below the west end valuable wharves were constructed, which were made the terminus of the Hartford & New Haven railroad, in 1839, and ultimately the franchises of the bridge company became the property of the railroad company, which after 1852, used the wharves for freight purposes only. The bridge became of minor importance and was allowed to become dilapidated and insecure. In 1885, the railway company replaced it with the fine iron bridge which had been in use at Stratford. The following year the town of New Haven purchased the bridge, and the right of way to it of the railway company, and since that time it has also been a free bridge. A fine draw, eighty feet wide, permits large schooners to pass through. Near the same time a fourth bridge was built across the Quinnipiac, about midway between the above two bridges. It is an expensive wrought iron structure, extending from Red Rock, on the east, to the foot of Ferry street, on the west, and was built by the towns of New Haven and East Haven. It is also provided with a large draw and has from the beginning been free to the public.

Near the beginning of the present century, the ferries across the Housatonic, at Derby, and on the old New York post road, were displaced by toll bridges, which were freed to the public within the last few decades. These bridges, after being owned by the adjoining towns, became the joint property of New Haven and Fairfield counties in 1889. The lower, or the old Washington bridge, which is a long wooden structure, has been placed in good repair by the county commissioners. The bridge between Shelton and Birmingham, an old covered wooden structure, was replaced by a fine iron bridge in the summer of 1891. The contract was awarded by the commissioners April 1st, 1891, to the East Berlin Bridge Company for \$54,000. The structure is 500 feet long, 27 feet roadway with walks on each side 7 feet wide, and makes a fine appearance.

One of the oldest and best known bridge sites in the county is on the West river, where the old Milford path crossed that stream. It is probable that a foot bridge was placed there in 1639, and as early as 1642 and since that time the bridge at that point has afforded passage for vehicles. With the growth of New Haven came the demand for new streets southwestward, but they were laid out convergent to that point, and this was the only bridge on that part of the stream until the Kimberley avenue and bridge were built in 1848. The latter affords a far more direct route to West Haven and is also used by the street railway line between Savin Rock and the city. But the old West bridge, as it has been called from the beginning, retains much of its importance and has been carefully kept up. In 1876 a substantial iron structure was there placed in position. A notable improvement at that place, a hundred years ago, was the West Meadow dyke, which was built in 1769. by the elder Nathan Beers, who was killed

by the British when they invaded New Haven ten years later. He was a man of wealth and owned a large tract of land in the meadows which were of the nature of salt marshes. By constructing the dyke and placing tide gates at the bridge he reclaimed many acres of land above the bridge, which became valuable as fresh water meadows, after the tidal water was by those means kept out. When the British landed at West Haven, in 1779, they attempted to enter New Haven by this road, but were prevented by a small battery placed at the bridge, which covered the causeway across the meadows. They then bore to the left and crossed the river on Thompson's bridge, on the old Derby road, at the present village of Westville. A bridge at that point was first built in 1702, for the use of footmen and soon after was changed to a cart bridge. It is probable that those using the Derby path earlier than this were obliged to ford the stream, and that means of crossing was used many years later, at other points on the stream.

We have seen how the main roads of the county developed from foot and bridle paths until some of them were accepted post roads, and as such received more care than others. In 1767 the general assembly ordered the selectmen to set up milestones on these colonial roads, showing the distance from the county towns and in other ways directed their improvement, but without securing many beneficial results. Many of the roads through the country towns remained neglected on account of the lack of means to improve them, and the work of placing them in a better condition or of creating a better class of new thoroughfares, was left for the turnpike companies, of which a number were incorporated to build in this county, between the years 1795 and 1825. The movement in favor of these improved thoroughfares was especially strong in Litchfield county, which, unlike New Haven did not have the advantage of communication by water and found it difficult to transport its products. The second turnpike company in the state was chartered in 1795, to build a toll road from Woodbury to John Wooster's house at Rimmon Falls, at that time in Derby, but now Seymour. It was located through Southbury Main street, thence across the hills to Southford and Oxford village and down the Little river to the point named. The road was not fully completed until 1800, and was popularly known in the section as the Oxford turnpike. It was maintained as a toll road about half a century; but the eastern section, in later years, became a plank road on which toll was charged until within a few years ago. On account of the relation of this road to a scope of country long without railroads, it remained for a long time the principal highway in that part of the county. Near the same time (1801) the Rimmon Falls Turnpike Company built a road six miles in length, through the then upper part of Derby and the southern part of Woodbridge to Thompson's bridge, at Hotchkisstown, now Westville, by means of which entrance was secured into New Haven, after joining the "Straits" turnpike.

The latter turnpike was built by a company chartered in October, 1797, to build from New Haven court house to Litchfield court house, a distance of 36 miles. It passed through the eastern part of Woodbridge, along Mill river, thence northwest through Bethany to the waters of Beacon brook and through the defile of that stream, between the present towns of Beacon Falls and Naugatuck, commonly called the "Straits,"* from which the road took its name. At that place a hamlet now sprung up which was called Straitsville. From the latter place the turnpike followed the old county road until near Naugatuck village, when a more direct line was taken to Salem Bridge, where the river was crossed and the road passed upon the west side of the river, through Middlebury into Watertown and points beyond. A futile effort was made to have the road built upon the east side of the river, from Salem Bridge to Waterbury, but the influence of Watertown was too strong to permit the change of route. Subsequently a turnpike was built from Waterbury to Naugatuck, where a junction was made with the "Straits" turnpike; and still later another turnpike was built from the Salem bridge to Humphreysville, also on the east side of the river, where connection was made with the Oxford and Rimmon Falls turnpikes. The "Straits" turnpike and its lateral branches were very much used until the completion of the Naugatuck Valley railway, in 1849. It was the first road of that nature built into the city of New Haven, and its course northwest continues one of the main public highways.

The Derby Turnpike was another of these improved highways, from the northwest. The company was chartered in 1798, to build from Derby Landing to New Haven, a distance of eight miles, and there is a well accepted tradition that one of the hopes of the builders was that by this means traffic from the east might be diverted to Derby Landing, which at that time smartly rivaled New Haven as a shipping point. Instead, however, of this being the case its projectors had the mortification of seeing long lines of teams pass by their warehouses to New Haven, which under the stimulus of the turnpike system was now greatly prospering.† The building of the Derby turnpike through the northern part of Milford (now Orange) was strongly opposed by the inhabitants of that town, who protested that it was not just to use their highways for that purpose. The main part of the road, however, has been maintained since 1802, when it was completed, and it now enjoys the distinction of being the only turnpike in the state. Since the completion of the Derby railroad in 1871, its use has been greatly abridged. Although having only a small mileage, it still serves a useful purpose.

In the same period the Milford turnpike was completed. It entered

* Also spelled in some records Streights and Straights, but, no doubt, inaccurately.

† See History of Derby.

the city of New Haven by way of the West bridge and West lane, which course was confirmed to it by the general assembly in 1804. Forming as it did a part of the great post line to New York it was for many years a very important improvement. In this county it passed through the present towns of Orange and Milford, after leaving New Haven, and passed out of the county over Washington bridge, across the Housatonic. It declined soon after the completion of the New York & New Haven railway.

The Cheshire Turnpike Company was also chartered in 1800, and liberty was granted to build from New Haven through the present towns of Hamden and Cheshire to Southington. At Whitney lake an intersection was made with the Hartford turnpike, the road to that place being kept up at the joint expense of the two companies. The Cheshire pike was much used until 1848, forming a part of a main line of travel north and east, after passing into Hartford county, and now constitutes one of the best public highways in the central part of this county.

But perhaps the most important turnpike was the one built by the Hartford & New Haven Turnpike Company, which received its charter in 1798. Among its projectors were men of wealth, influence and enterprise, James Hillhouse becoming the president of the company soon after its organization. The length of this road was nearly 35 miles and originally it extended north through Mill lane (now Orange street) to the old grist mill, at Whitneyville, thence northeast toward the Quinnipiac, passing up the west side of that stream and leaving Wallingford well to the right, but passing through Yalesville and Meriden center, and thence into Hartford county. For a number of years it was a great stage route but rapidly lost its importance after the completion of the railroad, in 1839, whose course is almost parallel.

The success of these turnpikes encouraged the formation of other companies to build to points on the east. In 1813 was chartered the Middletown, Durham & New Haven Turnpike Company, and the following year the road was completed. It entered the city of New Haven by means of the long causeway across the Quinnipiac meadows and the bridge there (called at this time Lewis') and was a very desirable road to the localities named. At an intermediate point it was intersected by the Guilford & Durham turnpike, and travel from the Pettipaug turnpike was also poured into it. But it never attained the importance of some of the other roads.

Several companies were chartered to build turnpikes east, near the shore, but they were never successfully organized. And, indeed, it was hardly necessary as the nature of the soil in that locality made the construction of good roads an easy matter. In later years a turnpike was constructed from Middletown to Waterbury, by way of

Meriden, but it failed to meet the expectations of those interested and was not maintained many years.

The effect of these roads upon some parts of the county, however, was very marked and beneficial, and they may be credited with introducing the era of increased travel and business activity in all of the principal towns to which they were built. By uniting with other systems comparatively easy communication was established with nearly all the chief points in the county. How extensive were these ramifications is shown from an extract from President Dwight's writings, in 1814, when the foregoing six turnpikes were in use ;

"One through Berlin, and by a branch through Middletown, also to Hartford, and thence in four different ways to Boston, &c.; another to Farmington, and thence through Litchfield to Albany, and thence to Niagara, and by branch to Hudson and Catskill, and thence to the Susquehannah River, &c.; by another branch up Naugatuc River through Waterbury and Norfolk to Stockbridge and Albany; the fourth through Humphreysville to Southbury, and thence to Cornwall; the fifth through Derby to New Milford; the sixth to Stratford Ferry and thence to New York."*

The introduction of the steamboat in 1815, and the establishment of many lines of stages in connection aided largely in the development of the county. New Haven and the coast towns especially were quickened by these influences, which attracted population and many industries. Meantime, the resources of the interior of the state and the hill towns of this county demanded other methods of transportation than the limited capacity of the freight wagon; and as the canal was at that time in great favor elsewhere, it was strongly urged as an improvement which would prove equally useful in this county. The discussion of the matter, several years, led to the incorporation of the Farmington Canal Company, in 1822, which was authorized to build a water way for boats from the state line, through Farmington to New Haven. The subscription books were opened the following year and many of New Haven's business men were active in the support of the measure; James Hillhouse, Henry Farnam and Joseph E. Sheffield, three of the leading men of New Haven, being especially active in its promotion and served as officers of the company. In 1825 a final survey of the route to be taken was made by Judge Benjamin Wright, of New York, when it was determined to come down the valley of Mill river rather than along the Quinnipiac, where some had projected the line. On the 4th of July, 1825, the work of construction was commenced and was vigorously pushed forward under the superintendence of James Hillhouse. But progress was slow and the canal was not completed to Farmington until three years later. Two years earlier, in 1826, with a view of making the canal a more important thoroughfare the stocks of the Farmington Company

* Dwight's Travels, Vol. I., p. 197.

and those of the Hampshire & Hampden Company, in Massachusetts, had been blended, and Northampton on the Connecticut river was selected as the northern terminus. To that point the canal was completed after much trouble and many vicissitudes of fortune in 1835, Henry Farnam last serving as chief engineer, and James Goodrich being the president of the company.

The canal fairly served the purposes of the builders, but at best was never a paying enterprise, when extraordinary losses, caused by freshets, practically bankrupted the foregoing companies. With a depleted treasury and an impaired credit, nothing could save the property but the reorganization of the companies. This was done in 1836, when the management passed to the New Haven & Northampton Company, which liquidated the debts of the old companies and had left, on the basis of the new organization, about \$120,000 as a working capital. But even this was soon exhausted in repairing other damages by freshets and the new company soon found itself in financial straits. In this emergency the credit of the company was sustained by the city of New Haven, which in 1840 relinquished its claims for loans made, and agreed to pay \$3,000 per year for a term of years, for so much of the water as it would need for domestic use. With this assistance the cost of operation was met by the receipts until 1843, when another freshet inflicted damages to the extent of \$20,000 and the company again found itself in a crippled condition. notwithstanding the increase of patronage consequent upon the establishment of business communication between New York city, Vermont and New Hampshire, by means of this canal, had greatly augmented its traffic. Another impetus to the use of the canal had been given in 1838, when a line of packet boats was placed on it by Nathaniel A. Bacon and others. They were gayly painted and comfortable in their arrangements, which permitted the trip from New Haven to Northampton to be made with considerable ease and in 26 hours time. But the success of the railroad had doomed the future of the canal, and as early as 1845, the stockholders contemplated the abandonment of the water way and the change to a railway. At the instance of Superintendent Farnam, Alexander C. Twining made a survey along the route for a railway, which was found to be so feasible that in February, 1846, the directors of the canal were instructed to petition for a charter. This was secured and, in January, 1847, the work of building a railroad was commenced. The canal was soon after abandoned, except a portion in the town of Hamden, which was kept up longer on account of its water supply. From first to last this enterprise caused a loss to those who had become interested of more than a million of dollars. Its principal compensating effects were the creation of several new water powers, in Hamden and in New Haven. In the latter place the channel of a sluggish little creek was improved for a canal bed and where is now the city market house, a large brick

grist mill was erected in 1836, which obtained its power from the canal. This spot was later selected for the depot of the railway companies and was used until the consolidation of interests and increased traffic demanded larger facilities in new buildings. In New Haven county the canal passed almost centrally, from south to north, through New Haven, Hamden and Cheshire, and those towns most directly shared its benefits.

After discussing the propriety of building a railway to connect Hartford and New Haven from 1830 for several years, in which a number of absurd propositions were considered, a practical result was obtained in May, 1833, when the general assembly chartered the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company. James Brewster presented the memorial and was named as one of the corporators. He was also one of the early mainstays of the company. The capital stock was fixed at but \$500,000, with privilege to increase to \$1,000,000, and was to be exempt from taxation until the profits of the company should permit the payment of a dividend of five per cent. per annum. Several years were consumed in effecting an organization and in making surveys, under the direction of A. C. Twining; and it was not until April, 1836, that a section was located for construction—the block of eighteen miles from New Haven to Meriden. In locating its route the company had some difficulty in selecting what was deemed the proper course. Three main routes were considered: the eastern, by way of Middletown; the western, through New Britain, and the middle, through Wallingford and Meriden Center. The latter was selected to the great disgust of the competing towns, but even then some obstacles were encountered. Some non-progressive citizens interposed such serious objections that the survey was finally located through West Meriden.* In a general way the course is along the old Colony road to the Hartford line. The Meriden section was completed in 1838, under the direction of engineer E. H. Brodhead, and for a year that village was the northern terminus. In this period the second section was built, the first train running into Hartford December 14th, 1839.

By the terms of the charter the New Haven terminus was fixed at the west end of Tomlinson bridge, which property and franchises had been purchased by those interested in the railway company. A wharf was completed before 1839, for the landing of steamboats, by which means direct communication to New York was established. For a number of years that arrangement was maintained, the passenger station being at that point; and to this day a considerable freight traffic is transacted at the warehouses of the company on Tomlinson's wharves and at other slips on New Haven harbor, in connection with vessels sailing to all parts of the Atlantic coast. A very large proportion of the coal and lumber trade is thus handled.

* See sketch of Meriden.

The Hartford & New Haven Company acquired a number of extensions and lateral lines, by purchase or by consolidation. In 1847 it absorbed the Springfield & Hartford road and subsequently the Middletown, New Britain and Windsor Locks extensions, which much increased its usefulness and importance. Through its influence the northeastern part of the county was rapidly developed and much business created at Wallingford and at Meriden, where fine stations are maintained.

We have stated that the success of the Hartford railway induced the proprietors of the canal to decide to convert their property into a railway, to be built on or near the tow path. Accordingly an amendatory act was secured in 1846, to incorporate the Farmington Canal Railroad, under which the road was built by the old company. It was completed to Plainville in January, 1848. A purpose to build an extension to Waterbury from some point in Cheshire was defeated, it was supposed, in the interests of rival railway companies, projected about the same time. Soon after it was built it was leased for a term of years to the New York & New Haven Company, and under that management, it was forced into a subordinate position, in which there was no development and the property became much dilapidated. Through the sale of stock the company passed under the present control in 1881, and as the Northampton division of the consolidated roads, the old Canal railway has been greatly improved and its usefulness extended. Cheshire and Mt. Carmel are the principal stations in the county outside of New Haven city.

The New York & New Haven Railroad Company was chartered by the general assembly of Connecticut, in 1844, to build a railway between the points named. The New York legislature failed to grant a sanctioning charter, but after some effort an agreement was reached with the Harlem railroad, which secured the right to enter into New York city by that line. In May, 1846, the New Haven company was authorized to form a connection with the Harlem road, in the locality of Williams Bridge. The whole of the capital stock was subscribed in 1846, and the location of the route was approved the following spring. The work of construction was now actively begun by Alfred Bishop and S. G. Miller, who had a number of sub-contractors working at different points simultaneously. A small army of Irishmen was employed as workmen, and a large proportion remained and became citizens of the county. On the 28th of December, 1848, the road was so far completed that cars began running into New Haven and soon after a regular train service was established. Ground was leased of the canal company, below Chapel street, upon which (for those times) an elaborate depot was erected, in 1849. In May, the same year, the Hartford & New Haven railroad also began running its trains into this depot and a through service was now established. This building was used until 1874, when the present commodious and well arranged

station, at the foot of Meadow street, was occupied. It stands on ground which has been reclaimed out of New Haven harbor, and the yards on one side extend to that body of water. Here more than seventy trains from all parts of the East, North and West, arrive and depart daily, and fourteen trains per day will quickly bear the passengers to New York city, distant 73 miles.

It is said that business increased so rapidly, on the completion of the New York road, that the managers found it difficult to supply cars fast enough and that there were soon four trains each way. A great impetus was also given to all kinds of business and many new enterprises were begun along the railroad. Soon after occurred two events in the history of the road which checked its prosperity and which brought sorrow and distress to many a home. The first was the "Norwalk Disaster," May 6th, 1853. An express train from New York heavily laden with passengers, many being distinguished physicians returning from a medical convention held in New York, passed the station without stopping and plunged through an open draw into the Norwalk river. Car followed car, in the fearful leap, piling on or crashing into each other, killing 44 persons outright and injuring others so seriously that death soon ensued or left them crippled for life. It was a dreadful scene and produced great excitement, as many of the men killed were widely known and their loss was greatly mourned. The company was put to great expense to settle the claims arising from this calamity, which involved in one form or another nearly half a million of dollars. Naturally a suspension of dividends followed which gave the opportunity for the second calamity—the perpetration of the great "Schuyler Fraud." From the time the company was organized Robert Schuyler was the trusted president and agent of the company and was ranked among the foremost of New York's capitalists. His great credit and honorable position gave him the opportunity to carry out his selfish scheme, which was the overissue of the stock of the company to the amount of \$1,000,000 and selling the same, as a pledge of collateral security, through the banking house of R. & G. L. Schuyler. Hundreds of persons bought these stocks in good faith and the settlement with those holding them involved long and tedious litigation. In most cases a satisfactory settlement was made by giving the holders one good for two spurious shares of stock, thus making the holders and the company equal losers in this unfortunate affair. On the discovery of this swindle, Schuyler wrote a letter to the company, July 3d, 1854, exonerating his brother and then, it is supposed, fled from the country, and it is believed that he soon after died abroad.

Under these adverse circumstances the company labored many years, but under the presidency of William D. Bishop, which began in 1867 and continued twelve years, the present consolidated system was begun and carried to completion by his successor, George H. Watrous,

until this has become one of the greatest and most successful railway corporations in the Union. By the action of both companies the New York & New Haven and the Hartford & New Haven companies were, on the 6th of August, 1872, merged as a body corporate under the name of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, by which title the consolidated roads have since been known. Since November 1st, 1870, the Shore Line railway has been a part of the system, by lease; the Canal road since 1881, by purchase; and the Boston & New York Air Line, by lease since 1879, and by purchase since 1882. A few years ago the Naugatuck railroad also passed under the management of this system, which thus includes all the railways of the county except a few named in the following pages. In 1890 the president of the corporation was Charles P. Clark, and the general offices were maintained at New Haven, which is the center of the system.

The Naugatuck Railroad Company was chartered in 1845, to build a railroad in the Naugatuck valley "from some suitable point in the town of Plymouth, or in the town of Waterbury, to Derby and thence to the city of New Haven, or to the town of Milford, or to the town of Bridgeport." The road, as is elsewhere* related, was completed to Waterbury, June 11th, 1849, and to Winsted September 24th, 1849. The southern terminus is practically at Bridgeport, but instead of building a line from Derby on the west side of the river, to that place, as was at one time contemplated, a junction was made with the New York & New Haven railroad on the east side of the Housatonic bridge, and its lines are used to Bridgeport. The Naugatuck road more than any other one agent has been the means of making the valley what it now is, a bustling, thriving hive of industry. In this county well patronized stations are maintained at Derby, Ansonia, Seymour, Beacon Falls, Naugatuck, Union City and Waterbury. The road has the distinction of passing through the most picturesque part of the county, and its High Rock Park, in the town of Beacon Falls, has become a popular resort.

The Shore Line Division of the Consolidated System is the outgrowth of the New Haven & New London Railroad Company, chartered in 1848, to construct a road between the points named, and by uniting with an eastern road to New London produce a shore line to Boston. After some delay in organizing the company proceeded to build and the road was opened to the Connecticut river July 22d, 1852. In 1856 the above lines were consolidated under the name of the New Haven, New London & Stonington Railroad Company, under which title operations were carried on until June, 1864, when the company was re-organized under the name of the Shore Line Railway. The road never had proper terminal facilities at New Haven and failed to meet the expectations of its builders. Hence it was leased, Novem-

* See accounts of the Naugatuck Valley towns.

ber 1st, 1870, to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company, at an annual rental of \$100,000, and has since become a pleasant and important thoroughfare to Boston. This line has also aided in the development of the southeastern part of the county and stations are maintained in all the towns through which it passes; East Haven, Madison, Guilford and Branford. In Branford village one of the finest stations in all southern Connecticut has lately been erected to accommodate the heavy travel, consequent upon visits to the summer resorts along the coast.

The other road of the Consolidated System is known as the Boston & New York Air Line. It is, in New Haven county, located through the towns of North Haven and Wallingford and has a direct northeasterly course to Middletown. It was partially completed in August, 1870, but was not in thorough running order until 1873. Its construction, owing to the opposition of rival roads, was attended with much difficulty, the project having been under way since 1846, when a company was chartered to build a road in that course. A charter to another company in 1855 was also unproductive of the desired results, although considerable work was done. Under a third charter, granted in 1867, the road was completed by the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad Company, whose franchises were sold under foreclosure in 1875, when the Air Line company succeeded to the ownership. As has been stated it was leased in 1879, for 99 years, to the Consolidated road and as part of that great system has greatly increased in importance. The towns named have been provided with shipping facilities, two stations being maintained in North Haven and one in Wallingford.

The railroads in the county not managed by the foregoing corporation are the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River, the New Haven & Derby, and the New England roads. The first is largely a Meriden enterprise and is fully noted in a sketch of that town in this book. It extends from Cromwell, on the Connecticut river, through Meriden to Waterbury. At the former place facilities are afforded for transporting freight by water. It has been but recently built but has already become a valuable link between two of the most thriving cities in the county, and will add to the prosperity of the northern section of New Haven. Its route in New Haven is through Meriden, Cheshire, Prospect and Waterbury. In each town shipping facilities are provided.

The New England railroad extends through the northwestern part of the county, after passing through the city of Waterbury, having a general southwesterly course. It thus passes through the towns of Naugatuck, Middlebury, Oxford and Southbury, affording railway communications to towns long deprived of them. The extension from Waterbury west to the Hudson river was completed in 1881.

The New Haven & Derby railroad, as completed in July, 1871,

seven years after the company was incorporated, was but thirteen miles in length. It extended from New Haven through the town of Orange, to Ansonia. In the past few years, however, this road has become a part of the Housatonic system and has been extended by that corporation to its main line at Botsford and forms part of their through line to the West. Its importance to the county has thus been greatly increased and New Haven, which liberally subsidized the company, has in a measure been compensated by an outlet independent of the associated roads in the other system.

Of the 26 towns in the county all have railways within their bounds except Bethany, North Branford, Wolcott and Woodbridge. But the center of any of these towns is within six miles of a railway station and no section of the county is cut off from the rest of the world by lack of proper communication.

Military training was one of the features of the social life of the colonists. From the beginning they were apprehensive of a possible Indian attack, which induced them to take all the precaution at their command. Every male citizen, between the ages of 16 and 60, who was capable of bearing arms, except such as were excused, was required to train for military service. For many years soldiers were on duty every night and every Sunday one-fourth of those in the "train band" were paraded before the meeting house, thus passing each soldier in review once a month. Thrice in the spring and the same number of times in the fall every arms-bearing man was required to turn out at the general training. These were occasions of great interest and the training was witnessed by nearly the entire population of each plantation. In consequence of this general military service many of the early planters bore the titles of officers, which conveyed the idea of honorable distinction and were almost invariably used in speaking of them, or in recording their names in public or church affairs. At New Haven, Nathaniel Turner was the first captain of the "trained band," and Robert Seeley was the lieutenant. There were usually four sergeants, each of whom commanded a squadron. The market place or green was generally the appointed place for the training. The arms at first were muskets, pistols and swords. The ammunition was carried in bandoleers—a sort of leather belt, with pockets, which was slung across the shoulder.

In 1644, liberty was granted to begin an artillery company, which was completely organized in March, 1645, when it was accepted into service. Richard Malbon was the first captain. Since that day these two arms of the service have been maintained in the county. Guilford, also, very early, had a company to man "the great guns." About this time the available force of the towns in the county was less than 200 men. In 1653, when there was prospect of war with the Dutch, two pieces of artillery were placed on the New Haven green and two more were mounted at the harbor so as to command the inlet. Later

the former guns were placed on a frigate, which was to cruise along the coast from Stamford to the Connecticut river. This was the county's first naval service.

The first attempt at the organization of the cavalry service was made in 1653, when it was ordered by the jurisdiction that sixteen horses should be provided for the five towns in the colony.

The first actual service of any troops from the county was in King Philip's war, commencing in the fall of 1675, and ending with the defeat of that noted chieftain, August 12th, 1676. Major Robert Treat, of Milford, was in command of the Connecticut forces, which rendezvoused at New London. In the movement against the Indians, Governor Winslow, of Plymouth colony, was at the head, with Treat second in command of the limited forces.

In the fight at Narragansett Fort, Connecticut had 300 men in the engagement, 80 of whom were killed or wounded. The loss included four of the five captains, commanding the colony troops. The meritorious conduct of Major Treat in this campaign no doubt secured for him his election as governor, some years later.

In 1680 New Haven county reported 623 trained soldiers. Seventeen years later a company was equipped and placed under command of Captain Ebenezer Johnson, of Derby, in response to a call of Governor Fletcher, of New York, where an attack by the French was feared. The organization of "train bands" was continued, with the increase of population, a troop of horses being authorized for New Haven in 1702. In 1739 the aggregate number of trained men in the county was 2,302, comprising several regiments. The county furnished men in the French and Indian wars—1755 to 1760—her quota always being promptly supplied. In 1774 the first company in the county, independent of the colonial militia, was formed. It was called the "Second Company, Governor's Guard," the first having been formed at Hartford some three years earlier. The New Haven company soon became very efficient and was an important factor in the early history of the revolution.

The action of the British parliament, in passing the stamp act in 1765, greatly excited the people of the county. This feeling was aggravated, no doubt, by the action of one of her citizens, Jared Ingersoll, a worthy and honorable man, who accepted the office of "stamp distributor" for the colony. A meeting was held at New Haven, September 17th, 1765, when Mr. Ingersoll was requested to resign his office. But he declined to do so, until he had first learned what were the wishes of the general assembly on this matter. To properly ascertain them, he at once left for Hartford, on this mission, but in passing through Wethersfield he was subjected to so many indignities that he very prudently resigned, no doubt preventing personal violence which was threatened. From this time on sentiment against British

oppression was steadily cultivated and at the outbreak of the war the preponderance of feeling was against the royalist cause.

At this time there was living at New Haven an apothecary who became an important figure in the struggle for American independence which followed, and had he been less avaricious and more honorable he would to-day be revered as a distinguished patriot instead of being execrated as a base traitor. Benedict Arnold, this important personage in American history, was born at Norwich, January 3d, 1740. Coming to New Haven soon after he had attained his age, he married Margaret Mansfield at her father's house, on Crown street. As early as 1765 he had a drug and general trader's store at New Haven, first on George street and later on Water street. The sign which indicated his place of business is still preserved, and may be seen in the rooms of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. He was shrewd and energetic and reached out in trade in various lines, being part owner, also, of three small vessels—"The Fortune," "Three Brothers," and "Charming Sally," which were in the West-Indies trade. The scope of his business may be seen from the following advertisement, which he inserted in the *Connecticut Gazette*:

"Benedict Arnold wants to buy a number of large, genteel, fat horses, pork, oats and hay. And has to sell choice cotton and salt, by quantity or retail; and other goods as usual.

New Haven, January 24, 1766."

About this time Arnold got into trouble with one of the crew of the vessel in which he himself had sailed as a supercargo. He was accused by Peter Boole, the seaman, of bringing in contraband goods, whereupon he chastised the sailor and secured a retraction by force, with a promise that the seaman was at once to leave town. As he did not do this, Arnold made up a party and, in his own words: "Took him to the Whipping Post, where he received near forty lashes with a small cord and was conducted out of town; since which, on his return, the affair was submitted to Colonel David Wooster and Mr. Enos Allen (gentlemen of reputed good judgment and understanding) who were of opinion that the fellow was not whipped too much and gave him 50s. damages only."

This action on the part of Arnold was censured by many, so that he was impelled to write a letter to the public, January 29th, 1766, in which he endeavored to justify his conduct, and from which the above extract has been taken. It reveals the unscrupulous, bold and audacious nature of the man. However, by reason of his energy he was, in the course of the next ten years recognized as one of the leading men of the town of New Haven, and was placed in command of the Governor's Guard. No doubt, he was, at the outbreak of the war an impulsive, enthusiastic patriot, but would not brook any restraint.

The battle of Lexington was fought Wednesday, April 19th, 1775. The news of it reached New Haven Friday noon, April 21st, and cre-

ated intense excitement. Captain Benedict Arnold immediately called out his company, the Governor's Guard, and proposed that they should at once start for Lexington to join the American forces as volunteers. About forty of the men consented to march with him. He requested the town authorities to furnish them the desired ammunition, but they refused to do so. The next morning he paraded his men before the council chamber and forming them in front of the building demanded the ammunition or the keys of the powder house, or he would order the company to break it open and help themselves. This threat was heeded and the required ammunition was supplied, after Colonel David Wooster, of the colony militia, had vainly endeavored to restrain the impetuosity of the young man, advising him to wait for orders from the proper authority before starting for the scene of conflict. Arnold answered the veteran of three score and four years: "None but Almighty God shall prevent my marching."*

The company marched immediately and, stopping at Wethersfield the second night, received many attentions from the inhabitants of that place. The guards reached the headquarters of the Massachusetts forces, at Cambridge, April 29th, and took up their quarters in the deserted mansion of Lieutenant Governor Oliver, who had been obliged to flee on account of his attachment to the cause of the British. The Guards were uniformed and equipped like the British Life Guard and the company had the most soldierly appearance of all the American forces. On one occasion the men were complimented by a British officer, who said "they were not excelled by any of his Majesty's troops." After remaining at Cambridge about three weeks most of the Guards returned to New Haven, but Captain Arnold having been sent by General Washington with a force of 1,000 men to penetrate into Canada, about a dozen of the New Haven men accompanied him and shared with him the privations and perils of that hazardous and fruitless campaign. In the repulse at Quebec Arnold was with Montgomery and had his leg shattered. Two years later, in April, 1777, he aided in driving the British from Danbury, so much harrassing the retreating forces of Governor Tryon that the British lost 170 men killed and wounded. The same year Arnold was made a major general and, at the battle of Saratoga, performed splendid and successful service. In the fall of 1780, Arnold turned traitor to his country, and the following year added to his baseness by leading a British expedition against New London, September 6th, which he captured and burned, at a loss of half a million dollars, and stormed Forts Trumbull and Griswold. The Americans lost in all 85 men, killed in the assault. As all this was done in his native county, the memory of Arnold is very properly execrated by all loyal sons of Connecticut. When the people of New Haven heard of his treason they held a public demonstration, in October, 1780, in which they expressed their

* History of City of New Haven, p. 42.

disapproval, by caricaturing Arnold in many base ways, hanging him in effigy and consigning him to the lowest depths of infamy.* Naturally, in view of these ceremonies, New Haven was very apprehensive that his revenge would fall upon it and that his expedition would be directed against this county rather than against other points in the colony. He never returned to New Haven.†

Another character of the county, in that revolutionary period, but who was the very opposite of Arnold, was the first major general of the Connecticut troops, David Wooster. He was born at Stratford, March 2d, 1710, soon after the removal of his parents to that town from the old town of Derby. In 1738 he graduated from Yale and the following year entered the provincial army. In 1745 he was a captain under Colonel Burr at the capture of Louisburg. Subsequently, in the French war, he was commissioned colonel and later brigadier of the colonial militia. After the war he located at New Haven, where he and one of his classmates, Aaron Day, engaged in merchandising, in which avocation he was when the revolution began. In the spring of 1775, he was commissioned major general and commander-in-chief of the six regiments of Connecticut, raised for the patriot cause. In June, 1775, Colonel Wooster marched with his New Haven regiment for New York, and afterward led it to Lake Champlain and Canada, where, after General Montgomery's death, he was chief in command. Returning to Connecticut in the summer of 1776, he was commissioned the first major general of the militia of the colony, and devoted himself to the protection of the coast, which was threatened by the British in the winter of 1776-7. In the latter part of April, 1777, he received word that the British had landed in Fairfield, the object of the invasion being the destruction of the military stores at Danbury. In the engagements which followed, in that locality, he was wounded fatally at Ridgefield, April 27th, 1777, and died at Danbury May 2d. He was buried at the latter place and in 1854 his grave was marked by a fine monument, erected by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an exemplary member.

In these battles a number of New Haven troops were engaged and another merchant of that town, David Atwater, Jr., was killed when the British embarked at Compo Hill, April 28th, 1777.

While the county was active in furnishing men and means to carry on the war against the British foe, in other parts, the defenceless condition of its shores occasioned no little anxiety. In 1775 a number of cannons were loaned the town of New Haven by patriotic citizens of New York, a powder mill was built at Westville and other prepara-

*See *Conn. Journal*, Oct. 19, 1780.

†Major General Arnold visited his home at New Haven in May, 1778, when his bravery was properly recognized by a triumphal greeting. After his treachery his property here was disposed of by two commissioners appointed for that purpose by the County Court.

tions were made to meet the exigencies occasioned by a state of war. On the 14th of November, 1775, a beacon was erected on Indian hill in East Haven and a system of alarms was established, whereby the news of an attack could be conveyed to the towns of the interior. Cannons were also placed in position along the Milford and Guilford coast and a watch was kept over all places where a landing might be effected. As long as the British were in possession of New York and Long Island, their predatory excursions were frequent and but little feeling of safety could be entertained.

In the spring of 1777, the British collected a large quantity of stores at Sag Harbor, on Long Island, and May 21st, 1777, an expedition of 200 men under Lieutenant Colonel Meigs, left Sachem's Head, in Guilford, to destroy them. This plan was well carried out, the expedition having accomplished its object within 24 hours without loss of life to the Americans but inflicting much damage to the enemy. Vast quantities of hay and a number of vessels were burned, five of the enemy were killed and 90 taken prisoners. It was doubtful, though, whether this was a wise movement, as the enemy soon retaliated. In less than a month the British landed at Leete's Island, in Guilford, where they burned some buildings and in the skirmish which followed two Americans were killed and three wounded. Later the British also invaded the east part of Guilford (now Madison), but were repulsed after a brief skirmish. *

All through 1777-8, it was feared that the British would land at New Haven and pillage or destroy the town. Great precautions were taken to prevent such an occurrence, and the town rested reasonably secure until the summer of 1779, when, unexpectedly, the British appeared, invaded the town and pillaged it, these acts forming the most stirring events, on the soil of the county, in the history of the revolution. A brief account of them only can here find place.†

About one o'clock on the morning of July 5th, 1779, a British fleet, consisting of the men of war "Camilla" and "Scorpion," with tenders, transports, etc., 48 vessels in all, commanded by Commodore Sir George Collier, appeared off New Haven harbor. On board were about 3,000 soldiers, under the command of Major General Tryon and Brigadier General Garth. The purpose of the expedition was soon apparent, as narrated by President Stiles:

"Alarm guns were fired and Lieut. Col. Sabin ordered to beat to arms. With a telescope on the top of the tower of the college steeple, we plainly saw the boats putting off from the shipping for shore a little after sunrise. All then knew our fate. Perhaps one-third of the adult male inhabitants flew to arms and went out to meet them. A quarter moved out of town, doing nothing; the rest remained unmoved,

* See History of Guilford.

† Compiled from *Connecticut Journal*, President Stiles' Diary, Barber's Collections, Howe's Narratives, Atwater's New Haven History, etc., etc.

partly Tories, partly timid Whigs. Sundry of the Tories armed and went forth to fight the foe. About ninety or one hundred men finally stayed in town.

"At five in the morning General Garth's division landed at West Haven and marched to the meeting-house, one mile, and formed upon the Green, where they halted two hours. About nine or ten, General Tryon landed his division at Five-Mile Point. Both divisions were engaged in their respective operations: Tryon approaching the town on the east side of the harbor and Garth on the west. Colonel Sabin with two pieces of artillery went to West Bridge. Captain James Hillhouse, with twenty or thirty brave young men, together with many others, crossed West Bridge, went over Milford Hill, and thence within a quarter of a mile of the Green where the enemy were paraded. Upon their beginning the march, Captain James Hillhouse fired upon the advance-guard so as to drive them in to the main body. But coming in force, the enemy perceived others besides Hillhouse's party had by this time passed the bridge and reached the hill, perhaps to the number of 150 men. These kept up a galling fire, especially on their outguards or skirmishers, extending perhaps to about forty rods each side of the column; and yet the column marched vigorously, but in a huddled confusion—about thirty companies, in three divisions.

"On Milford Hill their Adjutant, Colonel Campbell, was slain. Sundry more were wounded. Rev. Dr. Naphthali Daggett (ex-President of Yale College) was captured. Our artillery at the bridge (Allingtown), was well served by Captain Phineas Bradley, and prevented the enemy passing the causeway and so into town that way. So they turned off and continued their route round to Derby Bridge (now Westville Bridge). As they came along our people divided: some crossed the bridge; others kept to the enemy's left, and under command of Col. Aaron Burr (afterwards Vice-President U. S.), harassed the enemy's march. When it was seen that they were aiming for the bridge (Westville), Captains Hillhouse and Bradley, with the artillery, crossed the fields to meet them. The main body crossed the bridge, the rest fording the river. Then, on the enemy rising the hill on this side and taking the road to town, we gave them a hearty fire and took a number of prisoners; also, on the other side we took a number.

"The northern militia and those from Derby by this time pressed in and passed on all sides, and some behaved with amazing intrepidity. One captain drew up and threw his whole company (the Derby company, probably) directly before the enemy's column, and gave and received their fire. We fought upon a retreat into the town. Just at the northwest Ditch Corner entrance to town the battle became very severe and bloody for a short time, when a number were killed on both sides. [This was just beyond Broadway, where the fire alarm tower now stands, on Goffe street.] The enemy, however, passed on

in force and entered town a little past noon. From that time the town was given up to ravage and plunder, from which only a few houses were protected.

"While these things were transacting on this side of the harbor General Tryon was pursuing his desolation on the East Haven side. Upon landing he set fire to Mr. Morris's elegant seat. He was molested by the fort on Black Rock, three miles from town, under the command of Lieut. Bishop, and by a field-piece under the command of the gallant Lieut. Pierpont. [This was where Fort Hale was later built.] The fort was at length evacuated and the enemy reached Beacon Hill in the afternoon. The militia collected from every part, and at Ditch Corner there was incessant firing all the afternoon."

These were of the nature of skirmishes with the outposts. The last stand the patriots made was at the corner of Chapel and York streets, when, after the British had brought on a cannon and fired down the street, the small band of resisting patriots dispersed. General Garth now marched his men unmolested to the green where he awaited the appearance of General Tryon. In the meantime the advance of the latter up the east side of the harbor had been several hours delayed by the small garrison at the earth work at Black Rock—where its force of 19 men and three pieces of artillery had successfully held the enemy back "as long as reason or valor dictated, and then the men made good their retreat." About the middle of the afternoon General Tryon crossed the river to counsel with General Garth in regard to future movements. The latter's men having now possession of the town had freely helped themselves to every species of property and finding large quantities of liquor in the cellars and stores of the traders were becoming very drunk and unmanageable. General Garth feared that it would be unsafe to remain, but General Tryon ordered that the troops should not embark until the next day. The stubborn resistance to the advance of General Garth had almost persuaded that general to burn the town, but from that purpose he was turned by several circumstances. The means of retreat were too uncertain, and the primary intent of the expedition was not rapine and pillage. The real purpose appears to have been to overawe the inhabitants by the exhibition of superior force and thus command allegiance to the King.* This object would have been entirely defeated by such extreme measures. There is also a tradition that soon after resting on the green General Garth ascended the belfry of the state house to take an observation of the place, which impressed him so favorably that he exclaimed: "It is too beautiful to burn," and that he then resolved to spare it, after having destroyed the public stores. This purpose was carried out in the main, although in the

* Address to the Inhabitants of Connecticut, by Commodore Collier and General William Tryon, on board of the "Camilla," on Long Island sound, July 4th, 1779.

retreat some private dwellings were also burned. "In New Haven and East Haven together eight dwellings, six stores, five barns and eight vessels were burned." "The public buildings, as those of Yale College, the State House, the places of public worship were injured little if at all."*

But owing to the drunken condition of the British soldiery a number of houses were plundered and many pathetic incidents of brutality are recorded, especially "towards feeble old men and helpless females," which were not justifiable acts of war. The revelry of the British soldiers continued until next morning and probably hastened their departure. About sunrise the march to their vessels in the harbor began and some of the soldiers were still so drunken that they had to be pushed forward at the point of the bayonet, or be urged on by the officer's swords. Not a shot was fired by the patriots to check their retreat out of the town, but in East Haven where most of the enemy embarked, having crossed on the ferry (at Tomlinson's bridge) the militia annoyed them until they had set sail on Tuesday evening, July 6th. On the morning of the 8th the fleet anchored off the village of Fairfield.

"At the departure of the British, thousands of the country people flocked into New Haven. Some of them, in the confusion, were base enough to add to the general loss by robbing the citizens of what was left. The soldiers already had taken, with a few exceptions, all the money, jewelry, clothing, and provisions which they could find, besides destroying a great amount of household furniture and other things. Many of the families lost everything their houses contained. Most of the tories, who were protected by the British, were obliged to leave New Haven with them, so even they lost much of their property."†

Among the Tory families which left with the British was that of Joshua Chandler, whose son, William, piloted General Garth's division from West Haven. Another son, Thomas, piloted General Tryon to Beacon hill. In all, about forty inhabitants were carried away.

The loss of the British in killed, wounded and missing was 74 men. Among their killed was Adjutant Campbell, a young man of noble qualities, who was greatly beloved by his command. He was with General Garth's division and had breakfasted at the village tavern, at West Haven, before beginning the advance on New Haven. At West Haven lived, as the pastor of the Congregational church, the Reverend Mr. Williston, an outspoken patriot. When the British appeared some Tory neighbors directed them to the house of the minister. While attempting to escape to the woods, near his place, he broke his leg jumping over the fence around the lot. Some urged that he be killed, but when the affair came to the ears of Campbell he ordered that Mr. Williston be carried into the house and directed

* Pres. Stiles. † Beckford.

his own surgeon to set the fractured limb, and set a guard so that no one would molest the minister. Campbell was a true soldier, humane and just, even in the heat of a conflict.

When the British began their march up Milford hill, north of West Haven village, a sharp skirmish took place, but Campbell, tall and erect of person, elegant and conspicuous in appearance, continued riding in the advance of the column. A young man named Johnson, who was among the skirmishers, hidden behind a stone wall, singled him out for his aim, raised his musket and shot him through the breast. He was carried into a house by the roadside, where he soon after died, attended by his servant, who afterward carried his effects into the town and sold them. It is said that when the people of the neighborhood returned, after the troops had passed, they found his body stripped of his clothing; but they gave him a decent burial near the house in which he lay. His grave was unmarked until October, 1831, when J. W. Barber, with his own hands set up a stone at the spot, near the present village of Allington, marked CAMPBELL, 1779.

The lapse of years has increased rather than diminished the estimate of the fine qualities of Adjutant Campbell, and on the 5th of July, 1891, a new and more expressive monument was placed over the same spot by citizens of New Haven and other points in the Union. Although he fell as an enemy, his worth as a man merited this tender and grateful recognition, and henceforth we preserve his grave as friends.

Near this same spot, the eccentric Professor Naphthali Daggett was taken prisoner by the British, who carried him into New Haven, where he was released. The part he took in this engagement was thus related by Honorable Elizur Goodrich, who was at that time a college student and had accompanied Captain James Hillhouse to meet the advancing enemy.

"I well remember the surprise we felt, as we were marching over West Bridge, towards the enemy, to see Dr. Daggett riding furiously by us on his old black mare, with his fowling piece in his hand ready for action. We knew the old gentleman had studied the matter thoroughly, and had settled in his own mind as to the right and propriety of fighting it out, but we were not quite prepared to see him come forth in so gallant a style to carry his principles into practice. Giving him a hearty cheer as we passed, we turned at the foot of Milford Hill towards West Haven, while he ascended a little to the west, and took his station in a copse of wood, where he appeared to be reconnoitering the enemy like one who was determined to bide his time. As we passed on toward the south, we met an advance guard of the enemy, and from our stand at a line of fence, we fired on them several times, and then chased them the length of three or four fields as they retreated, until we found ourselves involved with the main body, and

in danger of being surrounded. It was now our turn to run, which we did for our lives.

"Passing by Dr. Daggett, in his station on the hill, we retreated rapidly across West Bridge, which was instantly taken down by persons who stood ready for that purpose, to prevent the enemy from entering the town from that road. In the meantime, Dr. Daggett, as we heard afterwards, stood his ground manfully while the British column advanced to the foot of the hill, determined to have the battle to himself, as we had left him in the lurch, and using his fowling-piece now and then to excellent effect, as occasion offered, under cover of the bushes. But this could not last long. A detachment was sent up the hillside to look into the matter, and then the commanding officer coming suddenly, to his great surprise, on a single individual in a black coat blazing away in this style, cried out:

"'What are you doing there, you old fool, firing on his Majesty's troops!'

"'Exercising the rights of war,' rejoined the old gentleman.

"The very audacity of this reply, and the mixture of drollery it contained, seemed to amuse the officer, and he said:

"'If I let you go this time, will you ever fire again on the troops of his Majesty?'

"'Nothing more likely,' rejoined the old gentleman in his dry way.

"This was too much for flesh and blood to bear, and it is a wonder they did not put a bullet through him on the spot."

Dr. Daggett was thereupon taken into custody and subjected to many indignities by the brutal soldiers, who beat him over the head, kicked him in his bowels and insulted him in many ways. After stripping him of his shoes he was forcibly marched along and reached the green more dead than alive. On the 26th of July, 1779, he wrote an account of his cruel treatment which has been preserved among the state papers, and is a very interesting document. He died in 1780, his death being hastened by the injuries he received on this occasion.

The *Connecticut Journal* of July 7th, 1779, published the following as the loss of the Americans at the invasion of New Haven:

"*Killed*—John Hotchkiss, Caleb Hotchkiss, Jun., Ezekiel Hotchkiss, Captain John Gilbert, Michael Gilbert, John Kennedy, Joseph Dorman, Asa Todd, Samuel Wooden, Silas Wooden, Benjamin English, Isaac Pardis, Jeduthan Thompson, Aaron Russel (a lad), Jacob Thorp, and Pomp (a negro), all of New Haven; Eldad Parker, Wallingford; ——— Bradley, Derby; Timothy Ludlenton, Guilford; John Baldwin, Gideon Goodrich, Branford; and one person whose name is unknown.

"*Wounded*—Rev. Dr. Daggett, Nathan Beers (since died of his wounds), David Austin, Jun., Elizur Goodrich, Jun., Joseph Bassett, Captain Caleb Mix, Thomas Mix, and Israel Wooden. *Taken*—John Austin, Abraham Pinto, Jeremiah Austin, Nathan Drummer, Edmund

Smith, and Elisha Tuttle (since dead of his wounds, whose tongue was cut out by the enemy), all of New Haven; —— Atwater and a negro, of Wallingford; and Benjamin Howd, of Branford. The total number of the 'martyrs' was twenty-four killed, fifteen wounded, and nine captured."

Many of the above were in Captain John Gilbert's company and lost their lives at "Ditch Corner," as is related elsewhere.* The Hotchkisses were among the first killed. They lived at Westville (then called Hotchkisstown), and early hastened to check the advance of the British. Benjamin English, an aged and infirm man, was killed in his own house, in the town. Nathan Beers was also shot without provocation, in his own dwelling, and was too feeble to offer resistance. Elisha Tuttle was a "distracted" man and was probably maltreated in so base a manner by the English when they were crazed with drink.

Among those carried away as prisoners were John Whiting, judge of the probate court and county clerk, Captain John Mix, Captain Elijah Foster, Hezekiah Sabin, Sr., Thomas Barrett, Jerre Townsend and Adonijah Sherman.

The British destroyed the defenses at Black Rock Fort, which Colonel Thompson had built in 1775-6, and carried with them as public property six field pieces and an armed privateer. It was estimated that the total value of the property destroyed in the raid was £24,893, 7s., 6d. The largest individual loss was sustained by Amos Morris, of Morris Cove, whose farm buildings were destroyed.

Early in September, 1781, three of the enemy's vessels again appeared off the coast at West Haven and landed 150 men, who captured the sentinels maintained at that point, and made a short raid in so quiet a manner that but a few people were aware of their presence. "They took off four of the inhabitants and about thirty head of cattle and horses."

The remaining events of the war were so far removed that they but little affected the county. Some of her citizens, however, served in the southern campaigns and Colonel David Humphreys, of Derby, had the honor of receiving the colors of the British, at the surrender at Yorktown. At this time he was an aid-de-camp, on the staff of General Washington. Other citizens of Derby, the Hulls, Thompsons, Tomlinsons, etc., rendered fitting service in the revolution, as did also the citizens of other towns in the county. Besides at the points indicated in the foregoing pages, there were no maneuvers of the enemy on the soil of the county, but in the progress of the early campaigns, the troops of the continental army moved east or west through New Haven. La Fayette, while thus marching, encamped in Southbury and Middlebury, and it is claimed that General Washington also visited the former town during the war.

* See History of Hamden.

The declaration of peace, with the acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies, was everywhere hailed with delight and appropriately celebrated. An account of the affair at New Haven has been taken from the *Connecticut Journal* of May 1st, 1783, as follows:

"Thursday last was observed as a day of festivity and rejoicing in this town, on receipt of indubitable testimony of the most important, grand, and ever memorable event—the total cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and these United States, and the full acknowledgment of their sovereignty and independence. Accordingly, the day, with the rising sun, was ushered in by the discharge of thirteen cannon, paraded on the 'green' for that purpose, under elegant silk colors, with the Coat-of-Arms of the United States most ingeniously represented thereon, which was generously contributed upon the occasion by the ladies of the town. At nine o'clock in the forenoon, the inhabitants met in the brick Meeting-House for divine service, where was convened a very crowded assembly. The service was opened with an anthem; then a very pertinent prayer, together with thanksgiving, was made by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, President of Yale College; after was sung some lines, purposely composed for the occasion, by the singers of all the congregations in concert. Then followed a very ingenious oration, spoken by Mr. Elizur Goodrich, one of the Tutors of the College; after which a very liberal collection was made for the poor of the town, to elevate their hearts for rejoicing. The service was concluded with an anthem.

"A number of respectable gentlemen of the town dined together at the Coffee-House. After dinner several patriotic toasts were drank.

"At three o'clock were discharged thirteen cannon—at four, twenty-one ditto—at five, seven ditto—at six, thirteen ditto—at seven were displayed the fire-works, with rockets, serpents, &c.—at nine o'clock, a bonfire on the Green concluded the diversions of the day. The whole affair was conducted with a decorum and decency uncommon for such occasions, without any unfortunate accident; a most pacific disposition and heartfelt joy was universally conspicuous, and most emphatically expressed by the features of every countenance."

Soon after the war the city of New Haven became noted for her commercial enterprise and her trade at the beginning of the present century was very considerable. The embargo act, of December 22d, 1807, greatly affected this commerce and the occupation of hundreds of men in all parts of the county, and especially along the coast, so that the measures which brought on the war of 1812 were unpopular and poorly supported. Soon after the war was declared Colonel David Humphreys raised a company of cavalry and offered its service to the governor. The company was accepted and Colonel Humphreys was not long after appointed major general of the state militia, which he commanded during the war. He took measures for the defense of the coast of the state and various points were fortified. In 1814 the

defenses at New Haven harbor were strengthened and in addition to Fort Hale* new earthworks were built on Beacon hill, which received the name of Fort Wooster. Concerning this fortification the *Connecticut Journal* of October 4th, 1814, said :

“ This work has progressed with great rapidity and is now nearly completed. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns deserve and receive the thanks of the public, for volunteering their aid in this patriotic labor. On Wednesday and Thursday last, one hundred men from Cheshire, under the direction of Andrew Hull, Esq., labored with great industry and effect at the fortifications for two days. On their return through the city, in wagons, with music playing, they were saluted with a discharge of artillery and cheered by the citizens, who had collected in great numbers on the public square. On Thursday one hundred men from the town of North Haven, under the direction of their reverend pastor, Dr. Trumbull, the venerable historian of Connecticut, eighty years of age, volunteered their services and spent the day in the same patriotic work. This aged minister addressed the throne of grace and implored the Divine blessing on their undertaking. On Friday the same number from Hamden, under the command of Captain Jacob Whiting, with great industry labored at the same work, and were saluted and cheered on their return. The inhabitants of the town of Meriden, with a patriotism not exceeded by their neighbors, have volunteered their aid for Wednesday next. It is confidently hoped that our fellow citizens of other towns in this vicinity will, in the course of the present week, complete the works which are now nearly finished. Parties who are willing to give their assistance in this preparation for the common defense are desired to give notice to the committee of the time when it will be agreeable to them to give their attendance. The enemy is hovering on the coast. Where the next blow will be attempted no one can tell. Preparation to repel invasion cannot too speedily be made.”

The second war with Great Britain, so far as it affected New Haven, was almost wholly maritime. The commerce of the city, already greatly impaired by the embargo act, was now almost wholly suspended, leaving, as a natural result, many seamen unemployed. Some of these were adventurous and freely engaged in privateering, little

* After the revolution Black Rock Fort received this name in honor of Captain Nathan Hale, the “ Martyr Spy ” of the revolution. He graduated from Yale in 1773. Joining the patriots early in the struggle, he commanded a company in Colonel Knowlton’s regiment, of Ashford. After the retreat of the Americans from Long Island, in August, 1776, he was sent by General Washington to ascertain the enemy’s future plans. Having obtained this information, and just as he was leaving the Island he was recognized by a Tory relative, and betrayed. He was taken before Sir William Howe, who, without a trial ordered him to be hanged the next morning, September 22d, 1776. He met his fate calmly, saying: “ I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.” His statue has been placed on the capitol grounds at Hartford.

reckoning about the perils of such an undertaking. Their adventures, in some instances, read like a romance. Mr. T. R. Trowbridge, of New Haven, has given the following interesting account of one of them :

"The 'Actress' was a fine, fast-sailing sloop of sixty tons, and had for a crew forty-two young, able-bodied, New Haven county men, every one of whom was anxious to make his fortune by privateering. For an armament, the sloop carried eight small guns, with the usual assortment of small arms, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, etc.

"The commander of the 'Actress' was John Lumsden, an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized American. He was an able seaman, and had commanded several of the best New Haven ships; his officers were experienced sailors. Thus appointed, she sailed from Long Wharf on the evening of the 11th of July, 1812, 'on a cruise.' Reaching the open sea, early next morning, everything on board the privateer was put in ship-shape order, and a six weeks' cruise agreed upon. Sharp and anxious eyes scanned the horizon; for a reward of fifty dollars was promised to the man who should first descry a vessel that should prove to be a 'Britisher.'

"Nothing, however, was seen for several days, and the ship's company began to think privateering slow work, and to long for their farms; when, to the joy of all, at daybreak, July 19th, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, a man on the foretopmast rigging cried out, 'Sail, ho?' with the singular prolongation of sound that no landsman can imitate.

"'Where away?' bawled the officer in charge of the deck.

"'A mile to the lu'ard,' was the reply, and then came the welcome words, 'and a Britisher, too.'

"True it was. In a few moments the mist lifted, and less than a mile to the leeward of the privateer lay a huge British ship, to all appearances a merchantman. There she lay with all the three topsails mast-headed, waiting for the morning breeze to spring up. From the fact that the topsails were 'mast-headed' (hailed up to the head of the topmast), the privateersman accepted it as a sure sign that the stranger was a merchant-vessel, and her capture was certain. There was on board the sloop a great contrast to the dullness of the previous days. Muskets, cutlasses, and boarding-pikes were brought on deck, and put in order; the little eight pounders were swabbed out, loaded, and a supply of powder and shot placed near them. Aboard the 'Actress,' excitement and bustle were everywhere from stem to stern.

"I am told when the commander first saw the ship, he was in the ordinary costume of a New Haven privateersman, namely, a tarpaulin hat, red shirt, and a pair of blue trousers 'cat-harpinned at the knee.' When he was satisfied that a prize was soon to fall into his hands, he retired to the cabin to array himself in a becoming manner, and shortly

afterwards appeared on his quarter-deck, clad in a blue suit with red facings, and a cocked hat, all of which were loaned him by a Foxon militia captain, Jeduthan Bradley by name.

"Sword by his side and speaking trumpet under his arm, the doughty sailor trod his weather deck, and after feasting his eyes for several minutes upon the Britisher, he gave his helmsman orders to put up the wheel. Forthwith the 'Actress,' with her two score valiant New Haveners, bore down upon the stranger; and so certain was commander Lumsden and his crew of securing the prize, that a crew of eighteen men were immediately told off to carry the ship into New London, if possible,—but into Boston, at all hazards.

"All hands judged the helpless Englishman to be a London tea-ship from Canton, bound for Boston, and, of course, ignorant that war had been declared. They considered, therefore, that their fortunes were made, and that lives of ease and luxury awaited them at home.

"Just before the 'Actress' left Long Wharf, a friend of the commander, and a part owner of the vessel, had put on board a quarter cask of Jamaica rum, requesting that it should be drunk when the first prize should be captured. The captain and crew reckoning to a certainty that the Englishman was as good as captured, it was now proposed to drink the rum without further delay. The captain was at first opposed to it; but after the prize crew had explained to him, that if *they* were sent aboard the ship *they* would lose *their* share, he gave his consent. The cask was accordingly hoisted on deck and broached. The libations were heavy and frequent.

"In the meantime, the privateer had been gradually nearing the ship, apparently unnoticed by the leviathan; and when within speaking distance, Captain Lumsden, in a voice tremulous with patriotic pride, hailed the ship.

"In a moment the answer came back: 'The Spartan, of London.'

"At the mention of this name, a peculiar expression, we are told, was visible in the faces of many of the privateersmen; several pairs of jaws chattered, many knees knocked feelingly one against another, and cans half emptied were laid upon the deck (a rare proceeding in those days), because the 'Spartan' was the well-known name of one of the fleet blockading New London. It was the name of one that had caused a wholesome dread to be entertained all along our shores, from the Vineyard to Sandy Hook. She had for several months harried our coast, her vigilant commander boasting that nothing had escaped him. Only two weeks previous to Captain Lumsden's experience with her, she had chased, captured, and sent in to Halifax, the splendid American ship 'Melancthon,' bound from Valparaiso to Boston, with a cargo of copper ore valued at \$350,000.

"Our privateersmen, however, soon recovered their courage and coolness, and reasoned:—The 'Spartan' is a frigate; this is a helpless

Indiaman hailing from London. Captain Lumsden now drew himself to his full height. In a manner as imposing as he could assume, he roared out:—

“‘Consider your ship a prize to the United States privateer “Actress.” Send your papers aboard.’”

“The commander of the ‘Spartan,’ who afterwards attained the highest post in the British navy, was in his way a wag, and he made answer:—

“‘Really now, captain, would you ask that I, the commander of such a great ship as this, should strike my flag to such a little fellow as you?’”

“The reply from the New Haven Nelson, liberally garnished with his country’s oath, was:—

“‘Strike! or I’ll fire into you.’”

“A moment thereafter, the shrill sound of the boatswain’s whistle was heard, and suddenly, as if by magic, the ports on each side of the ship were triced up, exposing to view about sixty heavy guns. At the same time, a cheery, wholesome voice said:—

“‘Come to our gangway, and we’ll hoist you in.’”

“Never was an order obeyed with more alacrity; and amid the laughter of derision and scorn, the ‘Actress’ was swept alongside. At eight, A. M., with a prize crew of ten men, she was on her course to Halifax. Her valiant crew were divided. Half were transferred to the frigate, and half left on board of the privateer. They all returned to New Haven some weeks afterward, but without their cruiser.”

Not long after this the packet “Susan,” Captain John Miles, master, laden with a cargo valued at \$15,000, attempted to run the blockade from New York to New Haven. She had great hopes of succeeding, when, near Stratford point, she was pursued by a British cruiser, captured and taken to New London. This news greatly excited some of the warlike citizens of New Haven and it was determined to have revenge. A vessel was immediately manned by about fifty persons who hastily started in pursuit of the bold cruiser. After a short sail, they, too, ran into the “Lion’s” mouth, being taken in by the vessel they sought to capture. Their release was secured by ransom and in the course of a few days they returned to their families with greatly enlarged ideas of naval warfare.

In pleasing contrast with these reverses, is the story of the brilliant success of another New Haven county man, Commodore Isaac Hull, who by his heroic deeds on the frigate “Constitution,” became the naval hero of the war. His celebrated sea fight took place August 19th, 1812, when the “Constitution,” carrying 44 guns, fell in with his majesty’s ship, the “Guerriere,” Captain J. R. Dacres, commander, and carrying 50 guns. As the vessels neared each other Dacres began to fire at long range. Hull calmly stood on the quarter

deck determined that no shot should be fired until the enemy was close at hand. Every man on the "Constitution" stood at his post calmly waiting for the momentous word of command, or as Captain Hull himself reported: "From the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seaman not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action giving three cheers and requesting to be laid alongside of the enemy." At the auspicious moment when the "Constitution" was alongside and within pistol shot of the "Guerriere," Hull shouted the command, "Fire!" and with guns double shotted soon silenced the foe. In the words of a song of that period:

" Isaac did so maul and rake her
That the decks of Captain Dacres
Were in such a woeful pickle
As if death with scythe and sickle
With his sling and with his shaft
Had cut his harvest fore and aft.

" Thus in thirty minutes ended
Mischief that could never be mended.
Masts and yards and ship descended
All to David Jones' locker,
Such a ship in such a pucker."

Although the British several times threatened to invade the county no serious attempt was made. A few soldiers were landed at Stony Creek in Branford, in September, 1814, but beyond carrying off some property, no damage was done. The shore towns, however, were thoroughly alarmed, and that event very materially hastened the building of Fort Wooster, on Beacon hill, which, fortunately was never called on to defend the harbor of New Haven against the entrance of an enemy.

One of the incidents connected with the blockade of the sound ports by the British fleet was the following: During the war the three houses of worship on New Haven green were built. The lumber used was brought down the Connecticut river in boats, whose passage into New Haven harbor was obstructed until the British Commodore Hardy learned for what purpose the lumber was wanted, when he said that he was "not making war on religion," and authorized the vessels to be passed. After this vessels after vessels, laden with lumber were entered, as bringing material for the meeting houses, until the buildings were completed and the lumber yards stocked as they never were before.

The news of peace was received about the middle of February, 1815, and caused much rejoicing in the county, especially in New Haven, where commerce had so long suffered. One hundred vessels owned here, manned by more than six hundred American seamen, and scores of vessels in Derby, Milford, Branford and Guilford were soon basking in tropical sunshine, and the unpleasant feelings occa-

sioned by the war were soon forgotten in the enjoyment of the prosperity now visible on every hand.

When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, was in the gubernatorial office. He was a zealous, energetic unionist, a man of large wealth and had extensive business relations. This well fitted him to direct affairs in such perilous times, and it was largely owing to his influence and action, that Connecticut gave the general government such a strong and active support, so early in the struggle. The zeal manifested at the beginning was continued unabated, during the war, and as a consequence the state had an excess of more than 7,000 men over its quota. The entire number of men enlisted in the state (the terms being reduced to a basis of three years) was 48,181, of whom only 263 were drafted. It is said of Governor Buckingham that he stood in the same relation to the Union, in the rebellion, that Governor Trumbull (the famous Brother Jonathan) did toward the colonies in the revolution. The latter was the friend and adviser of General Washington; the former was one of President Lincoln's most tried and trusted friends.

"The Connecticut troops raised during the war of the rebellion consisted of twenty-eight regiments of infantry (two colored), two of heavy artillery, a regiment and squadron of cavalry, and three light batteries. These were so distributed among the different Union armies, that there was hardly a battle of moment during the war in which Connecticut troops were not engaged, and some of the infantry regiments, notably the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th and 21st, had a list of battles to show at its close rarely ever equaled in the same space of time. To enumerate these battles, or to specify instances where Connecticut men distinguished themselves therein, would be to write a history of the war. In the navy, too, which was presided over during the whole contest by a Connecticut man, Gideon Welles, who was throughout Mr. Lincoln's administration secretary of the navy, Connecticut won new glory and renown." *

One of the naval heroes of this war was, also, a New Haven county man. Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote was born in New Haven in 1806, and was a son of Hon. Samuel Foote. In 1822 he entered the navy and served under Commodore Hull, the hero of 1812. In the rebellion his achievements at Forts Henry and Donnelson, won for him grateful admiration; and his brilliant movements at Island Number Ten opened the upper gateway of the Mississippi to the Union forces and secured for him the honorable title he bore at the time of his death, at New York, June 26th, 1863. He had received a dangerous wound, while operating on the Mississippi, to which he succumbed while yet near the prime of life. He was a man of many noble qualities, sincere and honorable at all times, his life being one of the best types of the Christian soldier and sailor this country has

* W. S. Webb.

ever afforded. His mortal remains rest at Grove Street Cemetery, in New Haven city.

New Haven county, also, was the means of giving to the government an instrument of naval warfare which entirely revolutionized the methods before employed. In the early part of 1862, Cornelius Scranton Bushnell, a native of Madison, but at that time living in New Haven city as an active business man and ship builder, entered into a contract with Captain John Ericsson for the construction of the famous "Monitor."

"Owing to lack of funds, Ericsson had not and would not have been able to construct this wonderful craft. Mr. Bushnell told Ericsson that he was willing to risk his entire fortune in the undertaking, and proved it by making a contract with the inventor, by means of which the 'Monitor' was constructed. The story of the amazement its appearance created, of the reluctance of the Naval Board to accept it—doubting if it would succeed,—of its grand victory over the 'Merrimack,' and of the revolution in the mode of naval warfare it produced the world over, has become one of the great facts of history, too well known to be repeated. But the essential part taken by a citizen of New Haven in this event of world-wide importance, not only for the immediate time but for many future ages, is not so generally known or appreciated." *

It is doubtful whether any other agency disheartened the confederates to a greater extent than their inability to cope with the "Monitors," which practically destroyed their navy, and cut off the hope which had sustained the Confederacy at this period of the war.

After two days bombardment Fort Sumter surrendered April 14th, 1861. Five days later the First Connecticut regiment rendezvoused at New Haven. On the 6th of May, it was joined in camp by the Second regiment, a part of which was also made up of men from this county. It was commanded by Colonel Alfred Howe Terry, who later attained great eminence of position as a soldier. In many engagements he distinguished himself, but his bravery and skill were pre-eminent at the capture of Fort Fisher. In that terrible onslaught he was in the front of the advance, directing and leading his men, among which were the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut regiments, to a victory which resulted in the unconditional surrender of the fort, which had been declared impregnable by General Butler, after he and Admiral Porter had failed to capture it. For this service General Terry and his men received the thanks of congress, in a special resolution to that effect. At this time Terry was a major general of volunteers, but at the close of the war, in consideration of his skill and valuable service, he was brevetted a major general in the regular army. This was an unprecedented honor and the only one so bestowed upon a civilian officer in the war. In 1888 General Terry retired from the

* "New Haven, Past and Present."

army and lived quietly at New Haven until his death, in that city, December 16th, 1890.

On the 17th of May, 1861, the First regiment, Colonel Chatfield commander, left New Haven for the war and was followed by the Second regiment on the 19th. It broke camp at Hamilton Fork, at 6 P. M. and marched to the green, where it received the benediction of a large crowd of people. On the 20th of May, the Third regiment, Colonel Arnold commanding, left Hartford, and it is said that these three regiments were the first thoroughly equipped and disciplined volunteer troops to arrive at Washington. They were soon in active service and participated in all the early engagements of the war. At the end of their enlistment the First and Second regiments were mustered out at New Haven, in July and August, 1861. The three regiments had suffered a loss of 68 men. Most of the men in the disbanded regiments reënlisted for three years, and it is said that so closely did they apply themselves to the duties of the soldier that, before "the end of the war, five hundred of their number were holding commissions in the army."

The first martyr of New Haven in the war of the rebellion was Major Theodore Winthrop, the military secretary of General Butler, who fell in a charge on the enemy's line at Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. He had enlisted in New York as a member of the Seventh regiment, but was soon after assigned to the position he held at the time of his death. Major Theodore Winthrop "was the direct descendant of John Winthrop, the first governor of Connecticut, and was born at New Haven in 1828. Graduating from Yale at the age of twenty, he spent several years in visiting all parts of the world. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, but devoted most of his time during the next five years to literary pursuits. Many brilliant magazine articles, and several volumes, published posthumously, remain as the result of this period of work, to bear witness of his genius. He was one of the first to enlist, being very active and influential during the early days of the war. His funeral at New Haven, June 21st, 1861, was attended by many celebrated men from different sections of the country. Sacrificing his life in a gallant attempt to redeem a reverse of the Union troops, and falling among the earliest martyrs to the cause, the name of Winthrop was soon joined with that of Ellsworth, and cherished throughout the country as an emblem of heroism and patriotic devotion." *

Later in the war, many noble sons of the county were called upon to offer up the sacrifice of their lives for the cause of the Union. Among these were Lieutenant Henry M. Dutton, Colonel Arthur Dutton of the Twenty-first Conn. Vols., Major Edward F. Blake, Captain Bernard E. Schweizer, Captain Addison L. Taylor, Captain Julius Bassett, Chaplain Jacob Eaton and many others elsewhere named.

* "New Haven, Past and Present."

In the long term service many of the First regiment enlisted under Colonel Chatfield as the Sixth regiment which was recruited at Oyster Point and left for service at Washington September 17th, 1861. The Seventh regiment of three years men, was organized at the same place, under Colonel Terry. It broke camp September 18th, 1861, and after being at Washington some time, was sent to South Carolina. About the same time the Ninth regiment was being formed at Camp English, at New Haven. It was composed almost wholly of men of Irish birth, most of them being from New Haven county. Its colonel was Thomas W. Cahill, of New Haven, and the organization achieved a fine reputation. Later in the fall of 1861, the Thirteenth regiment rendezvoused at New Haven and prepared for active service under Colonel Birge, who was a very strict disciplinarian. When this organization left for the field, in March, 1862, its fine appearance, in every particular, won for it the appellation of the "Dandy regiment." Although so cleanly and orderly, it was very valiant in battle, rendering distinguished service.

Under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, July 1st, 1862, the Fifteenth regiment was organized at its camp, on Oyster Point. Dexter R. Wright was appointed colonel, and Samuel Tolles, lieutenant colonel. It moved to the seat of war August 28th, 1862. In the meantime, Colonel Ross' Twentieth regiment was forming in the same camp. William B. Wooster, of Derby, was appointed lieutenant colonel. The regiment moved to the front in the South, September 11th, 1862.

In October, 1862, Colonel C. E. L. Holmes, of Waterbury, formed the Twenty-third regiment at Grape Vine Point, at New Haven, at which place were soon after organized the Twenty-seventh and the Twenty-eighth regiments. The first and the last named moved to the scenes of battle November 17th, 1862. The Twenty-seventh departed earlier, leaving October 22d, 1862. This body and the Twentieth suffered very much in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac. At Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d, the latter regiment lost 27 officers and 170 men, about one-third the number they had in service. All of the Twenty-seventh, except 160 men, were captured and sent to Libby Prison. The same bodies were at the terrible battles at Gettysburg, being engaged in the thickest of the fights. On the second of July, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Merwin of the Twenty-seventh was killed while his command was charging upon the enemy. The regiment went into the engagements with 74 men, of whom 39 were lost, among whom was, also, Captain Jedediah Chapman.

In the latter part of the war the Fifteenth regiment, serving along the coast of North Carolina suffered from yellow fever. The Ninth and the Thirteenth were in the battles of Cedar Creek and Winchester, where Colonel Frank Peck lost his life. At Cedar Creek Captain John P. Lowell, of New Haven, was killed. The loss of officers, especially, was very heavy in the engagements of 1863-4, embracing besides the

foregoing, Captain George S. Benton, Isaac A. Bronson, E. S. Hitchcock, Charles Smith, Edward Lines, Major E. Walton Osborn and many other commissioned officers. Of the dead in the rank and file an approximately correct list has been given in the exhaustive volumes prepared under state direction, to which the reader is referred for many facts concerning all the wars and those who participated in them. It would be a rare pleasure to here record the names of all the patriotic citizens of the county who aided in saving the Union of states, or at least to give the roll of honor, of the brave, fallen and departed heroes, but the limits of space will not permit. In most of the towns fine monuments have been erected to the memory of these brave men.

Many of the officers of the regiments which went out from New Haven county were promoted to higher ranks. The county had as major generals, Alfred H. Terry and Henry W. Benham; as brigadier generals, Luther P. Bradley, Benjamin S. Roberts and A. Van Steinhewer; as brevet brigadier generals, Henry B. Carrington, E. D. S. Goodyear, Edwin S. Greeley, Brayton Ives, Edward M. Lee and Erastus Blakesley.

The following statistical table shows the aggregate amounts of means raised by the several towns for the preservation of the Union. A comparison with the Grand List shows the proportion to the means of the town. Fractional parts of a dollar are omitted : *

NAME OF TOWNS.	Grand List of 1864.	Expended by Towns for Premiums, Boun- ties and Support of Families.	Individual means raised in each town for the same objects.
New Haven - - - -	\$29,681,409	\$308,027	\$20,000
Bethany - - - -	626,252	5,000	1,800
Branford - - - -	1,075,441	27,180	14,300
Cheshire - - - -	1,228,439	8,275	5,000
Derby - - - -	3,027,655	37,955	27,310
East Haven - - - -	1,514,488	24,319	4,500
Guilford - - - -	1,511,199	12,591	8,250
Hamden - - - -	1,409,091	29,098	9,543
Madison - - - -	836,496	16,800	11,200
Meriden - - - -	4,300,981	91,371	10,715
Middlebury - - - -	365,123	5,020	1,975
Milford - - - -	1,001,448	46,699	5,028
Naugatuck - - - -	1,130,904	42,382	1,100
North Branford - - - -	533,867	15,402	4,800
North Haven - - - -	695,477	10,404	3,956
Orange - - - -	994,122	12,536	15,003
Oxford - - - -	626,107	15,250	2,975
Prospect - - - -	210,400	3,783	1,450
Seymour - - - -	826,748	17,800	3,150
Southbury - - - -	860,709	20,050	.....
Wallingford - - - -	1,796,416	40,752	6,200
Waterbury - - - -	6,257,000	133,525	17,500
Woodbridge - - - -	602,803	8,700	3,545
Wolcott - - - -	296,691	.....	2,175
	\$61,409,266	\$932,919	\$181,475

* From "Connecticut in the Present War," 1869.

In addition to the foregoing about \$35,000 was paid for commutations by individuals. It will be seen that about one-sixtieth part of the assessed value of the county was applied for the prosecution of the war.

In the early part of the war some "Home Guards" were organized at New Haven, but local protection against the enemy was never needed.

In June, 1862, the care of the sick and wounded Union soldiers was begun at the Connecticut Hospital at New Haven, the first ministrations being by the general society. In April, 1863, the war department took charge of the work, naming the hospital the Knight Hospital (after the venerable Doctor Knight) and supplied 1,500 beds. The government treated 25,340 cases. But 185 men died from the time of its occupancy in 1862 until the government vacated it in November, 1865.

No reliable *data* has thus far been prepared to show the number of men furnished by the county, or the number which should properly be credited to it. In many cases enlistments were made to the credit of other towns or states, and some men from other states were also secured on account of towns of this county.

The following lists of general state officers will be valuable for reference in connection with the events elsewhere noted. They have been taken from the State Manual.

Governors of Connecticut: John Haynes, 1639, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53; Edward Hopkins, 1640, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; George Wyllys, 1642-3; Thomas Welles, 1655, 58; John Webster, 1656-7; John Winthrop, 1657, 59-76; William Leete, 1676-83; Robert Treat, 1683-98; Fitz John Winthrop, 1698-1708; Gurdon Saltonstall, 1708-25; Joseph Talcott, 1725-42; Jonathan Law, 1742-51; Roger Wolcott, 1751-4; Thomas Fitch, 1754-66; William Pitkin, 1766-9; Jonathan Trumbull, 1769-84; Matthew Griswold, 1784-6; Samuel Huntington, 1786-96; Oliver Wolcott, 1796-7; Jonathan Trumbull, 1797-1809; John Treadwell, 1809-11; Roger Griswold, 1811-12; John Cotton Smith, 1812-17; Oliver Wolcott, 1817-27; Gideon Tomlinson, 1827-31; John S. Peters, 1831-3; Henry W. Edwards, 1833-4; Samuel A. Foot, 1834-5; Henry W. Edwards, 1835-8; William W. Ellsworth, 1838-42; Chauncey F. Cleveland, 1842-4; Roger S. Baldwin, 1844-6; Isaac Toucey, 1846-7; Clark Bissell, 1847-9; Joseph Trumbull, 1849-50; Thomas H. Seymour, 1850-3; Charles H. Pond, 1853-4; Henry Dutton, 1854-5; William T. Minor, 1855-7; Alexander H. Holley, 1857-8; William A. Buckingham, 1858-66; Joseph R. Hawley, 1866-7; James E. English, 1867-9, 1870-1; Marshall Jewell, 1869-70, 1871-3; Charles R. Ingersoll, 1873-7; Richard D. Hubbard, 1877-9; Charles B. Andrews, 1879-81; Hobart B. Bigelow, 1881-3; Thomas M. Waller, 1883-5; Henry B. Harrison, 1885-7; Phineas C. Lounsbury, 1887-9; Morgan G. Bulkeley, 1889.*

* The election of November 4th, 1890, for governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of state being in dispute, those officers, elected in 1889, hold over. The contestants are the following: For Governor: Samuel E. Merwin, Republican,

Deputy, or lieutenant governors: Roger Ludlow, 1639, 42, 48; John Haynes, 1640, 44, 46, 50, 52; George Wyllys, 1641-2; Edward Hopkins, 1643, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53; Thomas Welles, 1654, 56-8, 59; John Webster, 1655-6; John Winthrop, 1658-9; John Mason, 1660-9; William Leete, 1669-76; Robert Treat, 1676-83; James Bishop, 1683-92; William Jones, 1692-8; Robert Treat, 1698-1708; Nathan Gold, 1708-24; Joseph Talcott, 1724-5; Jonathan Law, 1725-42; Roger Wolcott, 1742-51; Thomas Fitch, 1751-4; William Pitkin, 1754-66; Jonathan Trumbull, 1766-9; Matthew Griswold, 1769-84; Samuel Huntington, 1784-6; Oliver Wolcott, 1786-96; Jonathan Trumbull, 1796-8; John Treadwell, 1798-1809; Roger Griswold, 1809-11; John Cotton Smith, 1811-13; Chauncey Goodrich, 1813-15; Jonathan Ingersoll, 1816-23; David Plant, 1823-7; John S. Peters, 1827-31; no election, 1831-2; Thaddeus Betts, 1832-3; Ebenezer Stoddard, 1833-4; Thaddeus Betts, 1834-5; Ebenezer Stoddard, 1835-8; Charles Hawley, 1838-42; William S. Holabird, 1842-4; Reuben Booth, 1844-6; Noyes Billings, 1846-7; Charles J. McCurdy, 1847-9; Thomas Backus, 1849-50; Charles H. Pond, 1850-1; Green Kendrick, 1851-2; Charles H. Pond, 1852-4; Alexander H. Holley, 1854-5; William Field, 1855-6; Albert Day, 1856-7; Alfred A. Burnham, 1857-8; Julius Catlin, 1858-61; Benjamin Douglas, 1861-2; Roger Averill, 1862-6; Oliver F. Winchester, 1866-7; Ephraim H. Hyde, 1867-9; Francis Wayland, 1869-70; Julius Hotchkiss, 1870-1; Morris Tyler, 1871-3; George G. Sill, 1873-7; Francis B. Loomis, 1877-9; David Gallup, 1879-81; William H. Bulkeley, 1881-3; George G. Sumner, 1883-5; Lorrin A. Cooke, 1885-7; James L. Howard, 1887-9; Samuel E. Merwin, 1889.

Secretaries: Edward Hopkins, 1639-41; Thomas Welles, 1641-8; John Cullick, 1648-58; Daniel Clark, 1658-64, 65-7; John Allyn, 1664-5, 67-96; Eleazer Kimberly, 1696-1709; William Whiting, 1709; Caleb Stanly, 1709-12; Richard Lord, 1712; Hezekiah Wyllys, 1712-35; George Wyllys, 1735-96; Samuel Wyllys, 1796-1810; Thomas Day, 1810-35; Royal R. Hinman, 1835-42; Noah A. Phelps, 1842-4; Daniel P. Tyler, 1844-6; Charles W. Bradley, 1846-7; John B. Robertson, 1847-9; Roger H. Mills, 1849-50; Hiram Weed, 1850; John P. C. Mather, 1850-4; Oliver H. Perry, 1854-5; N. D. Sperry, 1855-7; Orville H. Platt, 1857-8; John Boyd, 1858-61; J. Hammond Trumbull, 1861-6; Leverett E. Pease, 1866-9; Hiram Appleman, 1869-70; Thomas M. Waller, 1870-1; Hiram Appleman, 1871-3; D. Webster Edgecomb, 1873; Marvin H. Sanger, 1873-7; Dwight Morris, 1877-9; David Torrance, 1879-81; Charles E. Searls, 1881-3; D. Ward Northrop, 1883-5; Charles A. Russell, 1885-7; Leverett M. Hubbard, 1887-9; R. Jay Walsh, 1889.

had 63,975 votes; Luzon B. Morris, Democrat, 67,658 votes. For Lieut. Governor: Bowen, Republican, 63,577 votes; Alsop, Democrat, 67,881 votes. For Secretary: McLean, Republican, 63,530 votes; Phelan, Democrat, 67,754 votes. For Comptroller: Staub, Democrat, received 68,271 votes, being a clear majority of the 135,502 votes cast at that election.

Comptrollers: James Wadsworth, 1786-8; Oliver Wolcott, 1788-90; Ralph Pomeroy, 1790-1; Andrew Kingsbury, 1791-3; John Porter, 1793-1806; Elisha Colt, 1806-19; James Thomas, 1819-30; Elisha Phelps, 1830-4; Roger Huntington, 1834-5; Gideon Welles, 1835-6; William Field, 1836-8; Henry Kilbourn, 1838-42; Gideon Welles, 1842-4; Abijah Carrington, 1844-6; Mason Cleveland, 1846-7; Abijah Catlin, 1847-50; Rufus G. Pinney, 1850-4; John Dunham, 1854-5; Alexander Merrell, 1855-6; Edward Prentiss, 1856-7; Joseph G. Lamb, 1857-8; William H. Buell, 1858-61; Leman W. Cutler, 1861-6; Robbins Battell, 1866-7; Jesse Olney, 1867-9; James W. Manning, 1869-70; Seth S. Logan, 1870-1; James W. Manning, 1871-3; Alfred R. Goodrich, 1873-7; Charles C. Hubbard, 1877-9; Chauncey Howard, 1879-81; Wheelock T. Batcheller, 1881-3; Frank D. Sloat, 1883-5; Luzerne I. Munson, 1885-7; Thomas Clark, 1887-9; John B. Wright, 1889-91; Nicholas Staub, 1891.

The following United States Senators from the state of Connecticut were from New Haven county, the years of service being given; Roger Sherman, 1791-3; James Hillhouse, 1796-1810; David Daggett, 1813-19; Henry W. Edwards, 1823-7; Samuel A. Foot, 1827-33; Nathan Smith, 1833-5; Roger S. Baldwin, 1847-51; James E. English, 1875-6; Orville H. Platt, 1879 to the present time.

Prior to 1837 the representatives of the state in the United States congress were elected at large. From 1837 to 1843 there were six districts and each one elected a congressman. Since 1843 there have been but four districts, the counties of Middlesex and New Haven constituting District No. 2. The following congressmen were from New Haven county: Roger Sherman, 1789-91; James Hillhouse, 1791-6; Elizur Goodrich, 1799-1801; Simeon Baldwin, 1803-1805; Samuel A. Foot, 1819-21; Henry W. Edwards, 1819-23; Samuel A. Foot, 1823-5; Ralph I. Ingersoll, 1825-33; Samuel A. Foot, 1833-5; William W. Boardman, 1841-3; Walter Booth, 1849-51; Colin M. Ingersoll, 1851-5; John Woodruff, 1855-7; John Woodruff, 1859-61; James E. English, 1861-5; Stephen W. Kellogg, 1869-75; Charles I. Mitchell, 1883-7; Carlos French, 1887-9. The present member of the Second district is Washington F. Willcox, of Deep River, in Middlesex county, who has served since 1889.

The following have been the State Senators of the county the past sixty years:

1830, 4th District, William W. Boardman; 5th, Noyes Darling; 6th, John D. Reynolds.

1831, 4th District, William W. Boardman; 5th, Noyes Darling; 6th, Reuben Elliott.

1832, 4th District, William W. Boardman; 5th, John Pierce; 6th, Charles Shelton.

1833, 4th District, Jared Bassett; 5th, John Pierce; 6th, Ashbel Griswold.

1835, 4th District, Henry C. Flagg; 5th, Joel Hinman; 6th, Friend Cook.

1836, 4th District, Abijah Carrington; 5th, Joel Hinman; 6th, Anson Foote.

1837, 4th District, Roger S. Baldwin; 5th, James D. Wooster; 6th, Noah Pomeroy.

1838, 4th District, Roger S. Baldwin; 5th, William C. De Forest; 6th, Edward A. Cornwall.

1839, 4th District, Abijah Carrington; 5th, Orrin Plumb; 6th, Joel Tuttle.

1840, 4th District, Eleazer Warner; 5th, Orrin Plumb; 6th, Edgar Atwater.

1841, 4th District, Aaron N. Skinner; 5th, David W. Plumb; 6th, James Blackstone.

1842, 4th District, Aaron N. Skinner; 5th, Alfred Blackman; 6th, Benajah Ives.

1843, 4th District, Griswold I. Gilbert; 5th, Edward Hinman; 6th, Levi S. Parsons.

1844, 4th District, Nelson Newton; 5th, Norton I. Buel; 6th, Samuel Spencer.

1845, 4th District, Aaron N. Skinner; 5th, Selah Strong; 6th, John R. Wilcox.

1846, 4th District, Marcus Merriman, Jr.; 5th, Green Kendrick; 6th, Ezra Stiles.

1847, 4th District, Marcus Merriman, Jr.; 5th, Jason W. Bradley; 6th, Rufus Rogers.

1848, 4th District, Philip S. Galpin; 5th, Leonard Bronson; 6th, Fenner Bush.

1849, 4th District, Henry Dutton; 5th, Thomas Burlock; 6th, Dexter R. Wright.

1850, 4th District, John S. Rice; 5th, George P. Shelton; 6th, George Landon.

1851, 4th District, Joel White; 5th, Ira Tuttle; 6th, Nathan G. Fish.

1852, 4th District, Griswold I. Gilbert; 5th, Asa M. Train; 6th, David S. Fowler.

1853, 4th District, Hawley Olmstead; 5th, Stephen W. Kellogg; 6th, Stephen H. Payne.

1854, 4th District, Henry B. Harrison; 5th, George W. Carter; 6th, Julius Pratt.

1855, 4th District, James F. Babcock; 5th, P. B. Buckingham; 6th, William M. Hall.

1856, 4th District, James E. English; 5th, Henry Atwater; 6th, Edward R. Landon.

1857, 4th District, James E. English; 5th, Willard Spencer; 6th, William T. Peters.

1858, 4th District, James E. English; 5th, Aaron Benedict; 6th, George Rose.

1859, 4th District, Wilson H. Clark; 5th, William B. Wooster; 6th, Abel Scranton.

1860, 4th District, Wilson H. Clark; 5th, Nathan A. Baldwin; 6th, Erastus C. Scranton.

1861, 4th District, Joel Ives; 5th, James Brown; 6th, Orville H. Platt.

1862, 4th District, Chas. Atwater, Jr.; 5th, Lyman W. Coe; 6th, Orville H. Platt.

1863, 4th District, James J. Webb; 5th, Elisha Wheeler; 6th, Franklin C. Phelps.

1864, 4th District, Edward I. Sanford; 5th, Green Kendrick; 6th, James M. Townsend.

1865, 4th District, Edward I. Sanford; 5th, Sylvester Smith; 6th, H. Lynde Harrison.

1866, 4th District, Thomas H. Bond; 5th, Isaac T. Rogers; 6th, H. Lynde Harrison.

1867, 4th District, James Gallagher; 5th, Isaac T. Rogers; 6th, Whitney Elliott.

1868, 4th District, James Gallagher; 5th, Isaac T. Rogers; 6th, Garry I. Mix.

1869, 4th District, Lucien W. Sperry; 5th, Edward N. Shelton; 6th, Samuel W. Dudley.

1870, 4th District, Lucien W. Sperry; 5th, William Brown; 6th, S. H. Scranton.

1871, 4th District, Henry Tuttle; 5th, Thomas Elmes; 6th, George A. Fay.

1872, 4th District, Henry Stoddard; 5th, Thomas Elmes; 6th, Howard C. Ives.

1873, 4th District, Henry Stoddard; 5th, Hial S. Stevens; 6th, Augustus C. Wilcox.

1874, 4th District, Luzon B. Morris; 5th, Hial S. Stevens; 6th, H. C. Wilcox.

1875, 4th District, Caleb B. Bowers; 5th, Benjamin Nichols; 6th, Charles D. Yale.

1876, 4th District, Samuel E. Merwin, Jr.; 5th, Benjamin Nichols; 6th, Joel H. Guy.

1877, 4th District, Caleb B. Bowers; 5th, Royal M. Bassett; 6th, Charles A. Bray.

1878, 4th District, Caleb B. Bowers; 5th, Samuel W. Post; 6th, Charles A. Bray.

1879, 4th District, Carlos Smith; 5th, Samuel W. Post; 6th, H. Wales Lines.

1880, 4th District, Carlos Smith; 5th, William Brown; 6th, H. Wales Lines.

1881, 4th District, William J. Mills; 5th, William Brown; 6th, Edward F. Jones.

1882, 5th District, James S. Elton; 6th, Edward F. Jones; 7th, George M. Gunn; 8th, William J. Mills.

1883, 5th District, James S. Elton; 6th, Charles D. Yale; 7th, George M. Gunn; 8th, Joseph D. Plunkett.

1884, 5th District, Edward T. Turner; 6th, Charles D. Yale; 7th, Edmund Day; 8th, Joseph D. Plunkett.

1885, 5th District, Edward T. Turner; 6th, William H. Golden; 7th, Edmund Day; 8th, A. Heaton Robertson.

1886, 5th District, B. B. Tuttle; 6th, William H. Golden; 7th, Edward A. Bradley; 8th, A. Heaton Robertson.

1887, 5th District, H. A. Matthews; 6th, Edgar J. Doolittle; 7th, James Graham; 8th, James Gallagher.

1888-9, 5th District, Homer A. Twitchell; 6th, George N. Morse; 7th, James Graham; 8th, James N. States.

1890-1, 5th District, Homer A. Twitchell; 6th, Seth J. Hall; 7th, Frederick W. Holden; 8th, Timothy J. Fox.

The Representatives in the state legislature, of the different towns for the same period have been as follows :

New Haven.—1830, Henry W. Edwards, Joseph N. Clark; 1831, William Mix, Samuel Wadsworth; 1832, Dennis Kimberly, Silas Mix; 1833, Joseph N. Clark, Silas Mix; 1834, Isaac H. Townsend, Philip S. Galpin; 1835, Dennis Kimberly, Philip S. Galpin; 1836, William W. Boardman, Levi Gilbert, 2d; 1837-8, William W. Boardman, James Donaghe; 1839, William W. Boardman, Leverett Candee; 1840, Roger S. Baldwin, John B. Robertson; 1841, Roger S. Baldwin, James F. Babcock; 1842, Thomas G. Woodward, Henry Peck; 1843, Philip S. Galpin, Eleazer K. Foster; 1844, Eleazer K. Foster, Marcus Merriman, Jr.; 1845, William W. Boardman, Levi Gilbert, 2d; 1846, William W. Boardman, William H. Russell; 1847, William H. Russell, Henry E. Peck; 1848, Henry E. Peck, Philos Blake; 1849, William W. Boardman, Aaron N. Skinner; 1850, Henry E. Peck, Henry Dutton; 1851, William W. Boardman, Chauncey Jerome, Jr.; 1852, Stephen D. Pardee, Timothy Lester; 1853, Charles B. Lines, Charles Ives; 1854, Henry E. Peck, John Woodruff, 2d; 1855, Alfred Blackman, James E. English; 1856, Charles R. Ingersoll, Charles L. English; 1857, Charles R. Ingersoll, Ira Merwin; 1858, Charles R. Ingersoll, Hiram Camp; 1859-60, Harmanus M. Welch, John W. Mansfield; 1861, James Gallagher, Charles Atwater, Jr.; 1862, Cornelius S. Bushnell, David J. Peck; 1863, James Gallagher, Thomas H. Bond; 1864, John S. Farren, George H. Watrous; 1865, Eleazer K. Foster, Henry B. Harrison; 1866, Charles R. Ingersoll, Tilton E. Doolittle; 1867, Tilton E. Doolittle, Alfred W. Phelps; 1868, Henry G. Lewis, Alfred W. Phelps; 1869, Samuel L. Bronson, Michael Williams; 1870, Tilton E. Doolittle, Luzon B. Morris; 1871, Charles R. Ingersoll, Henry Stoddard; 1872, James E. English,

James F. Babcock; 1873, James F. Babcock, Henry B. Harrison; 1874, Tilton E. Doolittle, William C. Robinson; 1875, Hobart B. Bigelow, Thomas D. Kennedy; 1876, Samuel L. Bronson, Luzon B. Morris; 1877, Samuel L. Bronson, Thomas F. McGrail; 1878, James Gallagher, William J. Mills; 1879, Dexter R. Wright, John H. Leeds; 1880, Luzon B. Morris, A. Heaton Robertson; 1881, Luzon B. Morris, Cornelius T. Driscoll; 1882, A. Heaton Robertson, Timothy J. Fox; 1883, Alexander Troup, William H. Law; 1884, Henry B. Harrison, William H. Law; 1885, Alexander Troup, James P. Pigott; 1886, James P. Pigott, Ezekiel G. Stoddard; 1887, Adolphus F. Hunie, James E. Connor; 1888-9, Isaac Wolfe, A. Frederick Hunie; 1890-1, David Callahan, Hobart E. Hotchkiss.

Waterbury.—1830, Elias Clark, Joel Hinman; 1831, Joel Hinman, Francis Spencer; 1832, Elias Cook, Edmund Austin; 1833, Obadiah Warner, Elisha S. Abernathy; 1834, Willard Spencer, William H. Hine; 1835-6, Timothy Ball, Marshall Hoadley; 1837, Joel Hinman, Ransom Culver; 1838, William H. Hine, Samuel J. Holmes; 1839, Richard Hine, Samuel J. Holmes; 1840, John P. Elton, Francis Spencer; 1841, Aaron Benedict, Richard Hine; 1842, Joel Hinman, John Peck; 1843, George L. Smith, (no choice); 1844, Scoville M. Buckingham; 1845, Green Kendrick, David W. Austin; 1846, James M. L. Scoville, Norton I. Buell; 1847, Greene Kendrick, George W. Benedict; 1848, Greene Kendrick, John P. Elton; 1849, Larmon W. Abbott, James M. L. Scoville; 1850, John P. Elton, Frederick J. Kingsbury; 1851, Edward S. Clarke, Julius Hotchkiss; 1852, Edward S. Clarke, Hobart V. Welton; 1853, Joseph Smith, Hobart V. Welton; 1854, Greene Kendrick, Edward L. Frisbie; 1855, Edward S. Clarke, Leonard Pritchard; 1856, Greene Kendrick, Stephen W. Kellogg; 1857, John Buckingham, William Lamb; 1858, L. W. Coe, Frederick J. Kingsbury; 1859, John Buckingham, James Brown; 1860, James Brown, Russell A. Coe; 1861, Greene Kendrick, Nelson J. Welton; 1862, John P. Elton, B. P. Chatfield; 1863-4, E. Leavenworth, Henry A. Matthews; 1865, Frederick J. Kingsbury, A. S. Chase; 1866, Greene Kendrick, Isaac E. Newton; 1867-8, John Kendrick, E. Leavenworth; 1869, Amos S. Blake, Israel Holmes; 1870-1, George W. Beach, George Pritchard; 1872, Greene Kendrick, William Brown; 1873, Isaac E. Newton, Edward L. Frisbie; 1874-5, William Brown, Amos S. Blake; 1876, Greene Kendrick, Charles B. Merrill; 1877, Greene Kendrick, David S. Plume; 1878, Greene Kendrick, Henry I. Boughton; 1879, David S. Plume, Israel Holmes; 1880-1, Chauncey B. Webster, Henry A. Matthews; 1882, Charles W. Gillette, Henry C. Griggs; 1883, Calvin H. Carter, Frederick J. Brown; 1884, Edward C. Lewis, J. Richard Smith; 1885, Calvin H. Carter, Frederick J. Brown; 1886, Henry C. Griggs, Henry H. Peck; 1887, Edward T. Root, Cornelius Maloney; 1888-9, Henry L. Welch, John O'Neill, Jr.; 1890-1, Charles G. Root, John L. Saxe.

Ansonia.—1890-1, George O. Schneller, Hobart Sperry.

Beacon Falls.—1872, John Wolfe; 1873, Patrick Eagan; 1874-5, John A. Coe; 1876, Herbert C. Baldwin; 1877, Julius C. Coe; 1878, Charles H. Lounsbury; 1879, John A. Coe; 1880, Herbert C. Baldwin; 1881, David T. Sanford; 1882, A. W. Culver; 1883-4, H. C. Baldwin; 1885, Homer D. Bronson; 1886-7, Cornelius W. Munson; 1888-9, Emerson J. Terrell; 1890-1, Herbert C. Baldwin.

Bethany.—1833-4, David Beecher; 1835, Andrew Beecher; 1836-7, Harry French; 1838, Leverett Thomas; 1839, John Russell; 1840, Anthony F. Stoddard; 1841, Job Andrew; 1842, Abel Prince; 1843, Burton Sperry; 1844, Guy Perkins; 1845, Joseph N. Stoddard; 1846, Miles Hitchcock; 1847-8, Miles French; 1849-50, Charles French; 1851-2, Edwin Pardee; 1853, Miles Hitchcock; 1854-5, Robert Clark; 1856, Wales F. Perkins; 1857, Ezra S. Sperry; 1858, Adna Hotchkiss; 1859-60, Dwight N. Clark; 1861, George Hotchkiss; 1862, Ezra S. Sperry; 1863-4, Andrew Beecher; 1865, W. B. Dickerman; 1866, W. Dickerman; 1867-8, Andrew T. Hotchkiss; 1869-70, Asa C. Woodward; 1871, Buel Buckingham; 1872, Miles Hitchcock; 1873-4, Garry B. Johnson; 1875, Allen Lounsbury; 1876, S. G. Davidson; 1877, George W. Woodward; 1878, Henry E. Lounsbury; 1879, Edward Beecher; 1880, Street B. Todd; 1881, Denzel B. Hoadley; 1882, Samuel R. Woodward; 1883, Charles C. Perkins; 1884, E. O. Pardee; 1885, Dwight L. L. Johnson; 1886, David F. Smith; 1887, Theron E. Allen; 1888-9, Andrew J. Doolittle; 1890-1, Ransom Chatfield.

Branford.—1830, James Blackstone, Samuel Maltby; 1831, William Rogers, William A. Reynolds; 1832, James Blackstone; 1833-4, Levi Bradley; 1835, Malachi Linsley; 1836, Levi Bradley; 1837, Samuel Gould; 1838, Levi S. Parsons; 1839, William Tyler; 1840, Orrin Hoadley; 1841, Levi S. Parsons; 1842, Levi Bradley; 1843, Calvin Frisbie; 1844, William Rogers; 1845-6, Levi Bradley; 1847-8, Orrin D. Squire; 1849, Wyllis Beach; 1850, James Barker; 1851-2, William Blackstone; 1853, Henry Grant; 1854, Samuel E. Linsley; 1855-6, William Blackstone; 1857, F. A. Holcomb; 1858-9, Charles J. Harrison; 1860, H. V. C. Holcomb; 1861, Richard Dibble; 1862-3, Bradley Chidsey; 1864, J. J. Bartholomew; 1865, William Russell; 1866, William Russell; 1867, John H. Robinson; 1868-9, W. D. Hendrick; 1870, Eli F. Rogers; 1871, Charles I. Harrison; 1872-3, John Spencer; 1874-5, Henry B. Fowler; 1876, Michael Harding; 1877, Henry Rogers; 1878, Edward F. Jones; 1879, Henry B. Fowler; 1880, Charles B. Hill; 1881, William Reagan; 1882-3, William A. Wright; 1884, James E. Matthews; 1885, Henry D. Linsley; 1886, Willis T. Robinson; 1887, Emerson E. Barker; 1888-9, Alfred E. Hammer; 1890-1, Henry D. Linsley.

Cheshire.—1830, Charles Shelton, Benajah Ives; 1831, Benajah Ives, Edward A. Cornwall; 1832, Edward A. Cornwall, Titus L. Gaylord; 1833, Edward A. Cornwall, John A. Foote; 1834-5, Titus L. Gaylord, Chauncey Peck; 1836, Benajah Ives, Alfred Doolittle; 1837,

Benajah Ives, John Miles; 1838, John Potter, Ambrose E. Doolittle; 1839, Benajah Ives, William L. Foote; 1840-1, Daniel Humiston, Alfred Doolittle; 1842-3, Julius Brooks, Thomas H. Brooks; 1844, Edward A. Cornwall, Ambrose E. Doolittle; 1845, Ransom Johnson, Benjamin A. Jarvis; 1846, Ambrose R. Barnes, Charles Hurd; 1847, Julius Brooks, William Mix; 1848, Alfred Doolittle, Warren Doolittle; 1849, Charles Hurd, Arad A. Welton; 1850, Ransom Johnson, Ethelbert Cooke; 1851, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Calvin Doolittle; 1852, John Barnes, Norman Beach; 1853, James B. Fields, Bradley Miles; 1854, Charles Hurd, George Bristol; 1855, A. E. Doolittle, Norman Beach; 1856, Loyal Smith, Elam Cook; 1857, Albert Sperry, Levi Doolittle; 1858, James B. Field, Isaac Mix; 1859, Warner Doolittle, William S. Bailey; 1860, Charles Hurd, William L. Hinman; 1861, William T. Peters, John E. Law; 1862, John E. Law, William Spencer; 1863, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Charles Ives; 1864, Heman A. Thomas, Albert Sperry; 1865-6, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Burritt Bradley; 1867, Loyal Smith, Granville T. Pierce; 1868, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Bradley Miles; 1869, Burritt Bradley, Mark Bishop; 1870, Warren Doolittle, Titus B. Ives; 1871, P. S. Beers, Levi Doolittle; 1872, John Mix, Alonzo E. Smith; 1873, William T. Peters, Ed. A. Cornwall; 1874, Nathan Booth, Augustus C. Peck; 1875, James Lanyon, Ed. A. Cornwall; 1876, Titus B. Ives, Henry T. Holcomb; 1877, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Daniel Judd; 1878, Horatio D. Smith, Titus B. Ives; 1879, Isaac Mix, George R. Ives; 1880, Alfred S. Baldwin, Elizur P. Atwater; 1881, John E. Law, George C. F. Williams; 1882, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Charles B. Terrell; 1883, Truman Bristol, John W. Mix; 1884, Henry Beadle, Fred. A. Granniss; 1885, Henry E. Howe, Ed. T. Cornwall; 1886, George L. Hotchkiss, George F. Pardee; 1887, Jesse H. Rice, Edward R. Brown; 1888-9, George W. Baker, Porter E. Andrews; 1890-1, Julius Moss, Milton C. Doolittle.

Derby.—1830, Ezekiel Gilbert; 1831, William Lum; 1832, Robert Gates; 1833, Josiah Nettleton; 1834, William Humphreys; 1835, John B. Davis; 1836, Daniel S. Holbrook; 1837, Nehemiah C. Sanford; 1838, David W. Plumb; 1839, Sheldon Smith; 1840, William Humphreys; 1841, Leman Chatfield; 1842, Luther Fowler; 1843, Samuel French; 1844, David Bassett; 1845, Albert I. Steele; 1846, George Blackman; 1847-8, Thomas Burlock; 1849, Joshua Kendall; 1850, Sylvester Smith; 1851, Sidney A. Downes; 1852, David W. Plumb; 1853, Thomas Wallace; 1854, Edwin Eells; 1855, William E. Downes; 1856, Lucas H. Carter; 1857, Henry Hubbard; 1858, William B. Wooster; 1859, Josiah Clark; 1860, David W. Plumb; 1861, William B. Wooster; 1862, David W. Plumb; 1863, Robert N. Bassett; 1864, David W. Plumb; 1865, Amos H. Alling; 1866, Egbert Bartlett; 1867, Joseph Moore; 1868, Egbert Bartlett; 1869, J. H. Bartholomew; 1870, Josiah H. Whiting; 1871-2, David Torrance; 1873, George H. Peck; 1874, Charles Durand; 1875, Charles Durand, Thomas Elmes; 1876, Thomas Elmes, Chester A.

Hawley; 1877, Henry Atwater, Thomas Wallace; 1878-9, Thomas Wallace, Samuel M. Gardner; 1880, Samuel M. Gardner, Dana Bartholomew; 1881, N. C. Treat, John Cowell; 1882-3, William E. Downes, Charles H. Pine; 1884-5, Franklin D. Jackson, Jonah C. Platt; 1886, A. H. Bartholomew, Charles S. Chaffee; 1887, Sanford E. Chaffee, A. H. Bartholomew; 1888-9, Charles S. Chaffee, Frederick W. Holden; 1890-1, George H. Peck, Patrick Gorman.

East Haven.—1830, Eleazer Hemingway; 1831-2, Philemon Holt; 1833, De Grosse Maltby; 1834-5-6, James Thompson; 1837-8, William K. Townsend; 1839-40, Hoadley Bray; 1841-2, William K. Townsend; 1843, Harvey Rowe, 2d; 1844, Daniel Smith; 1845, Wyllys Hemingway; 1846-7, James Thompson; 1848, Harvey Rowe, 2d; 1849, Stephen Dodd; 1850, J. B. Davidson; 1851, Wyllys Hemingway; 1852, James P. Smith; 1853, Willis Mallory; 1854, Stephen Smith, 2d; 1855, Samuel T. Andrews; 1856, William H. Hunt; 1857, James Thompson; 1858, Charles H. Fowler; 1859, James Thompson; 1860, Charles A. Bray; 1861, Nathan Andrews; 1862, William Farren; 1863, Alex. W. Forbes; 1864, Charles Ives; 1865, S. Chidsey; 1866, William E. Goodyear; 1867-8, Charles Ives; 1869, Joseph I. Hotchkiss; 1870, J. R. Bradley; 1871, Lyman A. Granniss; 1872, D. William Havens; 1873, Leonard R. Andrews; 1874, H. Jacobs; 1875, J. Woodward Thompson; 1876, Asa L. Fabrique; 1877, Horace H. Strong; 1878, Charles L. Mitchell; 1879, Grove J. Tuttle; 1880, Lester P. Mallory; 1881, Dwight W. Tuttle; 1882, Orlando B. Thompson; 1883-4, Alexander W. Forbes; 1885, Justin Bradley; 1886, Grove J. Tuttle; 1887, James S. Thompson; 1888-9, Dwight W. Tuttle; 1890-1, Dwight W. Tuttle.

Guilford.—1830, Nathaniel Griffing, George Landon; 1831, Nathaniel Griffing, Abel Rossiter; 1832, Nathaniel Griffing, Joel Tuttle; 1833, Nathaniel Griffing, Abel Rossiter; 1834, Joel Tuttle, Abraham S. Fowler; 1835, Nathaniel Griffing, Abel Rossiter; 1836, Nathaniel Griffing, George Landon; 1837, Henry Elliott, George Landon; 1838, Joel Tuttle, John H. Bartlett; 1839, George A. Foote, Marcus B. Bartlett; 1840, George A. Foote, Samuel C. Johnson; 1841, George A. Foote, Samuel W. Dudley; 1842-5, no representatives chosen; 1846-7, Reuben Stone, William Hale; 1848, Reuben Stone, Jasper Monroe; 1849, Reuben Stone, Franklin C. Phelps; 1850, Julius A. Dowd, Lewis Griswold; 1851, Russell Benton, James A. Norton; 1852, Henry Fowler, 2d, Lewis Griswold; 1853, Samuel W. Dudley, Henry Fowler; 1854, Edward L. Leete, Leverett Griswold; 1855, George A. Foote, Amos Fowler; 1856, John Hale, Calvin M. Leete; 1857, George A. Foote, Samuel W. Dudley; 1858, Albert B. Wildman, Benjamin Corbin; 1859, Ralph D. Smith, T. Rossiter; 1860, Sherman Graves, John Hall; 1861, Richard Bartlett, Stephen R. Bartlett; 1862, Calvin M. Leete, John Griswold; 1863, John H. Bartlett, Henry E. Norton; 1865, Samuel W. Dudley, Edward L. Leete; 1866, Henry Fowler, Gen. Edward M. Lee; 1867, David B. Rossiter, Gen. Edward M. Lee; 1868, Rev. E.

Edwin Hall, Eli Parmalee; 1869, Julius A. Dowd, Stephen R. Bartlett; 1870, Edward R. Landon, Hethcote G. Landon; 1871, Henry Benton, 2d, John R. Rossiter; 1872, Albert B. Wildman, Charles F. Leete; 1873, Henry Fowler, John R. Rossiter; 1874, H. Lynde Harrison, George B. Spencer; 1875, H. Lynde Harrison, John R. Rossiter; 1876, H. Lynde Harrison, John W. Norton; 1877, H. Lynde Harrison, * David Bartlett; 1878, Calvin M. Leete, Andrew W. Foote; 1879, John Graves, David Bartlett; 1880, Wallace G. Fowler, James A. Dudley; 1881, H. Lynde Harrison, John R. Rossiter; 1882, Elisha C. Bishop, Edward Griswold; 1883, Edward Griswold, Henry M. Rossiter; 1884, Otis J. Range, John W. Norton; 1885, Wallace G. Fowler, Edgar P. Rossiter; 1886, Harris Pendleton, Jr., William H. Lee; 1887, Charles Griswold, Henry M. Rossiter; 1888-9, George S. Davis, Henry E. Parmalee; 1890-1, George S. Davis, Benjamin Rossiter.

Hamden.—1830, Alfred Bassett; 1831-2, Jared Bassett; 1833-4, Elam Warner; 1835, Alfred Bassett; 1836, Jared Bassett; 1837-8, James M. Ford; 1839, Leverett Hitchcock; 1840, Leverett Tuttle; 1841, Horace Potter; 1842, Allen Dickerman; 1843, Loyal F. Todd; 1844, Abial Leonard; 1845, Ezra Alling, 2d; 1846, Horace Potter; 1847, Henry Munson; 1848, Leverett Tuttle; 1849, Lewis Warner; 1850, Abial Leonard; 1851, Horace Potter; 1852, Eli B. Smith; 1853, Russell H. Cooper; 1854, Henry Munson; 1855, Loyal F. Todd; 1856, Horace Todd; 1857, Merrit Ford; 1858, Henry Tuttle; 1859-60, James M. Ford; 1861, Merrit Ford; 1862, Eli B. Smith; 1863-4, Elias Warner; 1865, Andrew J. Doolittle; 1866, Henry Tuttle; 1867-8, Augustus Dickerman; 1869-70, Gilbert L. Benham; 1871, Silas Benham; 1872, Philos Dickerman; 1873, Jesse Cooper; 1874, Edwin W. Potter; 1875-6, Riley R. Palmiter; 1877, Andrew J. Doolittle; 1878-9, Norris B. Mix; 1880, Cecil A. Burleigh; 1881, Leverett A. Dickerman; 1882-3, Bela A. Mann; 1884, Frederick E. Tuttle; 1885, Henry W. Munson; 1886, Hubert E. Warner; 1887, Benjamin C. Woodin; 1888-9, George L. Clark; 1890-1, Dwight W. Mix.

Madison.—1830, Frederick Lee; 1831-2, Phineas Meigs; 1833, William Blatchley; 1834, Samuel Robinson, Jr.; 1835, Phineas Meigs; 1836, Frederick S. Field; 1837, Jesse Crampton; 1838, Galen Dowd; 1839, Sherman Munger; 1840-1, Leaming Evarts; 1842, Nathan W. Hopson; 1843, Charles M. Miner; 1844, Frederick Foster; 1845-6, Erastus C. Scranton; 1847, William C. Bushnell; 1848, Heman Stone; 1849-50, Jonathan F. Todd; 1851, Erastus C. Scranton; 1852, Truman Harrison; 1853, Abel Scranton; 1854, Samuel R. Crampton; 1855, Frederick Dowd; 1856, Erastus C. Scranton; 1857, Luman H. Whedon; 1858, John P. Hopson; 1859-60, Sereno H. Scranton; 1861, Joseph William Dudley; 1862, Erastus C. Scranton; 1863-4, Baldwin Hart; 1865, Edward S. Scranton; 1866, Elias S. Ely; 1867, Sereno H. Scranton; 1868, J. C. Hopson; 1869, Jonathan Willard; 1870, J. G. Dickinson;

* Elected speaker this year.

1871, Augustus C. Wilcox; 1872, Sereno H. Scranton; 1873, William B. Crampton; 1874, Heman C. Stone; 1875, John N. Chittenden; 1876, Samuel Griswold; 1877, John N. Chittenden; 1878, Washington Bristol; 1879, C. Henry Whedon; 1880, I. Lee Scranton, Jr.; 1881, Horace N. Coe; 1882, Horace O. Hill; 1883, William C. Miner; 1884, P. M. Griswold; 1885, Harvey E. Cruttenden; 1886, James R. Dowd; 1887, Charles Smith; 1888-9, George B. Munger; 1890-1, James R. Meigs.

Meriden.—1830, Titus Ives; 1831, Ashbel Griswold; 1832, Noah Pomeroy; 1833, Enos H. Curtis; 1834, Eli C. Birdsey; 1835, Hezekiah Rice; 1836, Asahel Curtis; 1837, Horace B. Redfield; 1838, Walter Booth; 1839, James S. Brooks; 1840, Eli C. Birdsey; 1842, Ira Couch; 1843, Henry Stedman; 1844, James S. Brooks; * 1846, Elias Howell; 1847, Ashbel Griswold; 1848, Isaac C. Lewis; 1849, James A. Tracy; 1850, William S. Ives; 1851, Hiram Hall; 1852, Julius Pratt; 1853, Isaac C. Lewis; 1854, Albert Foster; 1855, James S. Brooks; 1856, Levi Yale; 1857, James S. Brooks; 1858, Asahel H. Curtiss; 1859, William W. Lyman; 1860, Andrew J. Coe; 1861, Owen B. Arnold; 1862, Isaac C. Lewis; 1863, Dexter R. Wright; 1864, Orville H. Platt; 1865, Oliver S. Williams; 1866, Isaac C. Lewis; 1867, Andrew J. Coe; 1868, William A. Hall; 1869, Orville H. Platt; 1870, John Parker; 1871, Joseph J. Woodley; 1872, H. Wales Lines; 1873, Charles H. S. Davis; 1874, O. B. Arnold; 1875-6, Wallace A. Miles, Asahel H. Curtiss; 1877, Abram Chamberlain, Jr., Wallace A. Miles; 1878, James P. Platt, George R. Willmot; 1879, James P. Platt, Samuel Dodd; 1880, Emerson A. Merri- man, Grove H. Wilson; 1881, E. A. Merriman, W. W. Lyman; 1882, W. W. Lyman, Grove H. Wilson; 1883, John Morse, Reuben T. Cook; 1884, George O. Higby, William H. Golden; 1885-6, William Wallace Lee, Charles H. S. Davis; 1887, Louis H. Hart, William H. Barbour; 1888-9, James H. Chapin, Elijah D. Costelow; 1890-1, Elijah D. Costlelow, Joseph H. Potts.

Middlebury.—1830, Larmon Townsend; 1831-2, Marcus Bronson; 1833, Leonard Bronson; 1834-5, Josiah Hine; 1836, Marcus Bronson; 1837, Daniel Tyler; 1838-9, William H. Smith; 1840, Daniel Clark; 1841, Daniel Clark, 2d; 1842, Leonard Bronson; 1843, Ebenezer Smith; 1844, Charles Townsend; 1845, Joseph P. Platt; 1846, Leonard Bronson; 1847, Jacob Linsley; 1848-9, Asa Fenn; 1850, Charles B. Stone; 1851, Robert Crane; 1852, Joseph P. Platt; 1853, David M. Beardsley; 1854, Sylvester Bronson; 1855, Josiah Hine; 1856, Ebenezer Smith; 1857, Gould S. Clarke; 1858, Julius Bronson; 1859, Warren H. Taylor; 1860, Leonard Bronson; 1861, Luther S. Platt; 1862, H. W. Munson; 1863, Harrison W. Crosby; 1864, Israel J. Curtiss; 1865, Gilman E. Hill; 1866-7, Benjamin Stone; 1868, Luther S. Platt; 1869, Clinton Clark; 1870, James Smith; 1871-2, Gould S. Clark; 1873-4, Levings Abbott; 1875, Silas Tuttle; 1876, Roswell B. Wheaton; 1877, Frank Wheeler; 1878, Hawkins W. Munson; 1879-80, Marcus De Forest, Jr.; 1881, Eli

* 1845, no choice.

Bronson; 1882, George O. Ellis; 1883, Eli Bronson; 1884, David M. Fenn; 1885-6, Edmund B. Hoyt; 1887, Eli Bronson; 1888-9, George Dews; 1890-1, William H. Dibble.

Milford.—1830-1, Jonathan Clark, William Durand, Jr.; 1832, Abijah Carrington, Adolphus Baldwin; 1833, Abijah Carrington, William H. Fowler; 1834, Abijah Carrington, Jeremiah French; 1835, Abijah Carrington, Treat Clark; 1836, Selah Strong, Treat Clark; 1837, Abijah Carrington, Isaac Tibbals; 1838-40, Selah Strong, Isaac Tibbals; 1841, Dennis Beach, John Burns, Jr.; 1842, David L. Baldwin, Isaac Tibbals; 1843, Selah Strong, Isaac Tibbals; 1844, Selah Strong, John Burns, Jr.; 1845, William Glenny, John Burns, Jr.; 1846, Andrew French, Anon Clark; 1847, Samuel Beach, Elias Clark; 1848, David L. Baldwin, John K. Bristol; 1849, Samuel Beach, John K. Bristol; 1850, Samuel Beach, Asa M. Train; 1851, David L. Baldwin, Asa M. Train; 1852, Samuel B. Gunn, J. K. Bristol; 1853, Selah Strong, Asa M. Train; 1854, Selah Strong, J. K. Bristol; 1855-6, David L. Baldwin, Asa M. Train; 1857, John Burns, Caleb T. Merwin; 1858, Asa M. Train, Caleb T. Merwin; 1859-60, David L. Baldwin, Anon Clark; 1861-2, Abner L. Train, Nathan Merwin; 1863, John H. Wingfield, William S. Pond; 1864, William S. Pond, Isaac T. Rogers; 1865, Elias Clark, Isaac T. Rogers; 1866, William S. Pond, D. H. Durand; 1867, F. E. Burns, Nathan Smith; 1868, Nathan Bottsford, Henry Stoddard; 1869, Selah Strong, James Sweet; 1870, Henry C. Miles, William Brotherton; 1871, Phineas S. Bristol, Fowler Sperry; 1872, Samuel A. Blake, William H. Pond; 1873, Johnson Bristol, Alonzo W. Burns; 1874, Henry C. Miles, Isaac T. Rogers; 1875, Henry C. Miles, William H. Pond; 1876, James T. Burns, Charles A. Tomlinson; 1877, Daniel Buckingham, Charles A. Tomlinson; 1878, Isaac T. Rogers, Alexander T. Peck; 1879, Isaac T. Rogers, Harris C. Hyatt; 1880-1, James S. Tibbals, George M. Gunn; 1882, Charles A. Tomlinson, Thomas W. Stow; 1883, Nathan P. Merwin, William C. Durand; 1884, John C. Connor, William C. Durand; 1885, George M. Gunn, Henry C. Miller; 1886, Charles A. Tomlinson, George Clark; 1887, George M. Gunn, George W. Clark; 1888-9, Charles W. Beardsley, William Cecil Durand; 1890-1, Charles W. Beardsley, Alonzo W. Burns.

Naugatuck.—1845, George L. Smith; 1846-7, Thomas Spencer; 1848, Francis Spencer; 1849, James Spencer; 1850, Miles Smith; 1851, Francis Spencer; 1852, Gustavus Spencer; 1853, Franklin Howard; 1854, Samuel Hopkins; 1855, Nathan C. Peters; 1856, John A. Peck; 1857, Gideon O. Hotchkiss; 1858, Hial S. Stevens; 1859, David Smith; 1860, S. C. Warner; 1861, Henry Lane; 1862, Eli Smith; 1863, Josiah Culver; 1864, Homer Twitchell; 1865, Marshal Baldwin; 1866, C. A. Hotchkiss; 1867, Eldridge Smith; 1868, Martin Kinney; 1869, John A. Peck; 1870, Hial S. Stevens; 1871, J. H. Whittemore; 1872, Hial S. Stevens; 1873, Charles A. Ensign; 1874, Edson L. Judd; 1875, John H. Hawkins; 1876, Charles L. Baldwin; 1877, Hubert H. Thompson; 1878,

Rollin S. Woodford; 1879, Rollin S. Woodford; 1880, Charles A. Ensign; 1881, Joseph Brennan; 1882, Franklin B. Tuttle; 1883, Fremont W. Tolles; 1884, Edward H. Carrington; 1885, George L. Andrews; 1886-7, Frederick H. King; 1888-9, Edward H. Carrington; 1890-1, William H. McCarthy.

North Branford.—1832, Jonathan Rose, 2d; 1833, Samuel Bartholomew, 2d; 1834, Jonathan Rose, 2d; 1835, Ebenezer H. Fowler; 1836, Rufus Rogers, 2d; 1837, Harmon N. Williams; 1838, Jasper Munroe; 1839, Thelus Todd; 1840-1, Samuel A. Rogers; 1842-3, Ebenezer H. Fowler; 1844, Alfred Rose; 1845, William M. Fowler; 1846, Jonathan Rose; 1847, Oswin H. Doolittle; 1848, Jonathan Rose; 1849, Nathaniel S. Smith; 1850, Jonathan Rose; 1851, Daniel Jones; 1852, Jonathan Rose; 1853, Thomas A. Smith; 1854, Russell Clarke; 1855, Thelus Todd; 1856, George Rose; 1857, William M. Fowler; 1858, A. A. Hemingway; 1859, Reuben N. Augur; 1860, E. E. Bishop; 1861, Henry Maltby, Jr.; 1862, William Wheedom; 1863, Wareham W. Foote; 1864, George Rose; 1865, Maltby Fowler; 1866, Seth Russell; 1867, James H. Linsley; 1868, Samuel Rose; 1869, T. Andrew Smith; 1870, Martin C. Bishop; 1871, W. H. Maltby; 1872, Noah Foot; 1873, Henry M. Pardee; 1874, Charges Page; 1875, F. C. Bartholomew; 1876, William D. Ford; 1877, F. C. Bartholomew; 1878, Alden H. Hill; 1879, Guernsey B. Smith; 1880, Eaton Stent; 1881, William Maltby; 1882, William B. Curtis; 1883, Charles Foote; 1884, Jerome Harrison; 1885, Josiah A. Smith; 1886, Herbert O. Page; 1887, Theodore F. Barnes; 1888-9, J. Henry Gates; 1890-1, Dwight M. Foote.

North Haven.—1830, Jesse Brockett; 1831-2, Isaac Stiles; 1833-4, Hubbard Barnes; 1835-6, Amasa Thorpe; 1837-8, Horace Stiles; 1839, Jesse Brockett; 1840-1, John Beach; 1842, Obed S. Squires; 1843, Everlin Blakeslee; 1844, Merrit Barnes; 1845, Ezra Stiles; 1846, Elizur C. Tuttle; 1847, Oswin H. Doolittle; 1848, Zophar Blakeslee; 1849-50, Oswin H. Doolittle; 1851, Evelyn Blakeslee; 1852, Merrit Barnes; 1853, Burritt Brockett; 1854, Isaac L. Stiles; 1855, Henry McNeil; 1856, Henry H. Stiles; 1857, Hervey Stiles; 1858-9, N. J. Beach; 1860, Nelson J. Beach; 1861-2, H. T. Dayton; 1863, Elizur C. Tuttle; 1864, John E. Brockett; 1865, James M. Payne; 1866-7, W. B. Hemingway; 1868, E. D. S. Goodyear; 1869-70, D. A. Patten; 1871, William B. Johnson; 1872, Nelson J. Beach; 1873, Daniel A. Patten; 1874, Cyrus Cheney; 1875-6, Stephen C. Gilbert; 1877-8, Alfred Ives; 1879, Truman O. Judd; 1880, Nelson J. Beach; 1881, Sheldon B. Thorpe; 1882, Andrew F. Austin; 1883, F. Hayden Todd; 1884-5, Isaac L. Stiles; 1886, Cyrus Cheney; 1887, Edward L. Goodyear; 1888-9, Theophilus Eaton; 1890-1, Theophilus Eaton.

Orange.—1830, Eliakim Kimberly; 1831-2, Luke Clark; 1833, Eliakim Kimberly; 1834, Nehemiah Kimberly; 1835-6, Nathan Merwin; 1837-8, Eliakim Kimberly; 1839-40, Nathan Merwin; 1841-2, Nehemiah Kimberly; 1843, Aaron Clark, Jr.; 1844, William T. Grant; 1845-6,

Lucius Stevens; 1847-8, Benjamin F. Clark; 1849-50, Sidney Pardee; 1851, David Smith; 1852, Sidney Pardee; 1853, David Smith; 1854, Edgar M. Smith; 1855, William A. Bronson; 1856, Benjamin I. Clark; 1857, Henry W. Painter; 1858, George R. Kelsey; 1859, Alpheus N. Merwin; 1860, Alpheus N. Merwin; 1861, Elisha Dickerman; 1862, R. Quincy Brown; 1863, Benjamin T. Clark; 1864, Bryan Clark; 1865, A. F. Wood; 1866, A. F. Wood; 1867-8, Leonidas W. Alling; 1869, George A. Bryan; 1870, Israel K. Ward; 1871, William E. Russell; 1872, Elias T. Main; 1873, James H. Reynolds; 1874, D. S. Thompson; 1875-6, Charles F. Smith; 1877, Samuel L. Smith; 1878, James Graham; 1879-80, Stiles D. Woodruff; 1881, William Wallace Ward; 1882-3, Edward E. Bradley; 1884, James R. Ayres; 1885-6, James Graham; 1887, William L. Andrew; 1888-9, Samuel J. Bryant; 1890-1, Everett B. Clark.

Oxford.—1830, Samuel Meigs; 1831, Horace Candee; 1832, Samuel Wire; 1833, Nathan B. Fairchild; 1834, Samuel Meigs; 1835, Sheldon Clark; 1836, Hiram Osborne; 1837, Chauncey M. Hatch; 1838, Aurelius Buckingham; 1839, Hiram Osborne; 1840, Sheldon Church; 1841, David M. Clark; 1842, Nathan J. Wilcoxson; 1843, no choice; 1844, Sheldon Church; 1845, no choice; 1846, Joel White; 1847, Everett Booth; 1848, Alfred Harger; 1849, Joel Osborne; 1850, Clark Botsford; 1851, Nathaniel Walker; 1852, Garry Riggs; 1853, Lewis Davis; 1854, Lucius Fuller; 1855, Ransom Hudson; 1856, Hiram Osborne; 1857, Josiah Nettleton; 1858, Burritt Davis; 1859, William H. Clark; 1860, James A. Buckingham; 1861, David R. Lum; 1862, Benjamin Nichols; 1863, Robert Wheeler; 1864, Abiram Ward; 1865, George Lum; 1866, B. J. Davis; 1867, C. D. R. Perkins; 1868, B. J. Davis; 1869-70, Egbert L. Warner; 1871, Burr J. Beecher; 1872, Robert B. Limburner; 1873-4, Ebenezer Riggs; 1875, Smith C. Wheeler; 1876-7, Gideon A. Johnson; 1878, Harvey W. Chatfield; 1879, James H. Bartlett; 1880-1, John B. Pope; 1882, James H. Bartlett; 1883, Orlando C. Osborn; 1884, Smith C. Wheeler; 1885, Charles H. Butler; 1886, Nicholas French; 1887, Glover W. Cable; 1888-9, Orlando C. Osborn; 1890-1, Charles H. Butler.

Prospect.—1830, Lauren Preston; 1831, Joseph J. Doolittle; 1832, William Mix; 1833, Samuel Peck; 1834, Lauren Preston; 1835, William Mix; 1836, Joseph Paine; 1837, Libeus Sanford; 1838, Benjamin Platt; 1839, David R. Williams; 1840, Ransom R. Russell; 1841, David M. Clark; 1842, no choice; 1843, no choice; 1844, Luther Morse; 1845, Ransom R. Russell; 1846, Benjamin Doolittle; 1847, Ransom R. Russell; 1848, George C. Platt; 1849, Reuben B. Hughes; 1850, William J. Wilcox; 1851-2, James Street; 1853, no choice; 1854, Asa M. Train; 1855-6, John Gillette; 1857-8, David M. Hotchkiss; 1859, Samuel C. Bronson; 1860, John Gillette; 1861, Merritt Clark, Jr.; 1862, Edwin R. Tyler; 1863, Henry D. Russell; 1864, Benjamin B. Brown; 1865-6, Richard Tyler; 1867, Charles E. Hine; 1868, Richard Tyler; 1869, John R. Platt; 1870, George F. Tyler; 1871, Merritt Clark; 1872,

Horace A. Nettleton; 1873, William Berkeley; 1874, John Gillette; 1875, Henry Judd; 1876, Willis Ives; 1877, William Berkeley; 1878, Harry Hotchkiss; 1879, William W. Phipps; 1880, Harris Platt; 1881, James Bottomley; 1882, George F. Tyler; 1883, R. M. Gillette; 1884, John R. Platt; 1885, George R. Morse; 1886, Edgar G. Wallace; 1887, Halsey S. Clark; 1888-9, Byron L. Morse; 1890-1, William A. Purdy.

Seymour.—1851, Bennett Wooster; 1852, Sylvester Smith; 1853-4, Harris B. Munson; 1855-6, Luzon B. Morris; 1857, Henry C. Johnson; 1858, Charles B. Wooster; 1859, Samuel L. Bronson; 1860, Carlos French; 1861, Clark Wooster; 1862, Abel Holbrook; 1863-7, Harris B. Munson; 1868, Carlos French; 1869, Philo Holbrook; 1870, Virgil H. McEwen; 1871, Smith Botsford; 1872, James Swan; 1873, Horatio N. Eggleston; 1874, Edmund Day; 1875, Lewis A. Camp; 1876, Henry P. Day; 1877, Samuel A. Beach; 1878, Albert B. Dunham; 1879, George W. Devine; 1880, Henry D. Northrop; 1881, John W. Smith; 1882, John W. Rogers; 1883, Norman Sperry; 1884, Thomas L. James; 1885, Horace Q. Judd; 1886-7, Samuel R. Dean; 1888-9, Robert Healey; 1890-1, Robert Healey.

Southbury.—1830, John Pierce; 1831, Edward Hinman; 1832, Henry Downs; 1833, Charles C. Hinman; 1834, Henry Downs; 1835, Charles C. Hinman; 1836, Daniel Hinman; 1837, John Peck; 1838, Elijah French; 1839, John Peck; 1840, William Guthrie; 1841, Samuel Candee; 1842, Erastus Pierce; 1843, Charles B. Hicock; 1844, no choice; 1845, Titus Pierce; 1846, Walter Johnson; 1847, George P. Shelton; 1848, George Smith; 1849, Titus Pierce; 1850, Oliver Mitchell; 1851, Henry D. Munson; 1852, Edwin Pierce; 1853, Truman B. Wheeler; 1854, Eli Pierce; 1855, Elisha Wheeler; 1856, William Guthrie; 1857, Charles Hicock; 1858, Almon B. Downs; 1859, Anthony B. Burritt; 1860, Eli Pierce; 1861, Nathan C. Monson; 1862, Almon B. Downs; 1863, Anthony B. Burritt; 1864, Reuben Pierce; 1865, Henry W. Scott; 1866, S. J. Stoddard; 1867, William T. Gilbert; 1868, Eli Pierce; 1869, John C. Wooster; 1870, S. W. Post; 1871, Charles S. Brown; 1872, Ezra Pierce; 1873, John J. Hinman; 1874, Abel Bronson; 1875, Gidney A. Stiles; 1876, Reuben Pierce; 1877, David F. Pierce; 1878, Henry S. Wheeler; 1879, John Pierce; 1880, George F. Shelton; 1881, John Pierce; 1882, Asahel F. Mitchell; 1883, Nelson W. Mitchell; 1884, Henry S. Wheeler; 1885, George N. Platt; 1886, Henry B. Russell; 1887, George W. Mitchell; 1888-9, Myron L. Cooley; 1890-1, George W. Mitchell.

Wallingford.—1830, Liverius Carrington, John Barker; 1831, George B. Kirtland, Sedgwick Rice; 1832, Charles Yale, Almer Hall; 1833, John D. Reynolds, Lyman Miller; 1834, George B. Kirtland, Almer Hall; 1835, Samuel Cook, Lyman Miller; 1836, Ransom Johnson, Nathan Hall; 1837, Chester Cook, Giles Hall; 1838, Jared K. Ford, Wooster Martin; 1839, Ransom Johnson, Augustus Hall, 2d; 1840, Malachi Cook, Randall Cook; 1841, Liverius Carrington, Ira Tuttle; 1842, George Cook, Orrin Andrews; 1843, William Hill, Almon

Doolittle; 1844, Malachi Cook, Philo Parker; 1845, William Todd, Israel Harrison; 1846, Samuel Simpson, Samuel C. Ford; 1847, John D. Reynolds, William W. Ives; 1848, Lyman Miller, John Cook; 1849, Ira Tuttle, Friend Johnson; 1850, William Francis, Rufus Doolittle; 1851, Nathan Thomas, Jr., William W. Stow; 1852, Samuel C. Ford, Lorenzo Lewis; 1853, Franklin Johnson, John Munson; 1854, Franklin Johnson, William Mix; 1855, John Munson, Samuel Peck; 1856, Ira Tuttle, Alonzo Miller; 1857, Eli S. Ives, Hezekiah Hall; 1858, Augustus Hall, Dwight Hall; 1859, Samuel Simpson, William W. Stow; 1860, Street Jones, H. L. Hall; 1861, Orrin Andrews, O. I. Martin; 1862, John L. Ives, Samuel C. Ford; 1863, Henry Hull, Phineas T. Ives; 1864, H. L. Hall, J. C. Mansfield; 1865, Samuel Simpson, Franklin Johnson; 1866, B. Trumbull Jones, Hiram Cook; 1867, Turhand Cook, James A. F. Northrop; 1868, H. L. Hall, J. L. Ives; 1869, Hezekiah Hall, John C. Roche; 1870, Franklin Platt, E. A. Doolittle; 1871, Thaddeus C. Banks, Henry C. Wooding; 1872, H. L. Hall, G. N. Andrews; 1873, Willis J. Goodsell, Henry Davis; 1874, C. D. Yale, H. B. Todd; 1875, Joel Hall, Clarence H. Brown; 1876, Gurdon W. Hull, James N. Pierpont; 1877, H. Lewis Dudley, George S. Allen; 1878, Charles D. Yale, Ebenezer H. Ives; 1879, Samuel Simpson, Thomas Daily; 1880, James D. McGaughey, Henry L. Hall; 1881, Hezekiah Hall, James Wrinn; 1882, P. T. Ives, John W. Blakeslee; 1883, Mercur E. Cook, Patrick Mooney; 1884, William S. Russell, George A. Hopson; 1885, George M. Wallace, Thomas Kennedy; 1886, Charles A. Harrison, Charles E. Yale; 1887, John B. Kendrick, John B. Mix; 1888-9, Bryant A. Treat, Michael O'Callaghan; 1890-1, Linus H. Hall, Patrick Concannon.

Wolcott.—1830, Archibald Minor; 1831, Luther Hotchkiss; 1832, Orrin Plumb; 1833-4, Archibald Minor; 1835, Orrin Plumb; 1836, Daniel Hall; 1837, Moses Pond; 1838, Salmon Upson; 1839, Noah H. Byington; 1840, Ira Hough; 1841, Ira Frisbie; 1842, Levi Mouthrop; 1843-4, Moses Pond; 1845, Sheldon Welton; 1846, Willard Plumb; 1847-8, Henry Minor; 1849, Marvin Minor; 1850, Dennis Pritchard; 1851, Willis Merrill; 1852, Isaac Hough; 1853, Joseph N. Sperry; 1854, Lyman Manvil; 1855, Moses Pond; 1856, Erastus W. Warner; 1857, George W. Winchell; 1858, Henry Minor; 1859, Shelton T. Hitchcock; 1860, Erastus W. Warner; 1861, William McNeill; 1862, E. W. Warner; 1863, Seth Wiard; 1864, James Alcott; 1865, Orrin Plumb; 1866, Henry Minor; 1867, Augustus Minor; 1868, Elihu Moulthrop; 1869, Isaac Hough; 1870, Berlin J. Pritchard; 1871-2, Shelton T. Hitchcock; 1873, George W. Carter; 1874, Shelton T. Hitchcock; 1875, Erastus W. Warner; 1876, Benjamin F. French; 1877, Lucien Upson; 1878-9, Shelton T. Hitchcock; 1880, Frederick L. Nichols; 1881-2, Samuel M. Bailey; 1883-4, Henry B. Carter; 1885, Charles S. Tuttle; 1886, Benjamin L. Bronson; 1887, E. M. Upson; 1888-9, J. Henry Garrigus; 1890-1, Evelyn M. Upson.

Woodbridge.—1830, Truman Hotchkiss, Archibald A. Perkins; 1831, John Lines, Joseph Bradley; 1832, James A. Darling, Joseph Bradley; 1833, James A. Darling; 1834–5, Ephraim Baldwin; 1836, Levi Peck; 1837–9, Thomas Darling; 1840–2, Samuel Peck; 1843, Nathan P. Thomas; 1844, Bevil P. Smith; 1845, James J. Baldwin; 1846, James A. Darling; 1847, Newton Baldwin; 1848, James J. Baldwin; 1849, Samuel F. Perkins; 1850, Nathan P. Thomas; 1851–3, Treat Clark; 1854, Willis Merrill; 1855, Thomas Sanford; 1856, Joseph Hale; 1857, Lewis Russell; 1858, Treat Clark; 1859–60, James J. Baldwin; 1861, Lewis Russell; 1862, Marcus E. Baldwin; 1863–4, William Peck; 1865–6, William A. Clark; 1867–8, John M. Merwin; 1869–70, William A. Warner; 1871–2, Amos S. Treat; 1873, Amos S. Treat; 1874–5, John Peck; 1876–7, Stephen P. Perkins; 1878–80, Marcus E. Baldwin; 1881, William Wales Peck; 1882–3, Charles T. Walker; 1884, John M. Lines; 1885–6, Elias T. Clark; 1887, Frederick P. Finney; 1888–9, Rollin C. Newton; 1890–1, Stephen P. Bradley.

CHAPTER II.

TOWN AND CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

Location and Natural Features.—General Description.—Settlement and Development.—Condition at the Beginning of the Present Century.—Statistics.—Municipal Organization.—Town Clerks.—City Government.—City Police.—Fire Department.—Water Supply.—Public Sewerage.—City Buildings.—Street Illumination.—Trees and Parks.—General Business Interests.—Monetary Institutions.—Lawyers and Physicians.—Post Office.—Street Railways.—Philanthropic and Social Institutions.

NEW HAVEN is the oldest settled part and subdivision of the county. It lies west of a center line from north to south, upon New Haven harbor and Long Island sound, the latter being here twenty miles wide. The town embraces a little more than nine square miles and the city about seven. The town's bounds are, on the north, the towns of Hamden and North Haven; on the east, the town of East Haven; and on the west are the towns of Orange and Woodbridge. The larger part of the surface of the town is a slightly elevated sandy plain, but on the west are wooded slopes and on the north are the high, abrupt terminations of the trap rock ranges, whose craggy faces are familiar objects in the landscape of the county. The principal hills are East Rock, 360 feet high; Mill Rock, a spur from it, 225 feet high; Pine Rock, a spur of the west range, 271 feet high; and West Rock, the highest elevation, having an altitude of 405 feet. Between these ranges the plain from the sea shore opens into a valley terminating at Northampton, 76 miles distant. East of East Rock, and west of the trap rock range of East Haven the plain extends into another valley, only about half as long, and terminating at Wethersfield, on the Connecticut. In the latter range Beacon hill is 100 feet high. All these hills show the effects of the glacial movements coming down the aforesaid valleys and which here passed out into the sea. In many places the softer sandstone has been worn away, leaving the harder trap rock exposed. These rocks being discolored, have a reddish appearance, which caused the early Dutch discoverers to call this locality "Rodeberg"—Red Mountain.

By the Indians this locality was called Quinnipiac, after the principal stream in the town and which flows through the east valley from Farmington. It has also been called the Wallingford river, from its flowing through that town. Mill river, the next largest stream, flows through the west valley, and West river, after sweeping around the

base of West Rock, also bends to the eastward, the three streams uniting to form New Haven harbor. Between Mill and West rivers lies the plain on which the city was begun. The tract east of the former stream and the Quinnipiac was long known as the "New Township," and the extreme end of the peninsula was called Grape Vine Point. The end of the peninsula formed by the West river and harbor is called Oyster Point.

New Haven Harbor is one of the most spacious and picturesque on the coast of New England. It is 50 miles east of Fort Schuyler, on the western part of the sound, and 39 miles from the eastern end of the sound. From Boston it is 134 miles, 76 from New York, and 34 from Hartford. The harbor sets back four miles from Long Island sound, and is about a mile in width at its mouth. Its channel is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 24 feet deep, at low water, and at high tide vessels drawing 22 feet of water can reach the docks at the upper end of the harbor. The national government has lately designated this as a port of refuge for vessels on Long Island sound. By building a breakwater 3,300 feet long, from the eastern side of the mouth of the harbor, and one 5,200 feet long from the western side, four square miles of shelter harbor will be afforded, in which the largest ocean steamers could float. Several millions of dollars will be spent in these improvements which, when fully completed, will give this harbor a national importance.

"At the time when the first settlers arrived in this town there was, in the northwestern region of this harbor, a sufficient depth of water for all the ordinary purposes of commerce. Ships were built and launched where now there are meadows, gardens and shops. Sloops loaded and unloaded where the market now stands. So late as the year 1765, Long Wharf extended only twenty rods from the shore. It extends now three thousand nine hundred and forty-three feet. * * The substance which here accumulates so rapidly is what in this country is called 'marsh mud.'* The pleasing appearance of the harbor and its adaptation for the purposes of a commercial city, was the main reason why this section was first selected for a settlement. The plain on which the city was located was also very attractive, and the environments, then as now, were of the most pleasing nature. Mountains, plains, fresh and tidal waters, are here happily blended, making a combination which has permitted the creation of a city which has been called the "Pearl of New England."

"The plain on which the city of New Haven is built is not improbably a congeries of particles, floated down to this place in early times from the interior. Its surface is sand, mixed with loam and gravel; beneath this is usually found a stratum of yellow loam. Still lower, at the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, a mass of coarse sand extends about six feet. * * * Formerly the surface was covered

*J. W. Barber, 1835.

with shrub oaks, and wild turkeys and partridges were found in great numbers. The soil of this plain is dry, warm and naturally unproductive, but by cultivation is capable of producing every vegetable suited to the climate, and in any quantity." *

These conditions of location and soil have been very beneficial to the continued prosperity and healthfulness of the community. "New Haven has the lowest death-rate of any seaport of its size in the world. The natural features of soil, climate and topography are conducive to health. Bordering on Long Island sound, the city is swept by an abundance of fresh air from over the sea, while the semi-circular range of surrounding hills protect it from the severe storms of other directions. Situated within the influence of the Gulf Stream the climate is tempered thereby and is mild and salubrious, the mercury seldom rising above 85° or falling below 10°. The city is built on a deep and stratified sand and gravel plain, which gives dry streets and building sites and the purest water at a moderate depth. The city is being well sewered as fast as any locality becomes populated, and public improvements and regulations are constantly lowering the mortality while the population increases, in defiance of the ordinary rule of nature. Typhoid fever, one of the direst enemies of large cities, is practically unknown here, and with a population of 80,000 the present death-rate is but seventeen and four-tenths to the thousand." †

The same writer continues: "The location of New Haven, aside from its advantages in a business point of view, is one of many attractions. The stranger needs to remain in New Haven but a very short time to discover that he is in a very lively, bright and wide-awake New England city. New Haven to-day is unquestionably one of the most beautiful cities in America, if not in the world, and one which the stranger always remembers with pleasure. Nowhere else can be found the wealth of broad-spreading, shadow-casting elms possessed by New Haven. Its appellation, the City of Elms, is well applied. Street after street, avenue after avenue, is arched with these noble trees. As to beauty and variety of architecture displayed in the dwellings, nothing anywhere excels it. A vast majority of the houses are of wood, while no two, scarcely, are alike. Every style and shape seem to have been brought into requisition. As a rule, the residences have more or less yard and lawn room, the habit of crowding the buildings thickly together, so often seen in a large city, being conspicuous by its absence. The streets as a general thing, are broad and straight, and in most cases cross one another at right angles. In this respect New Haven clearly resembles Philadelphia, which, however, it much preceded in the use of this method, inasmuch as the original nine squares of which New Haven was composed, were laid out years before William Penn founded the 'City of Brotherly Love.' Like Philadel-

* J. W. Barber and Doctor Dwight. † James P. McKinney, 1889.

phia, too, New Haven has several beautiful public parks scattered about the city. The pride and glory of all New Haveners is the 'green.' It occupies the exact center of the city as originally laid out. Noble shade trees extend in rows around every side of the enclosure, those just outside the fence at the angles having unusual age and size, and casting shade accordingly. Broad walks extend diagonally through and from side to side of the grounds, and nearly every walk has an arch of overhanging trees. The portion of the green left unshaded—less than one-fourth—serves as a play and parade ground, and, in summer, possesses all the beauty of a well-kept lawn. The loveliness of the spot, doubtless, had much to do with the choice of the place as the site of the church edifices of three of the oldest religious organizations in New Haven, viz.: Trinity church, Center church, and North church, which side by side stand like true guardians of the welfare of the city. Temple street, running through the center of the green, is probably one of the most symmetrically shaded avenues in the world. The arch of elms above it, changing from one manifestation of beauty to another as the seasons pass, makes a most beautiful nature-temple."

"As a place of residence, New Haven is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other in New England or America. Its velvety lawns, its fine drives, its contiguity to the sea shore, its healthfulness, the prevalent air of thrift and comfort, apparent even in the dwellings of the middle classes, and the numerous, spacious and costly mansions of the rich—together with its unsurpassed religious privileges and educational facilities—all combine to make this city one of the few spots on earth nearly akin to paradise."

Willis' description of the city's appearance, though written a number of years ago, will bear reproduction at this time: "If you were to set a poet to make a town, with *carte blanche* as to trees, gardens and green blinds, he would probably turn out very much such a place as New Haven. The first thought of the inventor of New Haven was to lay out the streets in parallelograms; the second was to plant them from suburb to waterside with the magnificent elms of the country. The result is that at the end of fifty years, the town is buried in leaves. If it were not for the spires of churches, a bird flying over on his autumn voyage to the Floridas, would never mention having seen it in his travels. The houses are something between an Italian palace and an English cottage—built of wood, but in the dim light of the overshadowing trees, as fair to the eye as marble, with their triennial coats of paint; and each stands in the midst of its own encircling grass-plot, half buried in vines and flowers, and facing outward from a cluster of gardens divided by slender palings and filling up with fruit trees and summer houses the square on whose limit it stands. Then, like the vari-colored parallelograms upon a chess board, green openings are left throughout the town, fringed with triple and inter-

weaving elm rows, the long, weeping branches sweeping downward to the grass, and with their enclosing shadows keeping moist and cool the road they overhang."

The public buildings of the city are also numerous and very fine. Aside from the magnificent structures of Yale University, on the campus west of the green, there are, on the opposite side of that public place, the handsome city hall, erected in 1861, and still one of the best municipal buildings in the state; the county court house, erected in 1873 and later, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars; the city police building, completed in 1874, and costing \$75,000; the substantial Free Library, but recently opened, and worth more than \$100,000.

In this locality is also the Tontine Hotel, which has a most interesting history. "It was erected about 1825 by a joint stock company, each of whose shares bore the name of a person, and were forfeited by the holder to the company upon the death of that person, who was called the nominee. It is, in fact, nothing else than a lottery founded on human life. There were originally 243 nominees; now after sixty years, the number has dwindled down to about 100. When it reaches seven, the whole property will be divided among the fortunate holders of those shares." *

On the same street, farther south, is the fine post office and custom house, built by the United States, in 1860. Nearly opposite is the Hoadley Building, one of the finest private business blocks in the city. Other buildings of the same nature, which are fine and costly, are the large Insurance Building, the Boardman and Masonic Blocks and the buildings of the leading banks and newspapers.

No city of its size has a greater number or finer public school buildings than those of New Haven, the Hillhouse High School standing as a noteworthy example. But the pride and glory of the city is Yale University, which has become one of the noblest institutions of learning in the entire world. In this country it ranks third in age, and is the first in the number of its under-graduates, who are now found in all nations. The original college grounds occupy much of the western central part of the town plat made by the first settlers. Here are many fine collegiate edifices and others are well located near by, on principal streets. A few are quaint, being more than a hundred years old. But the edifices which most frequently attract attention and admiration are of recent construction. Among the most notable are the new Chittenden Library Building; the Street Art School, built in 1866, at a cost of \$175,000; Battell Chapel, built in 1876, at a cost of \$200,000, and claimed to be the finest college chapel in existence; Peabody Museum, completed the same year, at a cost of \$175,000, and now being enlarged; Alumni Hall; East Divinity Hall, completed in 1870, at a cost of \$180,000; West Divinity Hall, erected in 1874, and

* Wm. H. Beckford.

costing \$160,000; Sloane Laboratory, erected in 1884, being the most thoroughly appointed of any physical laboratory in the Union; Dwight Hall, built in 1886, at a cost of \$60,000, as a home for the University Young Men's Christian Association; and a number of fine and costly dormitories, of which Farnam Hall, built in 1870, was the first of those put up in the new system. Of these interests of Yale, a contemporary writer* says:

"The Library, in all its departments, contains more than a hundred thousand volumes, and is rapidly becoming one of the largest and most valuable in the country. The Art Gallery, in addition to its other attractions, contains the original paintings of Col. Trumbull, commemorative of leading events in our Revolutionary history. The Alumni Hall is used for examinations, and once a year as the dining hall of the college, when it dispenses its hospitality to all its alumni. The Peabody Museum contains, in a noble edifice, one of the finest collections of minerals in the world. At the beginning of this century the late Professor Silliman carried to Philadelphia in a candle box all the minerals then belonging to the college, to be designated and classified. The buildings occupied by the Sheffield Scientific School, as the scientific department of the college is called, are at the upper end of College street, and are the gift of the late Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., who also largely contributed to the endowment of the institution. The Yale School of Fine Arts occupies a noble building on the college grounds, the gift of the late Augustus R. Street, Esq. The Medical College on York street, the Law School on Church street, and the new Memorial Recitation Hall on Chapel street, are each worthy the attention of the intelligent stranger. As a source of actual money profit to New Haven Yale University is a marked factor, since at a low estimate the aggregate disbursements of the 1,500 students for rooms, board, clothing, books, merchandise and other necessities and luxuries amount to upwards of \$1,000,000 annually, and this divided into forty weeks, the college term, makes weekly receipts for the community from this source of about \$25,000."

Of the private residences in this old yet modernized town, it is claimed that a large wooden building, on Meadow street, a few rods south of Church street, was built in 1642, or four years after the settlement of the town. In colonial times it was painted blue, many other buildings being painted red, and these two colors were the prevailing ones. The Benedict Arnold house, on Water street, completed in 1772, and occupied by that notorious character before the revolution, was long a marked object. Nearly all the historic landmarks have been swept away by the hand of improvement.

Of the more modern mansions the Noah Webster house, on the corner of Grove and Temple streets, attracts much attention, as being the place where the great lexicographer wrote much of his standard

* James P. McKinney.

dictionary. Many other well-conditioned houses of that period remain. Numerous examples of the modern residence are found on Hillhouse avenue, which, for its length, is one of the most beautiful residence streets in this country. Here are the homes of a number of members of the university faculty. Stately elms overarch this street and standing on lawn-like borders, the fine mansions in the background form a most pleasing picture.

Some of the other streets are beautiful to a less degree and the avenues leading to the suburbs add to the attractions of the city. Charming drives extend to the rocky shores of Morris Cove, and the pleasant resorts of West Rock and East Rock Park. From the summits of these mountains extended views of land and sea may be had within a few miles of the center of the city. At the latter place New Haven's magnificent soldiers' monument towers high above surrounding objects, a noble tribute to the valor and patriotism of the defenders of the Union.

On the east side of the harbor are several scenes of historic interest, the one nearest the city being Beacon hill, with traces of Fort Wooster, built in the war of 1812. A mile below on the site of the revolutionary Black Rock Fort, Fort Hale was built in 1809, and was garrisoned in the war of 1812. In the civil war it was rebuilt and again occupied. It has a commanding position. Below are the two lighthouses, the new one being at the extreme end of the cove. These objects add to the beauty of the harbor, which even in its pristine condition caused the first settlers to exclaim, "This is, indeed, a Fair Haven;" and as they here began anew their business ventures as a commercial people, the Indian name of Quinnipiac was soon properly changed to New Haven.

The original settlers of Quinnipiac were families of wealth, intelligence and influence, and these traits have ever characterized the inhabitants of New Haven. The leaders were Reverend John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, who was elected the first governor. Other principal men were Samuel Eaton, John Evance, Edward Hopkins, David Yale, Stephen Goodyear, William Peck, Ezekiel Cheever, Robert Newman, Thomas Gregson, Richard Malbon, Nathaniel Turner, Richard Perry, Thomas Kimberley, Thomas Benham, Matthew Gilbert, Jasper Crane, George Lamberton, Roger Alling, John Brockett, Robert Seeley, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson, Jeremiah Dixon, Joshua Atwater, Edward Wigglesworth, Francis Newman, David Atwater, John Cooper, John Moss and Thomas Trowbridge. A number of these had been trained to commercial pursuits and many of them possessed large estates which permitted them to make costly improvements and to supply their homes here with some of the comforts they were accustomed to enjoy in London, from which city most of them had emigrated. A greater portion of this company had come to Boston in 1637, remaining there until a place for the colony had

been selected by Theophilus Eaton and others deputed for that purpose.

The main company of more than 250 souls sailed from Boston for this destination March 30th, 1638, and in a fortnight they were at the mouth of the Quinnipiac.* The vessel passed up the harbor, as it then was, entered West creek and landed its passengers in a locality now indicated by George and College streets. Here a town plat half a mile square was surveyed and divided into nine equal parts, the central section being reserved for a market place and meeting house green. Upon these quarters, around the green, as a radiating point from which the settlement sought its circumference, the building of the city was begun. But to accommodate all with lots two additions, nearer the harbor, had to be surveyed, that work also being done by John Brockett; and after this out-lots and larger farms were surveyed for such as were entitled to them. Some of the wealthier settlers built very spacious houses. Governor Eaton's, at the corner of Elm and Orange streets was so large that the use of 19 fire places was necessary; and in Reverend John Davenport's house, opposite, on the south side of Elm street, were 13 fire places. Many of the first houses on George street and on the opposite hill were two stories high.

After adopting their church and civil polity, the settlers of New Haven endeavored to establish trade with various points, as Boston, New York, Virginia, Barbadoes, England and Delaware bay. At the latter place trading posts were established on lands which had been purchased for the colony in 1640, by Captain Turner. Unfortunately this venture not only proved unsuccessful, but was also a costly experiment to the colony which had, in 1640, less than 500 inhabitants. Other commercial ventures also failed and more attention was paid to agriculture. Lands were allotted, and in the list of 1643 appeared the names of the planters in New Haven. Four hundred and fifteen persons were enumerated, the taxables being 122 in number. Theophilus Eaton had the largest estate, its value being put at £3,000. Mr. Davenport's was valued at £1,000, and there were eight others having estates of the same value, among them being George Lamberton and Stephen Goodyear. Captain Turner's family numbered seven persons and his estate was rated at £800. Thomas Gregson had six persons in his family and an estate of £600. Lamberton's family also numbered six persons. A considerable number of taxables were newly married or single men.

About this time an effort was made to create an interest in agriculture. But the people of New Haven were little inclined to its arts, and having no skill for this avocation, failed to reap profitable crops. Their commerce, also, further declined and their large estates were wasting away. An uncommon effort was now made, in the fall of 1646, to retrieve these broken fortunes, by gathering up whatever was

* See also Chapter I, for account of settlement.

merchantable and shipping it to England. A vessel of 150 tons burden was brought from Rhode Island and fitted up for this voyage, upon which such high expectations were based. That her mission might be the more properly fulfilled Captain Turner, Mr. Gregson, and several more of their principal men decided to accompany Captain Lamberton, the master of the vessel. The fate of this ship has been graphically portrayed by Longfellow, in his poem, the "Phantom Ship." Another account of this ill-fated vessel is concisely given by Henry Howe:

"Captain Lamberton and about seventy others embarked in her, among whom were six or eight of their most valued citizens. They sailed from New Haven in January, 1647. She was so 'walty,' *i. e.* rolling, that Lamberton, her master, said she would prove their grave; and she did. They cut their way out through the ice of the harbor for three miles, and with many prayers and tears and heart-sinkings set sail. Mr. Davenport, in prayer, used these words: 'Lord, if it be thy pleasure to bury these, our friends, in the bottom of the sea, they are thine, save them.' Months of weary waiting passed over and no tidings from Europe of 'the great shippe.' She was never heard of—foundered at sea. The next June, just after a great thunder storm, the air being serene, there appeared about an hour before sunset, though the wind was northerly—there appeared in the air, coming up the harbor's mouth, a ship just like their 'great shippe,' with her sails all set as filled under a fresh gale, and continued sailing against the wind for half an hour, coming near to the people standing on the shore, when suddenly all her sails and masts seemed blown overboard; quickly after her hulk brought to a careen and she overset and vanished in a smoky cloud. The people declared this was the mold of their ship and this her tragic end; and said Mr. Davenport, 'God has condescended for the quieting of our afflicted spirits, this extraordinary account of his sovereign disposal of those for whom so many prayers had been made continually.'"

The loss of this ship was most disastrous to the hopes of the people of New Haven, and as the sea had now swallowed up most of their estates, they became greatly discouraged. In this state of affairs they were led to think of abandoning the country and settling themselves elsewhere; but all these purposes came to naught. For years they struggled on, a poor people. But the uses of adversity were not in vain. Their posterity learned to adapt themselves to the conditions which prevailed in this country and many of them having learned to become respectable farmers, New Haven flourished no less than her neighbors.

In 1669 the value of the estates here was £15,402 and the names of the freemen, as returned by the constables were as follows: Mr. William Jones, John Alling, Mr. James Bishop, William Payne, Mr. Matthew Gilbert, John Jackson, Captain John Nash, Nathaniel Merri-

man, Mr. Samuel Street, Ralph Lines, William Andrews, Ephraim How, Mr. Thomas Yale, Sen., Abraham Dickerman, William Peck, Jeremiah Osborne, Roger Alling, John Gilbert, John Gibbs, Mr. William Tuttle, Lieutenant Thomas Munson, Mr. Benjamin Ling, John Mosse, Thomas Mix, John Cooper, Sen., John Hall, Sen., Nicholas Elsey, William Holt, William Thorpe, James Heaton, Samuel Whitehead, Isaac Beecher, John Brockett, William Wooden, James Russell, John Johnson, Henry Glover, John Clark, Jeremiah Whitnell, William Wilmot, William Bradley, Joseph Mansfield, Philip Leek, Richard Sperry, John Harriman, Sen., Alling Ball, David Atwater, Thomas Kimberley, Thomas Morris, Moses Mansfield, William Basset, Jonathan Tuttle, John Winston, Jeremiah How, Henry Bristow, Daniel Sherman, Joseph Alsup, John Cooper, Jr., Abraham Doolittle, John Thomas, Sen., John Chidsey, John Miles, Edward Perkins, Mr. John Hodshow, Samuel Miles, Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, Isaac Turner, Thomas Barnes, James Clark, George Ross, Matthew Moulthrop, Timothy Ford, Ellis Mew, John Peck, John Potter, Joseph Peck, James Dennison, Samuel Alling, John Osbill, Thomas Yale, Jr., Samuel Hemingway, Thomas Sanford, Joseph Bradley.

The following year Wallingford was formed out of this town, which decreased its population and wealth, and until 1700 the progress was slow. In that year there were 307 taxables and the estates were valued at £17,844. In 1720 the property was valued at £28,316, much of the increase having come in consequence of the location of Yale College, which brought people of wealth to the town.

"The first Commencement exercises in New Haven were held September 10, 1718, when ten students were graduated. The first college edifice was of wood, 170 feet long, 22 wide, 3 stories high, contained about 50 studies, was painted 'blue,' really a slate-color, formed by mixing lamp-black and white paint. It was taken down in 1782. It stood on the corner of College and Chapel streets, on the identical spot on the campus where the Yale students now, of Summer evenings, sit on the fence in long lines and make the air vocal with song and chorus—"rah!" "rah!" "rah." *"

This institution was named for Elihu Yale, its first principal benefactor. He was a son of David Yale, one of the first settlers, but who had returned to Boston, where Elihu was born about 1648. Later David Yale and his family and many others of the New Haven merchants returned to England. When a young man Elihu went to India as a merchant, where he became a governor of the East India Company and accumulated great wealth. Some of his means were dispensed in charity. It is said that his benefaction to the Collegiate Institute of New Haven colony was prompted by the following shrewd appeal to his benevolence, in a letter to him by Cotton Mather:

"Sir," said he, "though you have felicities in your family, which

* Henry Howe.

I pray God continue and multiply, yet, certainly, if what is forming at New Haven, might wear the name of YALE COLLEGE, it would be a name better than a name of sons and daughters." Then he adds: "And your munificence might easily obtain for you a commemoration and perpetuation of your valuable name which indeed would be much better than an Egyptian pyramid."

Yale died in 1721, and on his tomb at Wrexham, Wales, are the following singular lines:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric traveled and in Asia wed,
Where long he lived and thrived: in London dead.
Much good, some ill he did, so hope's all's even,
And that his soul through mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive, and read this tale, take care
For this most certain exit to prepare,
Where blest in peace the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust,"

In 1748 there were, according to Wadsworth's map, in the village of New Haven, 180 dwellings, of which 138 were unpainted. On the green were the meeting house, built in 1688, the county house, built in 1717, and near by the jail and Hopkins' Grammar School, which had been founded in 1655. West of the green was Yale College and east of it the Blue meeting house.

From this time on the increase in population and wealth was encouraging until it was interrupted by the revolution. After the war, under the lead of new elements, derisively called interlopers, who overcame the conservatism of some of the native born people, hitherto at the head of affairs, the place took on new life, and in 1784 it was incorporated as a city. Three years later, when a census was taken, the city had 614 families living in 466 houses, and, including 176 Yale students, 3,540 souls. Doctor Dana, in his Century Sermon, 1801, gives the population at 4,000, of whom 85 were slaves, 115 free blacks, 48 Indians and mulattoes, 142 foreigners. There were 471 Congregationalist families, 226 Episcopalian, 7 Catholic, 1 Moravian, 1 Baptist, 7 Methodist, 1 Quaker, 4 Priestlian, and 16 Nothingarian. There were 110 stores and 61 vessels; tonnage 5,436.

In 1811, there were, according to Doctor Dwight, 29 houses concerned in commerce; 41 dry goods stores; 43 grocery stores; 10 apothecaries' stores; 1 ship yard; 4 ships' stores; 9 tanners; 2 brass foundries; 3 comb makers; 2 paper makers; 1 bell founder; 6 clergymen; 16 lawyers; 9 practising physicians; and 1 surgeon.

But a better idea of the condition of the city and the town, about the beginning of the present century, may be obtained from the following very interesting reminiscences of that period, by James Brewster, as prepared by him in 1866, and which are here given permanent place:

"At this period, the population consisted of from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, composed, for the most part, of native Americans. It is believed that the first Irish family was brought to this city in a vessel owned by Messrs. Prescott & Sherman; and these gentlemen were threatened with prosecution, for fear the emigrants might become an expense to the town; but the man being a mechanic, he with his family were provided for by charitable persons.

"At this time, the Grand List of taxable property, as shown by the records, was but \$356,372. However, the plan of assessment in those days was on a different basis from that of the present time—lands being valued by the acre, and houses by the stories they contained. The Grand List for 1865 showed the valuation to be \$29,651,409. The vast difference is accounted for by the great increase of population and wealth. Real estate in Chapel street could have been purchased then for thirty to forty dollars per front foot, and in Orange and other contiguous streets at from three to five dollars. Common laborers received from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, and journey-men mechanics from four to six dollars per week, and board themselves. The choice of beef could be obtained for six or seven cents per pound; butter for eight or ten cents; and potatoes delivered for sixteen cents per bushel. Good board, with washing could be had for two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per week; transient customers one dollar a day, or even less.

"Money was very scarce, the resources of this country not having yet been developed; consequently a general credit system was adopted as a matter of dire necessity, business men usually settling their accounts once a year by notes, and paying them by installments of 25 per cent. each quarter in the year succeeding. Mechanics usually paid from two-thirds to three-quarters of their workmen's wages by orders on stores.

"Near the close of the first decade, the New Haven Bank was incorporated, with a capital of \$80,000. The subscription to the stock was acquired only by persevering labor. The first President was Mr. David Austin. He was succeeded by Mr. Isaac Beers—and he by Dr. Æneas Munson. Colonel Lyon was the first cashier. There were then but three banks in the state. The New Haven Bank was located first in the chambers of a wooden building on Chapel street, owned by the Cashier, and for the use of which he charged \$50 per annum. The bank was subsequently removed to a room in a brick building on the same street, also owned by the Cashier. In the year 1809, the building on the corner of Chapel and Orange streets was erected, and was then considered a very elegant structure. Although this Bank had a Board of Directors, yet the general management was conceded to the Cashier, Colonel Lyon. The Bank was then almost exclusively available for the accommodation of merchants engaged in shipping, and in the sale of dry goods and groceries. There were but few mechanics

engaged in business at that day who had attained to any prominence in means and influence. A young mechanic, having just started for himself, offered his note for \$400 at the New Haven Bank. The President informed him that the note was discounted; but on going to the Bank, Colonel Lyon remarked to him: 'Four hundred dollars is a good deal of money for a young man; and, in view of this circumstance, I have concluded to make the amount \$200.' The Colonel discriminated very closely in regard to the customers of the Bank. A showily-dressed man was sure to receive a negative answer to his application; and mechanics, who understood the secret, often exchanged their coats for jackets before going to the Bank for favors.

"These incidents, though trivial, will serve to illustrate the subject of financial development, in comparing the present with the 'olden time.'

"Our commerce was principally with the West Indies, though successful voyages had also been made to the East Indies, and elsewhere. Among those who were prominently engaged in it were Elias Shipman, Frederick Hunt & Sons, Gad Peck, Jehiel Forbes, Prescott & Sherman, and others.

"The next most important business was that of merchandise. In this were engaged Abram Bradley, Titus Street, Samuel Hughes, of the firm of Street & Son, Timothy Dwight & Co., Reuben Rice, Thaddeus Beecher, Isaac Beers, David Austin, Abel Burritt, and others.

"The principal apothecaries were Doctor Darling, Doctor Hotchkiss, and Doctor Lewis. Druggists in those days usually sold oils, paints, and other similar articles.

"The most prominent physicians were Doctors Monson, (Deacon) Ives (grandfather of Drs. N. B. and Levi Ives), Hubbard, and a few others just beginning to practice.

"Mr. Eli Whitney, then engaged in the construction of arms for the government, was the only manufacturer of prominence.

"There were many enterprising young men at that day just commencing business life, who have since become men of wealth and influence, among whom may be mentioned Abram Heaton, Hervey Sanford, Charles and James Atwater, Ezra and Elias Hotchkiss, Abel Burritt, Henry Trowbridge, Timothy Bishop, William H. Elliott, William Lyon, Elihu Sanford, &c. Some of these have filled their missions, and passed away from earth.

"As has been before remarked, at the close of the first decade the mechanical interests of the city were very limited in amount. Those most actively employed in these pursuits were Isaac and Kneeland Townsend, tailors; James Bradley, joiner; Messrs. Merriman, Wilmot, Zebul Bradley, and Sibley & Marble, goldsmiths and jewelers; Beriah Bradley and Major Grannis, and others, boot and shoe makers; John Cooke, Luther Bradley, Isaac Mix and Eli Bradley, carriage makers; Elias Gilbert, tanner; Hezekiah Hotchkiss and Glover Mansfield, hatters.

"It is proper to mention here, that a practical lesson may be derived from a statement of the fact that many of the most prominent citizens of all professions in New Haven at the close of the first decade (as well as those who succeeded them), attained to their eminent positions (under Providence) by their own industry, economy and integrity; thus showing that inherited wealth or position is no sure passport to success or usefulness; but rather a negative.

"At the commencement of the second decade, carriages for pleasure were considered a great superfluity. There was then but one public hack (and that a very indifferent one), owned by a Mr. Crane; and but one or two private carriages drawn by two horses in the city. Those in want of the best carriages usually went to Hartford or Newark. The whole annual product of carriages did not then exceed \$40,000. The same business in 1860 amounted to over \$2,000,000.

"In regard to the moral aspect of the inhabitants, and especially of what was termed the masses, it may be stated that they were generally intellectually and socially low, and of small means. Intemperance prevailed to an alarming extent. Public lectures were then unknown, and it is believed that no College Professor or Tutor had ever gone outside the walls of Yale to address the people. At the commencement of the second decade, those reverend gentlemen, Drs. Beecher and Hewett, gave public lectures on the subject of Temperance, and of entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and although they met much opposition as "fanatics" and "invaders of private rights," yet they exercised a most healthy and elevating influence upon the whole community.

"About the same time the master mechanics formed and incorporated the 'Mechanic's Society of New Haven.' Practical lectures were delivered by the members before the Society and elsewhere, and many of the employers instituted evening schools for their apprentices. A vast improvement was soon manifest in the moral tone of society. At this juncture Professor Benjamin Silliman, assisted by Professor Olmsted, gave their united public influence in favor of temperance, and the diffusion of the elements of mechanical science—a detail of which, particularly in regard to Professor Silliman's agency in instituting the Scientific Lectures at Franklin Hall, would be beyond the scope and limit of these 'Reminiscences.' Suffice it to say, that the moral power thus exerted has been the great conservative element in enhancing the material prosperity, and elevating the social position of the business men in New Haven.

"There were then but four buildings used as churches, viz.: a wooden structure on the east side of Church street, near Chapel, occupied by the Episcopalians, whose pastor was Dr. Hubbard; the so-called 'First Church,' located about where the Center Church now stands, presided over by Dr. Dana, assisted by the Reverend Moses

Stewart; a frame building, standing about where the North Church now does, known as the 'Old White Meeting House;' and another on the east side of Church street, near Elm, designated the 'Old Blue Meeting House.' The members of the two latter places of worship, uniting as one Society, met alternately in each church. The Reverend Samuel Mervin was their minister. There were no other denominations, except a few Methodists who occupied a small room in Gregson street. Bishop Jarvis, the then Bishop of Connecticut, resided in Elm street.

"The most prominent members of the legal profession were Pierpont Edwards, James Hillhouse, Charles Chauncey, Simeon Baldwin, David Daggett, William Bristol, Judge Mills, Nathan Smith, Seth P. Staples, Jonathan Ingersoll, Eleazer Foster, Leonard Wales, Dyer White and Hart Lynde. All of these have since died. Their immediate successors were then either in school, college, or engaged in the study of their professions, and many of these have attained to high distinction.

"The public buildings were of little account. The old brick state house was located about midway between where the Center and Trinity Churches now stand. The college buildings did not possess one-half of their present magnitude. The old college chapel, where Dr. Dwight preached, is now the observatory. And here the writer would pause to pay his tribute to the memory of that great and good man. His dignity and yet suavity of manner were so marked as to have a perceptible effect not only upon the members of college, but upon the community at large. No person of fair standing in society, whether rich or poor, occupying a public or private position, failed to receive his polite recognition. In all his intercourse with the public or with individuals, he strove to enforce the importance of integrity. In his general prayer, was incorporated this petition: 'Oh, Lord! give us just men to rule over us, who fear God, do justly, love mercy, walk humbly, and who will shake their hands from holding bribes.' He took a deep interest in the young. His counsel to the writer, when commencing business, has ever been remembered. 'Young man,' said he, 'recollect that anything which is contrary to strict integrity, is against a person's interest.' Dr. Dwight died in the year 1817, universally lamented. He was succeeded in the Presidency of the College by Professor Day, now the venerable Dr. Day.

"There were but few public places of amusement. The principal one was 'Mix's Museum,' on the east side of Olive street, fronting Court street, which for the time, was a very creditable institution, having a fine and well cultivated garden, laid out with much taste. In the building were many curiosities and works of art—prominent among which were wax figures of notable persons. Everything about the establishment was characterized by neatness and order, and reflected credit upon the past generation.

"Of hotels, the most noted was that kept by Mr. Justus Butler, on the corner of Church and Crown streets, now the 'Franklin Building.' From the front steps of this house, General Lafayette was introduced to, and shook hands with, the citizens of New Haven. The next in importance was located near where the 'Tontine' now stands, and called 'Ogden's Coffee House.' Another was known as 'Nichols' Stage House,' and was situated in George street near State. And still another, called 'Miles' Tavern,' in the wooden building now occupied in part by Mr. Pease as a book store.

"Singular as it may seem, although the beginning of the war with England in 1812 was embarrassing in many respects, yet public and private enterprise seemed to be quickened by it. Previous to this period, everything had assumed a stereotyped shape, and any change excited surprise. A stranger walking our streets created considerable astonishment, and an immediate inquiry as to his name, residence and probable business, ensued.

"At that time, our coast was blockaded by the British, and all means of travel and transportation by water were considered extremely hazardous. A packet venturing to leave 'Long Wharf' for New York, with some of our prominent business men aboard, was captured in the Sound by an English cruiser. Great alarm and excitement prevailed in town, which subsided only when both vessel and passengers were ransomed by the payment of what was then considered a large sum in specie. Still, at no period in our history, was there ever evinced so much public spirit. The three churches of our beautiful 'Green' were erected at a cost of nearly \$100,000. Especially is this remarkable when we remember the limited means and resources of the inhabitants. A man worth \$40,000 was considered very wealthy; and it is said that no estate exceeding \$100,000 in value had then ever been administered upon. A salary of \$500 or \$1,000 per annum found many earnest applicants. Let us award all due honor to those enterprising citizens, who have left us so worthy an example! Let us often look at those churches as a powerful incentive to public enterprise, and moral and physical development!

"As an important element of prosperity, in diffusing information, and building up society, mention must be made of the public press. The *Connecticut Journal* and *Connecticut Herald* (weeklies) were then the only papers published.

"As an instance of how a supposed calamity eventuated in a great benefit, it may be well to state that business enterprise was considerably enhanced during hostilities by the issuing on the part of the government of a large amount of money for circulation, and the increasing of the circulation of the local banks. On the face of bills was inscribed, 'Payable in two years after the war.'

"A negative and depressing effect upon credit was the existence of what was termed the 'Grab Law,' by which an attachment upon

property could be made available for the benefit of the attaching creditor. Upon mere suspicion, maliciously, and without notice, the reputation and hopes of many a deserving young man were destroyed. This law was repealed, and another substituted, making a pro-rata rule for the benefit of creditors.

"Before concluding, it will be deemed not inappropriate to allude to a subject which, at the time, was fraught with great interest to all of the citizens of New Haven. About the commencement of the second decade our public burial ground was situated in the rear of the Center Church. It was enclosed by a dilapidated board fence, and was considered by strangers and others as discreditable to the city. In the year 1796, the Honorable James Hillhouse conceived the project of establishing a new cemetery. Associating with himself thirty-one of our prominent citizens, a lot was secured for that purpose. Additions to this were made from time to time, both by purchase and by the aid and co-operation of the city, till in 1822 it had attained to its present dimensions. Public opinion having been averse to building a new fence around the old cemetery, an arrangement was made with the city to remove the monuments to the new grounds. The whole subject caused great anxiety and excitement at the time. However, this was consummated; and on the morning of the 26th of June, 1821, a great concourse of people assembled at the Center church to engage in appropriate exercises, and to listen to an address prepared by Abraham Bishop, Esq. It was replete with eloquent and impressive sentiments. The clergy of the various denominations were present; and the occasion was long to be remembered. Mr. James Hillhouse acted as chairman and chief manager, and superintended the transfer of the monuments. In the year 1845, the corner-stone of the beautiful gateway was laid with proper ceremonies. The project of a new cemetery was conceived by Honorable James Hillhouse, and finally consummated by the Honorable Aaron N. Skinner, whose public spirit and good taste and good judgment were for so long a period at the service of the city of his adoption.

"How few of those among us remember the space between the Center Church and the present State House, covered with the monuments of our forefathers! What a moral does it teach of the brevity of human life! Let us who survive cherish this lesson with reverence and submission! Let us give our influence and agency in perpetuating the institutions founded by our fathers to promote morals and religion, law and government."*

* In November, 1866, James Brewster, the author of the foregoing, died in New Haven at the age of 78 years. He was one of the most useful men that ever lived in the city, his public spirit always seeking some opportunity to benefit his fellow men. He was thus prompted to found and maintain several benevolent institutions. He came to New Haven in 1809 and was one of the pioneer carriage manufacturers of the city, aiding to develop that industry until it was the principal one in the city. His sons, James B. and Henry, removed to New York where they became the principal carriage manufacturers in the United States.

Under the stimulus of steamboat navigation, begun in 1815, the operation of the Farmington canal in 1829 and the development of the railway system since 1839, until there are now six important lines, New Haven has grown and prospered, becoming the largest city in the state. The following statistics indicate the general increase:

Population: 1787, 3,540; 1790, 4,448; 1800, 5,157; 1810, 6,967; 1820, 8,327; 1830, 10,678; 1840, 15,820; 1850, 22,529; 1860, 39,277; 1870, 50,840; 1880, 62,880; 1890, 86,095.

The valuation of the building improvements the past twenty years has been as follows: 1871, \$1,653,910; 1872, \$1,739,030; 1873, \$1,317,250; 1874, \$968,105; 1875, \$1,086,650; 1876, \$596,075; 1877, \$946,470; 1878, \$417,500; 1879, \$624,000; 1880, \$415,590; 1881, \$694,550; 1882, \$1,035,850; 1883, \$958,350; 1884, \$1,015,310; 1885, 1,088,375; 1886, 1,078,131; 1887, \$1,253,850; 1888, \$1,481,625; 1889, \$1,513,075; 1890, \$1,455,685; total, \$21,339,606.

The following was prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, in 1889, as a summary of the property valuation of the city; Dwelling houses, \$28,672,503; lands, \$3,485,663; stores, \$4,247,364; factories, \$3,791,638; horses, \$228,435; carriages, \$193,338; time-pieces, \$53,295; pianos and musical instruments, \$86,060; furniture and libraries, \$189,426; amount invested in business, \$2,967,987; amount invested in manufacturing, \$2,198,796; amount invested in vessels and commerce, \$592,777; bank stock, \$2,156,367; insurance stocks, \$399,100; state stocks, \$43,460; bridge stocks, \$1,790; western farm loans, \$83,650; railroad bonds, \$490,623; city bonds, \$98,931; amount at interest, \$376,408; amount on deposit, \$310,391; other taxable property, \$161,947. On a fair valuation the real value of the real estate and buildings is at least double the amount credited them, or \$80,000,000, making the real value of the city in the close neighborhood of \$100,000,000.

Soon after landing at New Haven the settlers adopted a plantation covenant, under which they were governed until after the meeting of June 4th, 1639, when the civil polity was more clearly defined under the terms of the fundamental agreement, which was at that time solemnly adopted. Conforming to its provisions, the church was organized August 22d, 1639, and the civil government October 25th, 1639. At this meeting it was decided that the annual elections should be held in the last week of October.

At the meeting held the following month, the first tax was levied to raise means to build a meeting house which should be used for all the public purposes of the community. The rate of the levy was 30 shillings on £100 of valuation.

At the November, 1639, meeting arrangements were also made for the proper disposition of the public lands, and a proprietor's committee was appointed which was entrusted with those matters. This corporation has been continued ever since. Six divisions of land were made between 1675 and 1722. Besides the distribution of the land

among the settlers, much of the town's business was devoted to the regulation of matters pertaining to live stock. The proper care or restraint of animals gave the town much concern. Military matters, also, received a large share of attention. Orders for the formation of a company were promulgated in November, 1639, and the following year the system was completed by the establishment of a regular watch.

Closely connected with the military, but also acting independent of that service was the town drummer, who was among the first official appointees and for whose support the town was taxed £5 per year. Robert Bassett first served in that capacity, and besides beating his drum to announce the usual town and religious meetings, he was required to beat the drum at sunset and every morning half an hour before the break of day. Being a bold, rollicking fellow, he was probably well fitted for this work. This office, in the course of years, became obsolete, in consequence of the use of church bells. Many other offices were created and filled, as the town grew in population, until the officials numbered several score.

Tithingmen have been elected for congregational societies almost from the beginning, few other societies continuing this office after 1866. Such officers were first elected for the Baptists and the Methodists in 1821; the Episcopalians in 1833; the Catholics in 1836; and the Hebrews in 1849.

The office of townsman or selectman was created by the town court, November 17th, 1651, when the following action was taken:

"Itt was propounded that there might be some men chosen to consider and carry on the towne affaires, that these meetings, which spend the towne much time may not be so often. The court approved the motion and chose one out of each Quarter to this work, viz.: Francis Newman, John Cooper, Jarvise Boykin, Mr. Atwater, William Fowler, Richard Miles, Henry Lindon, Thomas Kimberley and Matthew Canfield, which are to stand in this Trust until the Towne Election in May come twelve month; and they are by this court authorized to be Townesmen to order all matters about Fences, Swine and all other things in the generall occasions of the Towne, except extraordinary charges, matters of Election in May yearly, and the disposing of the Towne's land."

It will be seen that originally the business of the townsmen was to look after the interests of the agricultural classes, a townsman being appointed for every section. In 1653 the number in this office was reduced to seven—the number still elected—but in the time of the revolution it was increased to thirteen. In 1660 the powers of the townsmen were first enlarged and since that time they have been much increased. The office of town agent has been distinct since 1848.

The affairs of the town have become very important, requiring an outlay of more than \$400,000 per year to properly carry them on.

Much of this expense arises from the care of the poor and those dependent on the town's support. In 1788 the town followed the custom then and later so prevalent, of selling the poor to the lowest responsible keepers, but soon adopted other measures to maintain them. Among other means at present used is the almshouse, but recently occupied, and which was erected at a cost of \$210,000. It stands on the Springside Farm of 257 acres, lying east of West Rock, in the town of Hamden, but which by special act was annexed to New Haven. The entire inventory of the farm and the buildings on it, with the attendant property is \$252,727. The construction of a town workhouse is contemplated and an appropriation to begin such a building has been made.

The first deed in the land records in the town is dated February 3d, 1678, and is attested by John Nash, recorder. His signature was last affixed April 22d, 1687. In August, that year, William Jones became the recorder, and served until May, 1695. John Alling was his successor from July, 1695, until September, 1697, when the title of the office was changed to clerk. Alling continued to serve in the latter capacity until 1716, when Samuel Bishop was appointed. The subsequent clerks were elected: 1747, Samuel Bishop, Jr.; 1801, Elisha Munson; 1832, John Scarritt; 1843, Alfred Terry; 1856, Sylvanus Butler; 1863, Milton S. Leonard; 1864, Frank D. Sloat; 1865, M. S. Leonard; 1868, John Cunningham; 1873, Frederick Bottsford; 1876, Truman S. Foote; 1877, Frederick Bottsford; 1880, Edwin W. Cooper; 1883, William M. Geary; 1884, Philip Hugo; 1887, John J. Clerkin; 1888, Theodore H. McDonald; 1889, Frederick H. Brethauer.

Of the territory in the town of New Haven, only the Westville section and that part of the town lying east of the Quinnipiac, which was annexed from East Haven in 1881, are solely under the town government. The other parts have a dual government, being also subject to the rule of the city authorities.

The town of New Haven long maintained its large area, which embraced all the present adjacent towns. The rural population did not increase in the same ratio as that of the village of New Haven, nevertheless, they still held the controlling vote, and the villagers found it difficult to secure the improvements they wanted and needed. Hence, soon after the French and Indian wars, when an impetus was given to the business of the place, an effort was made to secure the incorporation of the village as a city. The town did not oppose this step, but, at a meeting held December 9th, 1771, sanctioned it, and a large committee, headed by Roger Sherman, was appointed to investigate the matter and report on the propriety. But no record of definite action has been preserved and probably none was reached. Nothing further was done until after the revolution. In October, 1783, a petition to the general assembly, signed by 214 persons, prayed for a city charter, but that body postponed action. At the urgent solicitation of

the town, in January, 1784, the matter was at once taken up and on the 8th day of that month a charter was duly granted to "The Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the City of New Haven." The first election was held January 21st, 1784, those chosen being the following: Mayor, Roger Sherman; sheriffs, Elias Stillwell, Parsons Clarke; collector of taxes, Joseph Peck; treasurer, Hezekiah Sabin; city clerk, Joseph Meigs; aldermen, David Austin, Isaac Beers, Samuel Bishop, Thomas Howell; councilmen, James Hillhouse, Pierpont Edwards, Jeremiah Atwater, Abraham Augur, Henry Daggett, Stephen Ball, Ebenezer Beardsley, Joseph Bradley, Abel Burritt, Joel Gilbert, Joseph Howell, Jonathan Ingersoll, Timothy Jones, Eneas Monson, James Rice, Elias Shipman, Joseph Thomson, Michael Todd, Ebenezer Townsend, John Whiting. "Though many honorable and talented individuals have been connected with the city government since then, there has, probably, never been a time when so many remarkable men were united in its various offices and boards, as was the case in the first year of its operation."* They will be recognized as the principal men of New Haven at that period. The city government was organized on the 18th of February following, and since that time its organic existence, with many modifications, has been maintained.

New Haven was the fifth incorporated city in the United States, only New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Richmond having charters granted earlier, and this was the first incorporated city after the independence of the colonies was recognized. It was earlier under corporate rule than Boston or the other bay towns, older than New Haven.

The territory comprised within the limits of the city was designated as that "lying between the Quinnipiac and the West Rivers and between the Mill River Meadows and the Harbor." The line was described from a point at Lewis' bridge. The territory outlying was the town of New Haven proper, yet the entire area was, to a certain extent, subject to town rule. This form of dual government has been maintained to the present time, perhaps to the disadvantage of the community, since the area of the town outside of the city is so small, that nothing but respect for the traditions of the past seems to demand this arrangement. In the course of years the eastern part of the "Neck," lying between the Quinnipiac and Mill rivers was taken out of the city limits and set to the town. But in 1870 it was re-united to the city.

Up to 1853 the city had no division into wards, but that year four wards were created. In 1857 the number was made six; in 1874 ten; and in 1877 twelve, the present number. Each ward is entitled to elect two aldermen and three councilmen, which collectively constitute the court of common council.

At first the city government assumed but few functions, limiting

* William H. Beckford.

its efforts to the better care of the public property, the regulation of the markets, and in a feeble way the improvement of the streets, and the due regulation of the internal police. In the exercise of the first prerogative the city soon assumed the control of the public green and in 1799 passed laws restraining the running of geese on those grounds and also restricted unruly Yale College students. In 1809 it indicated to the proprietors of the town, that the right to grant the erection of buildings on the green was vested in it only, and granted liberty to the Methodists to set up a church on the northwest corner, and by a subsequent act confirmed that grant. But the city long bore a village-like appearance; indeed, it was not until about 1860 that the place began to be regulated as a city. Many improvements were then made or projected and an earnest endeavor was made to improve every department of the service. With the enlarged powers granted by the charter of 1857 that was made possible. A still more comprehensive charter was secured in 1869; and the present liberal one in 1881. * It is the fifth since the incorporation of the city and has been amended to keep it apace with the growing demands of the city. One of the most important amendments was that of 1886 authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for a free library and permitting the yearly appropriation of \$10,000 for its maintenance. In 1889 an amendment was secured permitting an expenditure of \$200,000 on the extension of the public park system.

Under the first charter the mayor was chosen by the freemen, but he held his office at the pleasure of the legislature. His duty, among other things, was to preside over the city courts, having two of the senior aldermen as assistants, and having powers somewhat similar to the court of common pleas. In 1842 the charter was amended to create a new judicial office, called the recorder's court, and that arrangement was continued until 1869, when the new charter abolished the recorder's court and created the present city court. The judges and assistants of this court are appointed by the legislature of the state. In this connection it may be noted that in 1791, the city began the building of a workhouse, to which were consigned criminals of every species and also insane persons; but after fifty years the latter found separate provision for them in the state asylums.

In September, 1784, the streets of the city were first officially named, many of them up to that time bearing only local designations. The improvement of the streets and sidewalks progressed slowly. Many of the ordinances on that matter were disregarded. In 1834 a superintendent of sidewalks was appointed, whose efforts aided to bring about a better condition in that respect. In more recent years, there have been vast outlays on the streets, the expenditures for building, repairing and cleaning being more than \$100,000 per year. Much of the credit for the improved condition of the city is due to those who have served as mayors. In most instances they have been leading

citizens and filled the office from a desire to serve or advance the best interests of the city. The following have been the mayors of New Haven: Honorable Roger Sherman, from February 10th, 1784 to 1793; Samuel Bishop, from August 19th, 1793 to 1803; Elizur Goodrich, from September 1st, 1803 to 1822; George Hoadly, from June 4th, 1822 to 1826; Simeon Baldwin, from June 6th, 1826 to 1827; William Bristol, from June 5th, 1827 to 1828; David Daggett, from June 2d, 1828 to 1830; Ralph I. Ingersoll, from June 1st, 1830 to 1831; Dennis Kimberley, from June 7th, 1831 to 1832; Ebenezer Seeley, from June 5th, 1832 to 1833; Dennis Kimberley, from June 4th, 1833 [Decl.]; Noyes Darling, from June 10th, 1833 to 1834; Henry C. Flagg, from June 3d, 1834 to 1839; Samuel J. Hitchcock, from June 3d, 1839 to 1842; Philip S. Galpin, from June 6th, 1842 to 1846; Henry Peck, from June 1st, 1846 to 1850; Aaron N. Skinner, from June 3d, 1850 to 1854; Chauncey Jerome, from June 5th, 1854 to 1855; Alfred Blackman, from June 4th, 1855 to 1856; Philip S. Galpin, from June 2d, 1856 to 1860; Harmanus M. Welch, from June 4th, 1860 to 1863; Morris Tyler, from June 2d, 1863 to 1865; Erastus Scranton, from June 6th, 1865 to 1866; Lucien W. Sperry, from June 5th, 1866 to 1869; William Fitch, from June 1st, 1869 to 1870; Henry G. Lewis, from June 7th, 1870 to 1877; William R. Shelton, from January 1st, 1877 to 1879; Hobart B. Bigelow, from January 1st, 1879 to 1881; John B. Robertson, from January 1st, 1881 to 1883; Henry G. Lewis, from January 1st, 1883 to 1885; George F. Holcomb, from January 1st, 1885 to 1887; Samuel A. York, from January 1st, 1887 to 1889; Henry F. Peck, from January 1st, 1889 to 1891; Joseph B. Sargent, from January 1st, 1891—.

The city clerks have been: 1784-9, Josiah Meigs; 1789-1800, Simeon Baldwin; 1800-5, John Skinner; 1805-41, Elisha Munson; 1841-4, Edward C. Herrick; 1844-50, Joseph Wood; 1850-4, Alfred H. Terry; 1855, James M. Woodward; 1856-7, James D. Keese; 1858-9, Samuel C. Blackman; 1860-4, William Downes; 1865-6, DeWitt C. Sprague; 1866-9, William Downes; 1870, Gideon H. Welch; 1871-2, Timothy J. Fox; 1873, James I. Hoyes; 1874-7, John S. Fowler; 1878-9, Seth T. Seeley; 1880-1, Charles T. Morse; 1882-4, James P. Pickett; 1886-7, Timothy J. Crowley; 1888-9, Leonard J. Shanley; 1890-91, Edward Downes.

The office of city auditor was established in 1835 and since 1883 John W. Lake has filled that position.

For many years Harmanus Welch was the treasurer, filling that office at the time of his death in 1889. Since the first of 1890 the treasurer has been Ezekiel G. Stoddard.

One of the reasons urged for the incorporation of the city was the desire to better regulate "the internal police." But it does not appear that this laudable purpose was realized. Regular, special and night "watches" were appointed, but in many years their employment was almost discontinued. The constables and special constables appointed

for unusual occasions, were the main reliance to preserve the peace. In the period of railway building, when there was a great influx of foreign elements, a regular watch was established. In 1848 it consisted of ten men and Jobamah Gunn was the captain. A few years later Major Lyman Bissell, a retired officer of the Mexican war, was in command of the watch, numbering in all but eight men. In his administration, March 17th, 1854, occurred a celebrated riot between the town element and Yale students, which at one time seriously threatened the peace of the city. For a number of years previous there had been occasional encounters between the rowdy elements of the city and Yale. The former found many willing recruits among the sailors and roustabouts of Long Wharf, who relished nothing better than a free fight. On the night named, a body of some fifty students were in attendance at Homan's theatre, the only place of amusement of the kind in the city. As they issued from the hall in a body, for mutual protection, they were jeered by a howling mob of more than a thousand town boys, who would have violently treated them, if they had not been held in check by the small force of police. By the advice of Bissell the students kept together on the south pavement of Chapel street, walking, two by two, up toward the college. When opposite Trinity church they started singing their great college song: "*Gaudeamus*," *i. e.* "Let us rejoice while we're young," when the mob, which had rolled up against them, filling Chapel street, gave them a volley of brickbats, which knocked down some of the students and injured others. Picking up their comrades they proceeded on their way, when another attack was made, but as before the students kept on their way, and had nearly reached the top of the hill when the ringleaders of the mob left the street and rushed upon them. Now for the first time the students acted in defense, firing several pistol shots into the ranks of the town mob.

"Several of the rabble were wounded, and the chief leader, Patrick O'Neil, fell, stabbed to the heart with a dagger by one of the students, who, it was supposed, struck in self defence. The mystery of his death and the murderer was never cleared up, but it was generally considered that he provoked and deserved his sad fate. During the ensuing confusion the students reached the campus and dispersed to their rooms. When it was known that their leader was killed, the mob became uncontrollable. With terrific howlings they surrounded South College, and drew up an old cannon, filled to the muzzle with ball, grape-shot, stones, bricks, etc., to batter down the walls. But through the masterly skill of Major Bissell, the gun had been spiked on the way up. This alone saved old South from destruction; on the second and third stories of which the students were silently gathered, behind thick barricades, and heavily armed with every weapon obtainable, ready to give their assailants a warm reception. After they had hooted and bombarded the windows with brickbats for

hours, the rabble were finally dispersed by Major Bissell and his men. This was the most unprovoked and cowardly of all the assaults, but none of the offenders were ever arrested, though it was barely stopped in time to prevent New Haven from witnessing mob-rule of the most lawless description." *

In July, 1861, the police system of the city was reconstructed and the present department properly formed. Jonathan W. Pond was appointed the chief; Wales French, captain; and O. A. Monson, lieutenant. There were at that time twelve patrolmen. In September, that year, the police were for the first time properly uniformed.

Charles W. Allen was the chief of police 1877-9, and first instituted regular drills, by means of which he brought the force to a high state of efficiency. Since July, 1885, the chief of police has been Charles F. Bollman, and under his direction the police compares favorably with that of any other city of the same size in this country. More than a hundred patrolmen are on the force, whose annual pay roll is about \$125,000. The entire expenses of the department are about \$133,000.

The police courts were held in the city hall until 1873, since when they have been held in a chamber of the new police building, on Court street. A "Black Maria" for the use of the department was procured in the latter year. The Grand street police building was erected in 1883 for the use of the precincts in that part of the city; and the following year the Gamewell system of police signal and telephone was introduced, and a number of station boxes erected in different parts of the city and one in East Park.

The Fire Department of the city of New Haven dates its existence from 1789. On the last day of that year, the corporation appointed James Hillhouse, Jeremiah Atwater, Josiah Burr, Colonel Joseph Drake, Benjamin Sanford and Joseph Howell, fire wardens. It also purchased two fire engines, made by Ebenezer Chittenden of New Haven, and companies were that year formed to man them. Each company had 17 men. The machines used were simple affairs and the service of the department was very limited. In 1810 its capacity was increased by the formation of a hook and ladder company; and four years later a company of sackmen was formed, which included among its members the most trusty and influential men of the city. It was a sort of salvage corps, its object being to sack up property at fires and carry it to a place of safety.

Six years later, October 27th, 1820, occurred the first great fire of New Haven. In its extent and the amount of property destroyed it was a great calamity to the city. On the night of that day, a building on Long Wharf took fire and before the flames could be stayed the entire wharf was fire swept. In the language of a local poet:

" The wharf was four rods wide,
The fire did rage from side to side."

* Beckford's New Haven, Past and Present.

Thirty buildings, many of them stores filled with molasses, rum and other goods from the West Indies, warehouses and four lumber yards were destroyed. The losses have been variously estimated from \$70,000 to a quarter of a million dollars.

The catastrophe had the effect of stimulating the improvement of the fire department, as well as increasing its working force. In 1833 six companies were reported, having 214 men and with those belonging to the hook and ladder company and the sackmen, the department was three hundred men strong. In 1835 another company was formed in Fair Haven, whose engine subsequently became No. 8 in the city department. A hook and ladder company was formed in the same place in 1837.

On the 22d of March, 1839, the splendid steamboat "New York" was burned to the water's edge while lying at the dock at New Haven. An effort to save her proved in vain.

On the 30th of October, 1841, the unfriendly feeling which had long existed between Yale students and the firemen of the city culminated in a quarrel, which led to the arrest of several of the students and the subsequent attempt of other students to seek revenge by the destruction of firemen's property. A large company of students stormed the engine house in the neighborhood of the college, demolished the engine, cut the hose in pieces, etc., etc. The firemen sought to retaliate by gathering in a great crowd and threatening to storm the college. But they were dissuaded from their purpose, and the college authorities settled the matter by paying \$700 for the damages done. Unfortunately this did not end the matter, and feelings of resentment were cherished until they ended in a tragedy February 9th, 1858. On that day occurred a wordy altercation between some students, members of the "Crocodile Club," of the junior class, and the firemen of Engine Company No. 2, which terminated in a fierce fight. All sorts of weapons were used, and in the excitement which followed Assistant Foreman William Miles was shot and killed. Several of the students were arrested and placed under bonds, but, through the mediation of the faculty, this case was also settled. They ordered the club to disband and purchased the engine house, so that the company removed to another locality. In the more stirring and patriotic events of the civil war, which soon followed, these bitter feelings were forgotten, and have not since been revived.

These troublesome events came in the last days of the volunteer system. In 1860 the city began the use of steam fire engines, and in 1861-2 the fire department was thoroughly remodeled and placed under the control of a board of six commissioners. Since that time its efficiency has been steadily increased. Albert C. Kendrick has been the chief engineer since 1865, and the present department has been practically created in his administration. As now organized it had its first review September 27th, 1865.

The following year was characterized by many destructive fires, among them being: January 10th, 1866, the carriage factory of George T. Newhall, loss \$30,000; the New Haven Clock Factory, April 30th, 1866, loss \$131,724; the Plant Manufacturing Company, December 7th, 1866, loss \$190,079. About one-half of the aggregate loss was covered by insurance.

In October, 1868, the city began the use of the Gamewell Fire Alarm System, which was introduced at a cost of \$10,000. It has aided in reducing the losses by fire very considerably.

Among the more recent disastrous fires have been the following: N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. machine shop, January 1st, 1869, loss \$157,550; fire at L. Candee Rubber Company's works, November 19th, 1877, loss \$520,905; Edward Malley's store, spring of 1882, loss \$189,873. Probably the above were insured for two-thirds of the amounts named, which still left a large loss for the years named.

The city expends yearly from \$75,000 to \$90,000 on this department, whose present condition, compared with what it was a quarter of a century ago, is thus shown by Chief Kendrick:

	1865.	1890.
Population of the city.....	43,000	86,000
Number of steam fire engines.....	3	7
Number of horse hose tenders.....	3	8
Number of hand hose carriages.....	2	0
Number of hook and ladder trucks.....	1	2
Number of feet of hose.....	9,000	17,000
Number of engine company houses.....	3	7
Number of hose company houses.....	2	1
Number of hook and ladder company houses.....	1	2
Number of horses.....	9	35
Number of fire hydrants.....	237	754
Number of permanent men.....	7	67
Number of substitutes.....	—	20
Number of fire alarm boxes.....	—	104
Number of reserve or spare apparatus.....	—	4
Number of fires.....	38	159
Losses during the year.....	\$74,301	\$60,753 76
Insurance paid.....	31,806	57,863 54
Loss over insurance.....	42,495	2,890 00
Valuation of fire department property.....	80,139	292,994 00

The nature of the soil at New Haven permitted wells to be easily dug, and there was a copious supply of water by that means for more than two hundred years. These wells were from five to twenty feet deep and the quality of the water, when the city was small, was good. Several thousand are still in use. When the city was founded there were several springs near the center, one of them being in the lower part of the green, around which, for many years, was an alder swamp. It is supposed that this abundance of water and the ease of digging wells was one of the reasons why this plain was selected as the site

for the homes of the first settlers instead of Oyster Point, whose topography would more naturally commend it for a sea-coast town. At the latter place it was found difficult to dig wells.

The question of an exterior water supply was long agitated as a sanitary measure, necessitated by the rapidly increasing population, and in 1849 the New Haven Water Company was chartered to serve this need. The company failing to build works, the charter was amended to permit the city to construct them, and from 1852 to 1854 the project was before the public for its approval. The propositions were defeated, and in 1856 the old company assigned its charter to Eli Whitney and others, who reorganized the company, and, largely through Mr. Whitney's efforts, the work of construction was begun in the spring of 1860.

The old dam at Whitneyville was made the base for the works, and was raised to afford an immense reservoir.* The works were completed at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, and water was first introduced into the 18 miles of mains laid January 1st, 1862. That year the city made a contract with the company for its water supply for twenty years for the use of the fire department, with privilege to purchase the works at the close of that time. But a proposition to that end was defeated by the citizens of New Haven, and the city has since procured its water supply from the above company at an outlay of \$16,000 per year.

The company has added to its original source of supply at Mill river, the waters of Maltby lake, in the northwestern part of the city, Saltonstall lake, in the town of East Haven, and the West river above Westville, in the town of Woodbridge. The summer resources of these four places of supply are 1,530,000,000 gallons daily. Over one hundred miles of mains are now in use, and the daily consumption of water is more than 9,000,000 gallons. The pumping capacity of the works is nearly double that daily, and the water in the various reserve reservoirs measure 6,000,000 gallons. In the extent of supply and the quality of the water used but few places in the country surpass this city.

The location of the city is not the most advantageous for natural surface drainage. It is mainly on a sandy plain, elevated from 20 to 45 feet above tide water, the latter height being on the summit between the Mill and West rivers. The college campus is somewhat less in elevation, and the lower part of the green is but little more than twenty feet above sea level. A small sewer was laid in Chapel street near the beginning of the present century, but in the main the porosity of the soil afforded the principal drainage until the canal was built in 1828, when the sewerage in that section was improved by that means. But it became apparent, many years ago, that nature unaided would not absorb or remove the refuse of a large and constantly

* See sketch of Hamden.

increasing population. It was thought, too, a difficult matter to establish a system of sewerage which would prove satisfactory. But it was attempted and successfully accomplished in the administration of Mayor Henry G. Lewis, 1870-7, and has been extended by his successors. The first surveys for this system were made by E. S. Cheshbrough, at that time chief engineer of the city of Chicago, whose location, but little above the level of water, has many points of resemblance to New Haven.

His success there aided him here, and his reports, made, first, March, 1871, and, finally, December, 1872, indicated the possibility of such a system. He divided the corporate area of 3,800 acres (of which 200 acres were salt marshes) into three general sections; the eastern, about 800 acres, to drain into Mill river; the central section of about 1,200 acres, to drain into the harbor, and the western section of 1,600 acres into the West river. Subsequently, by the addition of Fair Haven, that section was drained into the Quinnipiac river. The sewers have been built of brick or vitrified stone ware, and the construction has been steadily carried on until the city has more than sixty miles of sewers, and yearly expends about \$125,000 on the extension and perfection of that system of promoting the cleanliness and health of the place. As a beneficial result of this superior drainage, the city has been remarkably exempt from contagious or epidemic diseases. The death rate in 1889 was seventeen and four-tenths to the thousand. This low rate has also been in consequence of other causes, as the influence of sea breezes, pure water and the shelter afforded by the hills on the northwest and east of the city.

The first city buildings of any importance are the ones at present in use. Previous to their occupancy many of the offices, courts, etc., were in the state and county buildings or in rooms rented in different parts of the city. The City Hall, or Hall of Records, was built by the joint efforts of the city and the town upon the site of the old county house and jail, east of the green, on Church street, which was secured in 1856. The plans for the edifice were prepared by Henry Austin, and the building was begun in 1860. It was completed for use October 1st, 1862, when it was occupied by the town and city officers, the probate and other courts. It is an imposing edifice of Nova Scotia stone and brick, with a very attractive front, and is four stories high. In its arrangement and elegance of appointments it was, when completed, the finest hall of the kind in the East. Rising from the northwest corner is a high tower, in which are the city clock and bells. A passenger elevator was supplied in the spring of 1891. The property is valued at \$150,000.

On the north side of this hall are the county buildings, adjoined by a corridor, which were erected in 1871-3. Their fronts have the same general appearance as the city hall. East from the latter, on Court street, is the City Police Building, also erected in 1873. Its front is 76

feet, and it is three stories high. The material is Philadelphia pressed brick, trimmed with Nova Scotia and Portland sandstone. The building extends to the rear to afford quarters for the police force, a drilling room, the various offices connected with the department and other offices of the city not accommodated in the main hall, with which this is also connected. The value of this property, which has been pronounced "the most handsome and best constructed of the kind in the country," is more than \$100,000. The entire value of the city property of whatever kind is more than \$2,000,000.

There was but little illumination of the streets of the city prior to the use of gas lamps. A few persons, at their own expense, provided whale oil lamps in front of their stores or residences, but there was no general plan of lighting. The New Haven Gas Company was chartered in 1847, and was organized with W. W. Boardman as the first president. The following year some private houses were first illuminated by gas, and its use in the street lamps began in the spring of 1849. New Haven was thus next to Trenton, N. J., the second small city in the Union to light its streets by gas. Its introduction was quite rapid, there being at the end of the next six years more than 1,000 private consumers and 189 public lamps. The use has been constantly extended until more than 1,200 public lamps were in use, and the other consumers numbered between 5,000 and 6,000 families. As a street illuminant its use since 1881 has, to some extent, been superseded by electricity. In the year named a company was organized to light by the Weston system, but, after more than a year's trial, the effort was abandoned as unsatisfactory. The corporation was now re-organized as the New Haven Electric Light Company, and by using the Thompson-Houston system better results have been obtained. Several hundred arc lamps have been placed on the streets and public grounds of the city since December, 1883, resulting in brilliant illumination. The yearly expenditure by the city for electric lights, gas and naphtha lamps is about \$68,000.

In addition to the illuminants furnished by the above corporations, a number of the large manufacturing establishments have their own electric plants, and the use of that agent has become very general in the past few years, many firms also employing it to more thoroughly light the approaches to their places of business.

The fame of New Haven's elms is world wide; and no place better deserves the title of the "Elm City." That noble tree is here found in the greatest perfection, and has been cherished as a part of the city's life for more than two hundred years. Said Henry Howe:

"The first of the elms known in the history of our city, two in number, were planted in 1686. They stood on Elm street before the Bristol mansion, the last one remaining until 1839. It was then 146 years from its setting out. Reverend James Pierpont was settled in 1685, the successor of John Davenport, when the people built for him

a new house on that site, furnished it and brought free-will offerings of various kinds. One poor man, William Cooper by name, having nothing else to give, brought these elms and put them before the good man's door. 'Under their shade, some forty years after (1726), Jonathan Edwards spoke words of mingled love and piety in the ears of Sarah Pierpont. Under their shade, when some sixty summers had passed over (1746), Whitefield stood on a platform and lifted up that voice, the tones of which lingered so long in thousands of hearts.'

"The planting of our elms appears to have had its origin in a paper drawn up by James Hillhouse, dated in the spring of 1787, to which various citizens subscribed, stating what each would pay for beautifying the green, by planting elms and preventing the washing of the sand. It was at this time that Hillhouse laid out Temple street, in conformity with a vote passed at a city meeting on the 5th of June of that year. He planted the streets with elms, and also, in 1792, through Hillhouse avenue, then a part of his farm and unopened. He set out the elms around the green, all but the inner rows, which were set out by David Austin. Hillhouse was the most enterprising, public-spirited man the city ever had, and an untiring worker, laboring in elm-planting with his own hands. The green, up to the beginning of this century, was a rough spot, all an open common, when, through the public spirit of James Hillhouse, David Austin, Pierpont Edwards and Isaac Beers, it was improved, and a wood fence put around it; it was then divided into two parts by fencing through Temple street. In 1845 the present iron fence was erected at an expense of about \$7,000, by a faithful builder, Nathan Hayward."

The most noted elms of the present time are known as the Franklin elm and the Nathan Beers elm. The former was planted on the day of the death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17th, 1790, at the corner of Church and Chapel streets. It was carried to New Haven on the back of Jerry Alling, the poet of Hamden, who brought it from the plains of that town for Thaddeus Beecher, a grocer of the city. The tree is now more than 80 feet high, and two feet above the ground its girth is 16 feet. The Nathan Beers elm is at the entrance of Hillhouse avenue, and is somewhat larger than the foregoing. It commemorates the memory of this distinguished patriot, who was born February 14th, 1753, and died February 11th, 1849, having rounded out nearly a century of years. He was a paymaster in the revolutionary army from March, 1777, until the troops were disbanded, and was a son of the Nathan Beers who was murdered in cold blood at the time the British invaded New Haven. For 45 years he was a deacon of the North church. The elms on Broadway were set out about 1830.

The parks of New Haven are, large and small, some twenty in number, embracing about 400 acres of land. The oldest park in the present system is, of course, the famous New Haven Green, in the

central part of the old city. Around it are clustered associations of every phase of life of the city and the town. Originally it was set aside as a market place and for all sorts of public uses. Its improvement as a park began soon after the city was incorporated, but it was many years before the condition of its present beauty was attained. The entire area of the tract, including its bounding streets, is about 21 acres. What is enclosed as the green proper is a little more than 16 acres. The maples in the upper part of the green were planted about 1852.

The next largest park in the city proper is Wooster Square, containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It was bought in 1825 for \$6,000, and was first enclosed with a wooden fence. Individuals planted the trees at a cost of \$1,500, and in 1853 the ground was enclosed with an iron railing, costing \$4,000. The park is densely shaded, and is surrounded by fine mansions, making a quiet and attractive spot. Clinton Park contains nearly four acres; Jocelyn Square, 2.61 acres, donated to the city in 1836; and York Square, a little more than an acre, and was set aside for public use about the same time as the latter. A number of smaller parks contain less than an acre and are mere breathing spots.

East Rock Park is the newest of the principal public places, and will soon be by far the most important. Its improvement was begun soon after the East Rock Park Commission was chartered by the legislature in 1880. The park embraces about 353 acres on the East Rock ridge, of which 50 acres were donated by John W. Bishop. One hundred and forty-four acres lie in the town of New Haven, the remainder in Hamden. The park is about two miles from the center of the city, and is approached on both sides by lines of street railways and by fine avenues.

The plans "for the harmonious development" of the park were prepared by Donald G. Mitchell in 1882. The following year Farnam Drive was constructed to the northern summit, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, at an expense of \$15,000, defrayed by the estate of Henry Farnam. The use of this revealed the beauties of the place, and its fitness for a park became apparent. The English Drive on the west side was begun in 1885, having as a basis for its construction the \$10,000 donated for that purpose by James E. English. It was completed the following year, and there are now more than five miles of good carriage drives, making all parts of this rugged piece of natural beauty easily accessible. Numerous other improvements have been made, more than \$100,000 having been expended on this park, which has already become very popular.

One of the most striking features of the park is the fine new *Soldiers' Monument*, which occupies a commanding position near the south face of the Rock. It was formally dedicated June 17th, 1887, the ceremonies being witnessed by 75,000 people. Among the dis-

tinguished guests present were Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and a fleet of United States war vessels was in the harbor. A great parade was one of the features of the day. Twenty thousand men were in line, and it took three hours to pass a given point. Doctor Newman Smyth delivered the oration.

The movement to build a memorial to the soldiers of the late war had its origin in the action of Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, which, in April, 1879, asked permission of the city to place a memorial on the green, in the shape of a large granite drinking fountain. Consent having been obtained, the site near the liberty pole was dedicated on Decoration Day, that year, but that plan was not carried out. The project now rested until the latter part of 1883, when the Post urged the matter of a suitable monument upon the town, which appropriated \$50,000 to build a monument. The foregoing site on East Rock was selected, and a design by Moffatt & Doyle of New York was chosen for the memorial, by the following committee: S. E. Merwin, Jr., chairman; S. J. Fox, secretary; Gov. H. B. Harrison, Prof. John F. Weir, Col. John Healey, John Reynolds, Hon. H. B. Bigelow, Gen. Frank D. Sloat, Col. J. D. Plunkett, John McCarthy, Hon. James E. English, Col. Samuel Tolles, Theo. A. Tuttle, Conrad Hofacker.

The monument was built under the direction of S. E. Merwin, Jr., James E. English and Philo Chatfield. It has been described as follows : *

"The height of this tribute to the heroes of America's battle fields, from the base to the apex of the statue of the Angel of Peace, which surmounts it, is 110 feet; the height of the Angel of Peace is 11 feet. The pedestal of the monument is a series of five steps of granite, the lowest course of which is 40 feet square. These steps, with the exception of the top one, are 18 inches wide; the top step is made 4 feet wide, forming a promenade around the monument. The base is 17 feet in height, and constructed of uniform blocks of split or rough-faced granite. In each side of this masonry casements are built, but the only entrance is through the front one, which is supplied with heavy folding doors, and approached by three granite steps. The other casements are imitation entrances, but are also approached by steps.

"Between the base and the foot of the shaft there are 8 feet of ornamental masonry, on the four corners of which statues of Prosperity, History, Victory and Patriotism are placed in a sitting position. They are 9 feet in height, and made of bronze. The Genius of History is seated in a graceful attitude, perusing a book, which she holds in her lap; Victory holds the usual laurel wreath and trumpet in her hands; Prosperity has the familiar horn of plenty on her shoulder, and Patriotism is a bare-armed and bare-necked warrior in the attitude of

* New Haven, Past and Present.

drawing a sword. Between the statues and on each face of the masonry are four historical bas-reliefs, commemorating the four great wars in which this country has been engaged since the first blow for liberty was struck at Lexington. Over the entrance the scene depicted in this way is the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox. Figures of Grant and Lee occupy the foreground, and between them stands a little table on which the terms of unconditional surrender were made. On the topmost portion of the base and under the bas-relief are the words, in raised letters of granite: 'SHILOH, GETTYSBURG AND ANTIETAM,' and below these words and over the top of the casement, '1861-1865.'

"A bas-relief of General Scott entering the conquered city of Mexico occupies one of the other faces. 'PALO ALTO, MONTEREY AND CHAPULTEPEC,' and the dates '1846-1848' are on the stone below.

"On the back of the monument the scene depicted is that of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. The great commander is in the act of writing his famous despatch: 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.' This picture also represents the dismantled British fleet. On the base, under this picture, are inscribed the words: 'LAKE ERIE, BRIDGEWATER AND NEW ORLEANS.' The dates over the casement are 1812-1815.

"The fourth bas-relief is a picture of the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown. A figure of Washington stands in the foreground, receiving the British generals' swords. 'BUNKER HILL, BENNINGTON AND YORKTOWN,' and the dates 1775-1783 are below it.

"The shaft proper of the monument is 75 feet high, circular, and slightly tapering, and 10 feet in diameter at the base, which rests on a sculptured wreath. Above this wreath appears a few feet of ornamental masonry, and then a band of thirteen chiseled stars, representing the thirteen original states. Above this are uniform unornamented blocks of granite until the look-out windows are reached. The casements of these windows stand out prominently, and the ornamentations below them are very beautiful in design. The windows are about five feet high by two feet wide, and are at the termination of a spiral staircase, which winds its way up through the column from the base. The apex of the monument is very nearly cone-shaped, and is surmounted by the pedestal on which the Angel of Peace stands."

So conspicuous is the position of the monument that it has become one of the most noteworthy objects in the southern part of the county, and is seen from far out at sea, standing like a beacon of liberty, as well as a memorial to those who died in the cause of freedom.

The commerce and shipping of New Haven have, from the beginning, as has already been related, been important elements of its business life. Many of the early settlers were seafaring men, and sought opportunities to engage in that pursuit here. The disastrous loss of the "Fellowship," with Captain Lamberton and many others on

board, in the early part of 1647, cast a gloom upon the hopes which had been so fondly cherished, that New Haven would speedily have a profitable commerce, and several years elapsed before other ventures were made. In 1646 Isaac Allerton, who has been called the "father of New England commerce," came to New Haven from Plymouth colony, whose business agent he had been many years. He here engaged in trade, having a large warehouse and owning a number of small vessels which were in the coastwise trade. He was the leader of commerce, and before his death, in 1659, the shipping business at this port had been much revived. After his decease the maritime business fell off, what little trade there was being confined to near-by points.

Sometime about 1680 another attempt was made to encourage commerce, and soon after the work of building a wharf into the harbor was begun. This has been extended to meet the wants of trade, and has long been known by the name of Long Wharf. In 1748 it was lengthened about twenty rods, and thirty rods more in 1765. About the same time the pier on the west side of the channel was commenced, but was not completed until 1770. Soon after a fruitless attempt was made to connect the pier and Long Wharf, the aid of a lottery being sought to raise means. In 1810 a new wharf company was formed, which extended the wharf to nearly its present length, 3,943 feet. The wharf was widened on the west side, and stores and warehouses built on it. On the night of October 28th, 1820, a fire broke out, which, before it was checked, burned 26 stores and warehouses, many of them filled with West India produce. The loss was about a quarter of a million dollars, and the blow to the shipping interest was very severe.

About 1750 foreign commerce was revived and vessels began to arrive from various European ports. In 1764 the brig "Derby," from Dublin, brought the first cargo of coal. Since that time New Haven has become one of the greatest coal depots in New England. The same vessel brought 38 Irish peasants, as servants. The exports at this time were mainly flax and lime, whose manufacture had become one of the interests of the town. In 1774 the exports amounted to more than \$140,000. In 1776 the town had thirty vessels, in three of which Benedict Arnold, at that time a merchant and trader at New Haven, was interested. The revolution interrupted this commercial activity, but after the war it speedily revived. In 1787 there were 61 vessels and 110 stores, and for twenty years the business was very prosperous. Much of the trade was with Barbadoes, and rich cargoes were brought into the city.

"Again, in 1793, the disturbances in France brought great disaster on our shipping, through privateer depredations. Several score of ships and many hundred thousand dollars worth of property were lost about this time—New Haven losing more in proportion than any other

city in the Union. In spite of these great losses, however, New Haven's commerce continued to rapidly increase. In 1801 over 11,000 tons of shipping were registered at this port. Though her ships were searched, pillaged and confiscated by the vessels of both the great naval powers of the world, England and France, the end of her commercial importance was not yet.

"A fleet of some twenty ships, called the New Haven South Sea Fleet, was manned and set out about this time. They were mainly engaged in the seal fishery. After obtaining a cargo of seals these were sold in Canton, and a load of silks and teas was taken in, after which they circumnavigated the globe on their way home, through the Indian and Atlantic Oceans."*

"The most successful, perhaps, of all American voyages was that of the 'Neptune,' twenty guns, manned by forty-five active, bright New Haven county young men from our solid families. She was owned by Ebenezer Townsend, called 'The Merchant Prince' of New Haven; commanded by Captain David Greene, a complete seaman, who lived in the 'Old Cottage' on Water street, near Sargent's factory. She returned from her three years' voyage around the world July, 1799. Her voyage gave a profit of \$260,000, nearly equal to a million now. Her custom-house duties were \$75,000, which was a quarter more than the civil-list tax of the whole state of Connecticut at that time. Her arrival filled the town with joy. The military marched down to the Cedars, on the west shore, drums beating, colors flying, and fired guns in welcome; and in the balmy air of the summer evening the boys met on the street corners and sang patriotic songs."†

In 1807 the custom duties paid at this port were more than \$150,000, and great prosperity prevailed, in spite of the annoyance to trade and the despoiling of vessels by the French and the English, and which finally brought on the war of 1812. But the embargo act which was passed December 7th, 1807, and which was intended to injure Great Britain, affected New Haven so seriously that it practically ruined trade, and great distress prevailed, as for more than a year not a vessel was allowed to leave this harbor.

Trowbridge, in his "Maritime History," says:

"There were but few of our citizens who were not, directly or indirectly, dependent upon foreign commerce. About 100 shipwrights were living in the place, 32 commercial houses, 82 ships were engaged in foreign trade, and hundreds of seamen here had their homes. On the anniversary of its passage, next year, there was a day of mourning for the death of American commerce. The flags on the shipping hung at half-mast; a procession was formed on Fleet street, comprising all classes and grades of society. It was led by a young man clad in mourning, and mounted on a black horse. He carried in

* New Haven, Past and Present. † Henry Howe.

his hand a banner, on which was inscribed: '*Bonaparte—O-grab-me!*' which last word the reader will find spells 'Embargo,' if read from the right. Following the leader was a company of seamen, neatly dressed, with crape attached to their left arms. Six of them bore a boat, the flag of which was at half-mast, shrouded in mourning, being emblematical of the Constitution of the United States. Throngs of people joined in the procession as it passed through State and Chapel streets; and when it reached the Green, where an address was delivered, it was estimated there were 1,400 people in the procession, nearly one quarter of the entire population of the city. When, early in 1809, President Jefferson, by proclamation, ended the embargo, great joy prevailed, and a splendid dinner was given at Butler's famous tavern."

When the war of 1812 broke out six hundred American seamen had their homes in New Haven, and that conflict of arms was very unpopular here. Through its influence the merchant marine was so much affected that it never again was restored to its former prestige. The foreign trade was diverted to New York, whose rapid growth, after the war, injured all near-by seaports. All the channels of trade were diverted to the metropolis, and have since flown thither. In the past fifty years the foreign commerce of New Haven has been comparatively light, the shipping trade being done principally through New York.

After the war steamboat service between New York and New Haven was established. The first steamboat to enter New Haven harbor was the "Fulton," Captain Bunker, which arrived here "from New York, March 21, 1815, with thirty passengers: passage 11½ hours. Previous to that time it had been considered doubtful if a steamboat could navigate the Sound. She then began making two trips per week—fare, \$5.00. Previously passengers and goods had been transported by packets, which were sometimes a week on the way. Land passage by stages occupied parts of two days."*

Since 1815 one or more lines of steamboats have plied regularly between these ports; and from 1839, when the Hartford railroad was built, until 1848, when the New York & New Haven railroad was completed, they carried many passengers. The present steamboat facilities are first class, two companies supplying a service which embraces three boats, to and from New York daily. Excellent opportunities for the shipment of heavy freights are thus afforded. Foreign commerce has also increased, and the commercial importance of this port is again conceded. From 1872 to 1888 there were collected in customs duties \$5,500,000, placing the port of New Haven seventh in a column of seaports arranged according to the amount paid into the treasury of the United States for duties on imports. In the customs district there were owned in this year 318 vessels.

* Henry Howe.

The manufacturing interests have done much to increase the commerce in recent years. Of their effect upon the city, the Reverend Thomas R. Bacon said, in his "Century Oration," in 1884, in speaking of the purposes of the framers of the city government:

"They hoped for a great commercial center sending out its merchant fleets to the ends of the earth; they did not expect a great manufacturing city, as New Haven has become. In 1784 the manufactories of New Haven were apparently a paper mill and a blacksmith shop, and now our manufactured products in vast variety are found throughout the civilized world. And to the use of the manufacturing interests, more than any one agency, nay, more than to all the rest put together, has been due the growth of the city from 3,500 to some 70,000 inhabitants. These vast industries of to-day, which have sprung from the mechanical inventions and discoveries of the century, have given to American civilization an unexpected aspect and development. In the history of its manufacturing industries New Haven has been peculiarly happy. This great variety has saved us from those prolonged and extensive periods of depression and paralysis which have fallen upon towns devoted to a single industry. The same cause has prevented such great struggles between labor and capital, culminating in wholesale strikes and lockouts, and entailing much variety of suffering, which have been so frequent elsewhere. This growth of manufactures in the state of Connecticut has had the effect of drawing the population away from the barren farm lands to the villages and cities, and then to change the whole character of its life. And in this great change New Haven has taken the lead, until by the census of 1880 our gross manufactured products were valued at \$24,040,225; our net products at \$9,558,062. The number of hands employed was 15,156, and the amount paid in wages \$5,761,375. Surely here is something that helps to account for the century's growth."

And said another writer:

"The first quarter of the century had not passed away before the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the city had attained extensive dimensions. The manufacturing of carriages—in which line New Haven has since been one of the leading cities of the world—had been inaugurated by James Brewster, in 1827. The manufacture of firearms had already become an important industry, having been founded in 1798, by Eli Whitney, the famous inventor of the cotton-gin. Charles Goodyear, a native of New Haven, was perfecting the great discovery which soon made his name famous throughout the world, and a few years later the first India-rubber clothing ever manufactured was turned out in this city. The chief houses which represent these three branches of industry in New Haven to-day, as well as those representing the production of clocks, locks, pianos, corsets, chairs, paper boxes and hardware, rank among the largest and best of their kind in existence, and have sent their goods

and made the name of our city known and honored throughout the civilized world." *

In all, there are in the city more than seven hundred manufacturing establishments, including more than a hundred and thirty incorporated companies, one having a capital stock of \$1,500,000. There were in 1888 more than 3,300 business and mechanical occupations, and the valuation of buildings and stock employed in the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city was about \$28,000,000. Almost all conceivable articles of manufactures are produced by workmen as skillful as are found in any civilized community. Considering the indifference to mechanic pursuits, so long prevalent in New Haven—an indifference which prevented them for many years from having even a blacksmith—this is, indeed, a striking transition of occupations.

Most likely, the blacksmith shop alluded to by Doctor Bacon, in the paragraph above, was the one conducted by Captain Ezekiel Hayes, the ancestor of President Hayes, who was in his time a famous axe and scythe maker. But so poorly was his work compensated that in 1775 he announced in a newspaper card that he would be necessitated to return to his old place in Branford, unless the New Haven public would "allow me 75 per cent. on my work and the first cost of my stock, or I must infallibly heave up my trade." Grain and paper mills were early operated at Whitneyville and at Westville, where water power could easily be used.

In 1785 a small mint for the coining of copper coins was started by a company organized for that purpose, which had among its members Samuel Bishop, James Hillhouse and Abel Buell, the latter being the practical man of the concern. He produced a machine capable of coining 120 coppers per minute. In the course of a few years this "New Haven Mint" was authorized to make copper coins for congress. In 1787 James Jarvis was the owner of the establishment, which was continued a number of years.

In 1789 a cotton mill was established on West river, which was deemed so important that the state granted it a subsidy of \$3,000. The following year calico printing was begun by John Mix, who also made metal buttons. That article was also made by Phineas Bradley. Jotham Fenton made telescopes, etc., about the same time; and other small manufacturing interests were begun about the beginning of the present century. Soon after leather tanning became an important business, and in 1840 five tanneries, with capital aggregating more than \$100,000, had an output of \$380,000.

The manufacture of carriages was the next important industry established, there being in 1840 twelve shops, whose product amounted to \$234,000. This business and the manufacture of carriage parts is now carried on in about forty establishments, in which more than

* William H. Beckford.

2,000 men are employed, and the output amounts to \$2,000,000 per year. It is claimed that G. T. Newhall of this city was the first in America to adopt machinery in the manufacture of carriages—a method which is now almost universally used. For many years Henry Hooker & Co. had here the largest carriage manufacturing establishment in the world.

Closely allied with the carriage business is the industry of manufacturing hardware specialties, several dozen firms being at present engaged in that interest. J. B. Sargent & Co. were among the pioneers in that line, and their establishment has become the greatest in the world. Acres of land are covered with large buildings, in which about 2,000 people are employed, and so many kinds of hardware goods are made that a volume of more than 1,100 pages is required to catalogue them. In their extent, equipments and variety of products these works have no equal in this or any other country. O. B. North & Co. rank among the oldest manufacturers of saddlery hardware. The wholesale hardware business has had a place in the city since 1784, before the era of manufacturing. The Mallory-Wheeler Company are representative lockmakers. Their interest was founded in 1834, and has grown to such proportions that 25 buildings are occupied, and 500 workmen are employed. Immense quantities of all kinds of locks are produced.

The manufacture of firearms has been carried on at New Haven the greater part of a century, being here begun on a large scale by Eli Whitney, and has, through the Winchester and other companies, been developed into one of the largest industries of the kind in this country. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company was organized in 1858. Most of the buildings at present occupied were erected in 1870 and cover the area of two city squares. The floor area is nine acres; 3,000 different machines are operated by 1,000-horse power steam and 150-horse power water motors, and 15,000 workmen are employed. Their firearms and ammunition are sold in all parts of the world. This corporation has absorbed the old Whitney armory. The Marlin Fire Arms Company has had a more recent origin, but is a prosperous and growing industry. Excellent arms are produced, and more than 200 men are employed.

In the manufacture of machinery there are about three dozen concerns engaged. The oldest iron foundry is that of S. H. Barnum, which was established in 1832. Of these concerns one is engaged in the manufacture of flour mill machinery, and is noted for the superiority of its products, which are shipped all over the globe; six establishments build engines, several being extensive; three make drop forgings, two are safe works and two make cutlery. The brass goods manufacturing establishment of A. B. Hendryx & Co. is one of the most extensive of its kind in the Union, a position occupied in other products of brass goods by Peck Brothers & Co. A dozen concerns

are devoted to brass goods manufactures, and many skillful workmen are employed.

In the manufacture of clocks New Haven is also in the lead. The New Haven Clock Company has one of the largest works in this country. The company began to make movements in 1853, but since 1856 have produced finished clocks of many different kinds. A number of large buildings, covering nearly two city squares, are occupied, and more than 700 men are employed by this thrifty company, of which Hiram Camp has long been the head.

In the manufacture of rubber goods but few places surpass this city. The largest establishment is that of L. Candee & Co., founded in 1842, and one of the first to manufacture under the Goodyear patents. The works cover more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and are very complete in their equipments. Fifteen hundred men are employed in the various departments, and the products have a most excellent reputation in every state in the Union, and since 1871 have been sold direct to the trade.

"Another important industry of New Haven, and one which is of quite recent origin in this country, is the manufacture of corsets. This city is the birthplace and home of this industry in America, and there are at present eight considerable corset factories devoted to it. The first corsets made in a factory in America were produced in this city in 1860 by Isaac Straus, who is still in the business here, and now one factory alone employs upwards of 1,500 operatives. Concerning the productions of these factories, it may be said that they are fully equal to the imported articles, and have been placed on the market at such low prices as to have almost entirely driven the foreign goods out of American consumption."

The manufacture of musical instruments forms a considerable part of the business of New Haven. One of the oldest firms in that industry is B. Shoninger & Co., who began in a small way in 1850 as organ builders. The manufacture of pianos was added in 1876, only about 100 per year being made. This output has been increased until now 1,800 are made yearly, and their works have become so extensive that they rank among the first in the world.

New Haven has also become an important wholesale center, supplying many of the adjoining towns with the products of trade. In 1889 there were in the city "five wholesale grocery houses (the first was established in 1825), two wholesale drug houses, three wholesale hardware houses, four wholesale paper houses, two wholesale boot and shoe houses, three wholesale china and glassware houses, two wholesale paint and oil houses, three coffee and spice mills, three wholesale cigar houses, besides a number of others smaller in size and representing other lines of merchandise."

The commercial prosperity of New Haven has been greatly promoted and conserved by the Chamber of Commerce, which was organ-

ized April 9th, 1794, and which has continuously existed since that time. It is thus one of the oldest associations of the kind in America. At present it has several hundred members, including the principal business men of the city, and the following officers: President, J. D. Dewell; vice-presidents, Samuel E. Merwin, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.; treasurer, Wilbur F. Day; corresponding and recording secretary, T. Attwater Barnes; directors, N. D. Sperry, Joel A. Sperry, John H. Leeds, Charles H. Townsend, George H. Ford.

Since the city has so many diverse interests it requires large banking facilities, which are supplied by fourteen monetary institutions, commanding capital to the amount of \$12,000,000. Seven of these banks are organized under the national banking laws and four are savings banks, which have a local deposit of nearly \$12,000,000 and a surplus approximating \$400,000. The volume of business done by these banks is shown by the returns of the Clearing House, which indicate that the exchanges of the local banks in 1888 amounted to \$60,782,206.

The first bank in the city was organized December 22d, 1795, as the New Haven Bank, with a capital of \$50,000. It had been chartered in October, 1792, with a capital of \$100,000, which amount could not be raised, as contemplated, and an amendment reducing the minimum capital was found necessary. David Austin was the first president and William Lyon the cashier. In 1865 this bank was reorganized under the national banking laws, and is now one of the oldest and most substantial monetary institutions in the state. It is known as the National New Haven Bank, and Wilbur F. Day has been the president since 1869. In this period more than \$1,000,000 have been paid to the stockholders as net profits. Mr. Day is also the president of the New Haven Clearing House.

The city has more than six hundred professional men, and every generation has had, in all of the leading professions, some of the brightest minds in the country—men greatly honored at home and abroad for their learning and success as practitioners. Among those in the legal profession who left their impress upon affairs which have come down to the present generation, none was greater than Roger Sherman. He was admitted to the bar in 1754, and removed to New Haven in 1761, where he died in 1793. He was not only one of the foremost men in the city and state, but also of the nation. As a member of the continental congress, he was one of the committee of five to draft the declaration of American independence, and Jefferson said of him that he had the best common sense of any man in that body. He was known as a Christian statesman, whose life was a benediction at home and abroad. He lived in the house on Chapel street next west of the opera house, and was, perhaps, one of the greatest men the county had ever adopted as a citizen. Jared Ingersoll and James A. Hillhouse were also able lawyers before the revolu-

tion. Since that time, among the principal lawyers have been: Pierrepont Edwards, Nathaniel Smith, David Daggett, Dyer White, Jonathan Ingersoll, Simeon Baldwin, Eleazer Foster, John Hart Lynde, Seth Staples, Samuel Hitchcock, Isaac H. Townsend, William W. Boardman, Dennis Kimberley, Roger S. Baldwin, Alfred Blackman, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Charles Ingersoll, Clark Bissell, Henry Dutton, Jonathan Stoddard, Henry White, Eleazer K. Foster, William Bristol, John Beach, Charles Ives, Thomas B. Osborne, Dexter R. Wright and some others, named in the preceding pages, all deceased.

The attorneys in 1889-90, according to the list furnished the secretary of state, were the following:

John W. Alling, S. W. F. Andrews, Edward A. Anketell, George L. Armstrong, E. P. Arvine, Harry W. Asher, Ward Bailey, Frederick W. Babcock, Simeon E. Baldwin, Francis G. Beach, John K. Beach, Rodman V. Beach, George E. Beers, William L. Bennett, Herbert E. Benton, Stuart Bidwell, James Bishop, Henry T. Blake, Levi N. Blydenburgh, Charles F. Bollmann, John W. Bristol, Louis H. Bristol, Samuel L. Bronson, Edward G. Buckland, James J. Buchanan, Charles K. Bush, Julius C. Cable, David Callahan, William C. Case, William Scoville Case, Jonathan W. Chapin, Prentice W. Chase, James G. Clark, L. W. Cleaveland, George R. Cooley, Leonard M. Daggett, Hugh Dailey, Lucius P. Deming, George L. Dickerman, T. E. Doolittle, Edwin C. Dow, Edward Downes, Cornelius T. Driscoll, D. Cady Eaton, William H. Ely, Jacob E. Emery, John T. Fitzgerald, Charles H. Fowler, John S. Fowler, O. H. D. Fowler, Timothy J. Fox, John C. Gallagher, Jacob P. Goodhart, William L. Green, George M. Gunn, E. Edwin Hall, Charles S. Hamilton, Henry B. Harrison, Lynde Harrison, Charles A. Harrison, Charles B. Hawkes, Charles H. Hayden, Carlton E. Hoadley, J. C. Hollister, H. L. Hotchkiss, Leverett M. Hubbard, Savilian R. Hull, C. R. Ingersoll, Francis G. Ingersoll, George P. Ingersoll, Jonathan Ingersoll, Frank H. Kelly, Jr., William H. Kenyon, P. F. Kiernan, Charles Kleiner, William H. Law, Edward L. Lindsley, Seymour C. Loomis, Burton Mansfield, A. McC. Mathewson, Charles B. Mathewman, Kojiro Matsugata, Eli Mix, James T. Moran, John L. Morehouse, Samuel C. Morehouse, Luzon B. Morris, Joseph B. Morse, Albert H. Moulton, Lyman E. Munson, Henry G. Newton, William P. Niles, Arthur D. Osborne, Arthur S. Osborne, William S. Pardee, Albert D. Penney, L. L. Phelps, John P. Phillips, Rufus S. Pickett, James P. Pigott, Henry C. Platt, Johnson T. Platt, Joseph D. Plunkett, Walter Pond, Edwin Purrington, A. Heaton Robertson, George W. Robinson, William C. Robinson, John A. Robinson, Edward H. Rogers, Henry D. Russell, Talcott H. Russell, George D. Seymour, Bernard J. Shanley, Joseph Sheldon, Edwin A. Smith, Siegwart Spier, Henry Stoddard, William B. Stoddard, David Strouse, John P. Studley, Charles L. Swan, Jr., James S. Thompson, Jason P. Thomson, William K. Townsend, Dwight W. Tuttle, Grove

J. Tuttle, Julius Twiss, Morris F. Tyler, George A. Tyler, Charles L. Ullman, S. Harrison Wagner, John B. Ward, Willard D. Warren, George D. Watrous, Francis Wayland, James H. Webb, Alfred N. Wheeler, Cyrus B. Whitcomb, Charles A. White, Henry C. White, Henry D. White, Roger S. White, Oliver S. White, John H. Whiting, Isaac Wolfe, James A. Wood, Arthur B. Wright, William A. Wright, Samuel A. York, Edmund Zacher, *Fair Haven*, Curtis S. Bushnell.

In the same year the physicians and surgeons of the town of New Haven were as given in the appended list, taken from the "Register of the State:"

Allopathists; Francis Bacon, F. E. Beckwith, Frederick Bellosa, E. H. Bishop, Louis B. Bishop, Timothy H. Bishop, Evelyn L. Bissell, W. L. Bradley, Charles H. Brockett, Henry Bronson, T. M. Cahill, W. H. Carmalt, H. A. Carrington, S. H. Chapman, George F. Converse, C. V. R. Creed, Lucy M. Creemer, M. A. Cremin, D. L. Daggett, William G. Daggett, Louis S. DeForest, Charles F. Dibble, F. L. Dibble, Gustavus Eliot, C. L. Fitch, H. Fleischner, C. J. Foote, J. P. C. Foster, L. M. Gilbert, S. D. Gilbert, William W. Hawkes, C. H. Howland, Stephen G. Hubbard, Levi Ives, Robert S. Ives, Walter Judson, B. L. Lambert, D. C. Leavenworth, Thomas G. Lee, A. W. Leighton, B. S. Lewis, Charles A. Lindsley, C. P. Lindsley, William E. Lockwood, John F. Luby, Edward G. Madden, Stephen J. Maher, Max Mailhouse, Mary B. Moody, John Nicoll, M. C. O'Connor, Oliver T. Osborn, Charles E. Park, Henry Pierpont, Edward K. Roberts, Arthur Ruickoldt, Thomas H. Russell, L. J. Sanford, J. W. Seaver, H. E. Smith, Marvin Smith, J. E. Stetson, W. H. Stowe, Henry L. Swain, James K. Thacher, W. H. Thomson, J. H. Townsend, R. B. West, Frank H. Wheeler, C. S. White, F. O. White, Moses C. White, F. H. Whittemore, S. W. Williston, A. E. Winchell, F. W. Wright, Willis G. Alling, Arthur O. Baribault, A. Brown, George M. Bush, John J. Crane, Robert Crane, V. M. Dow, Aaron Ignal, Rollin McNeil, Alphonse Oulman, Joseph Reed, James M. Reilly, William Sprenger, Henry A. Street, E. L. R. Thomson, E. L. Washburne, William J. Whiting.

Homœopathists: C. B. Adams, M. J. Adams, William D. Anderson, B. H. Cheney, C. A. Dorman, Edwin C. M. Hall, John A. Hutchinson, J. W. Jewett, Mrs. Adelaide Lambert, William H. Sage, P. C. Skiff, A. L. Talmadge, Charles Vishno, C. W. Vishno, E. J. Walker, I. S. Miller, Isadore L. Murray, Charles Rawling, W. W. Rodman, Walter C. Skiff.

Eclectics: H. J. Bradley, M. F. Linquist, M. F. Linquist, Jr., James C. Chesley, C. F. Edson, John L. Lyon, *Westville*, H. B. Smith.

The New Haven post office was established in April, 1755, by order of Benjamin Franklin, postmaster general of the King for the British colonies in America. John Holt, of the firm of James Parker & Co., printers and publishers of the *Connecticut Gazette*, was appointed

postmaster, and the office was kept at their printing house in the lower part of the city. The first mail service in this part of the country was limited, and was primarily for the benefit of the troops engaged in the French and Indian wars, the soldiers being thus enabled to communicate with their friends at home and in the colonies, to which the system had been extended. Gradually the convenience of the system was recognized, more offices were established in the county, and the service was improved.

In 1760 Postmaster John Holt was succeeded by Thomas Green, another of the *Gazette* partners, who was followed by Benjamin Mecom, who had become the publisher of the *Gazette*. In 1768 Luke Babcock, the publisher of a rival paper, took charge of the office, but served only about a year. In 1769 Christopher Kilby became the postmaster, and continued until his death in March, 1774. Near the end of the same year Elias Beers was appointed to the charge of the New Haven office, which he removed to his shop, which stood on the site of the present New Haven House. Under his administration the business of the office developed, the number of mails being increased to four per week (two from the East and two from the West) in 1780.

After a long service Jesse Atwater succeeded Beers, in March, 1802, and was the postmaster until his death, in 1814. Then came William H. Jones, who also served a long term of years. His appointment by the postmaster general continued until July 9th, 1836, when he was commissioned as the first presidential appointee. In 1842 he gave place to Henry Huggins, whose administration was short, continuing only two years. Edward A. Mitchell succeeded him, in October, 1844, and while he was postmaster he introduced the use of stamped envelopes, anticipating their use by the general government a number of years. It is said that Mr. Mitchell's method of using stamps was the first in the Union, and was at the time considered a remarkable innovation.

John B. Robertson became the postmaster June 14th, 1849, keeping the office in the Brewster Block. Lucius A. Thomas succeeded him in 1853, and in his administration the present post office building, on Church street, was erected in 1860, at a cost of more than \$200,000. It was, at that period, one of the best buildings of the kind in the East.

In April, 1861, Nehemiah D. Sperry was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and served with great acceptance for 24 years. Under the administration of President Cleveland he gave room for Benjamin R. English, as his successor, who, after four years, was himself succeeded by his predecessor, Nehemiah D. Sperry, the present postmaster. The office ranks as the first in the state, and is near the head of the foremost ones in the Union. In 1888 8,000,000 pieces of mail matter were handled.

The city has been much benefitted by its system of street rail-

ways, some of which have been successfully operated for 25 years. The oldest company was chartered in 1860, to build from Fair Haven East to Westville, and given franchises to build lateral lines. Many of the principal streets have been occupied, and all the main points of the city can be reached by it. Five other lines were subsequently chartered, namely: the New Haven and West Haven Company, to Savin Rock, in 1865; New Haven and Centerville, the same year, *via* Broadway; State Street, in 1868; New Haven and Allingtown, in 1872, and the Whitney Avenue, more recently. The latter companies were authorized, after the granting of their first charters, to modify their lines, so as to build to the corner of Chapel and Church streets, which has become the point where all the lines now center, and from which place any part of the city or any of its suburbs can be speedily reached.

The city is well supplied with charitable and philanthropic institutions, the oldest and most extensive being the General Hospital of Connecticut. In May, 1826, the legislature chartered the General Hospital Society of the state, and appropriated \$5,000 toward the erection of such an institution. In the course of a few years individual contributions were made to supplement that sum, and the first building of the kind was begun in New Haven. It was completed in July, 1832, and was of sandstone stuccoed, having an extreme length of 118 feet. There were twenty rooms, and the whole expense of the building was about \$12,000. In 1861 the hospital offered accommodations for sick and wounded Union soldiers, and gradually its use for that purpose was extended until, in April, 1863, a military hospital was here established, with the name of the Knight General Hospital, in compliment to Doctor Jonathan Knight; \$10,000 was expended upon temporary extensions, which increased the capacity to 1,500 beds. In the spring of 1865 the use of the hospital by the national government ceased, and it again reverted to its original use. In 1875 the hospital was enlarged, the new buildings being supplied with modern appliances, and the wards were so arranged that each patient could be given 1,600 cubic feet of air. These improvements cost \$88,000. The hospital grounds are at the corner of Howard and Congress avenues, and occupy an entire block. It is now well equipped, and is most efficient in its work.

The New Haven Dispensary was organized in 1872, and has an office on York street, near the Yale Medical College, where its chosen work is well carried on, to the great benefit of those who need its help.

The New Haven Orphan Asylum was begun in a very humble way in February, 1833. In 1854 the late James Brewster offered to build a new asylum, on condition that the town would provide a proper site. His offer being accepted, he built a part of the present asylum soon after, and, in the course of eight years, added a wing. His gifts to this object amounted to \$20,000. The asylum has a good location on Elm street, and has become a noble charity.

St. Francis Orphan Asylum, on Highland street, is maintained by the Roman Catholic parishes of the city. It was incorporated in May, 1865, and commodious buildings have been erected for its use. In its chosen sphere this asylum has done good service, furnishing a home for about 150 children.

The New Haven Home for the Friendless was placed upon a permanent basis by a number of benevolent people some time after its incorporation, in 1867. A comfortable place on Clinton avenue is occupied, and the home enlists the support of many charitable people. Its benefits have been extended to more than a thousand persons.

The New Haven Aid Society had its origin in the fall of 1864, as a work and aid society, taking its present name in 1867. Its collections and disbursements in aid of those who need this assistance have been more than \$2,000 per year.

There are numerous other charities in the city, and since 1878 their work has been much systematized through the agency of the Board of Associated Charities. That body was organized June 1st, 1878, and nearly all other bodies now coöperate with it to the manifest advantage of the community at large.

In addition to the foregoing there are several Christian associations, whose work is, to a large extent, philanthropic. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized a number of years ago, but interest in its work had greatly declined. In the past few years its usefulness has been extended, and fine quarters have been secured for it at a generous outlay of means. There are attractive parlors, reading and recreation rooms maintained both at New Haven and Fair Haven, and at the former place is also a large and well equipped gymnasium. Its work among young men has been revived, and its influence is again increasing.

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized in 1880, and became a corporate body two years later. A home in the interest of young ladies has been opened; gratuitous instruction has also been imparted. The mission of the association is a noble one, and good work has been done.

There are 26 Masonic lodges, 28 Odd Fellows lodges and 37 other secret organizations, besides 27 temperance secret societies, making in all 118 secret organizations. There are also 114 societies for charitable, benevolent and other purposes, aside from a number of mutual benefit, mutual aid and mutual insurance societies.

There are five permanent political societies and eight military organizations. Twenty-five societies support or maintain rooms for social visiting and as places of amusement. Few cities excel New Haven in provisions of this nature. The oldest secret society is Hiram Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., which was instituted in 1750; and Franklin Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., was instituted in 1795. All the other lodges were organized in the present century.

CHAPTER III.

TOWN AND CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

Early School Teachers.—Hopkins Grammar School.—Other Early Schools.—Later Select Schools.—The Lancasterian School.—Graded Schools Established.—Present Condition of Public Schools.—Yale University.—The Periodical Press.—First Congregational Church.—North Church.—Yale College Church.—Third Congregational Church.—Dixwell Avenue Church.—College Street Church.—Church of the Redeemer.—Davenport Church.—Howard Avenue Church.—Humphrey Street Church.—Taylor Church.—Dwight Place Church.—Ferry Street Church.—Emanuel Church.—First Presbyterian Church.—Trinity Church.—St. Paul's Church.—St. John's Church.—Church of the Ascension.—St. Thomas' Church.—Christ Church.—Grace Church.—St. Luke's Church.—All Saints' Chapel.—Trinity Chapel.—Methodist Churches.—Baptist Churches.—Lutherans.—Second Adventists.—Universalists.—Hebrews.—Roman Catholics.—Cemeteries.—Fair Haven.—Westville.—Biographical Sketches.

THE planters of Quinnipiac brought a schoolmaster with them, in the person of Ezekiel Cheever, at that time but 23 years old. As soon as his house could be prepared for that purpose the school was opened, for the early settlers believed in education, and this matter from the beginning received their most careful attention. One of his pupils, in 1639, Michael Wigglesworth, bears testimony to the proficiency of Mr. Cheever, when he says, "In a year or two I profited so much, through the blessing of God, that I began to make Latin and to get on apace." His salary was about \$150 per year, and he taught here about twelve years, when he removed to Ipswich. He was also an author, and his book called "Accidence, or Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue," was one of the first text books in this country, and was used in schools for 150 years. Cotton Mather thus spoke of this book:

"A mighty tribe of well-instructed youth
Tell what they owe to him, and tell with truth.
All the eight parts of speech he taught to them,
They now employ to trumpet his esteem.
Magister pleas'd them well because 'twas he;
They say that *bonus* did with it agree.
While they said *amo*, they the hint improve,
Him for to make the *object* of their love.
No *concord* so inviolate they knew
As to pay honor to their master due.
With interjections they break off at last,
But *ah* is all they use, *oh* and *alas*!

"He *lived*, and to vast age no illness knew;
Till Time's scythe, waiting for him, rusty grew.
He *lived* and *wrought*; his labors were immense;
But ne'er declined to præter perfect tense."

He died in Boston in 1708, in the 94th year of his age, having, in all these years, borne the reputation of being one of the most successful teachers of his time.

The town secured the services of other teachers as instructors of its boys, there being at that time but little attention paid to the education of girls, many of them not being able, even, to write their own names. In 1657 ex-Governor Edward Hopkins died in England, leaving large legacies to executors in the colonies, "for the breeding up of hopeful youths both at the grammar school and college, for the public service of the country in future times."

This fund made it possible to carry out what Mr. Davenport had designed from the beginning: "that a small college should be settled at New Haven." In 1660 a small collegiate school was established by New Haven colony, and four years later this was absorbed into the Hopkins Grammar School, which has almost uninterruptedly been continued since that time. It has justly become celebrated, and is one of the oldest schools of this kind in America. It is controlled by a board of trustees, most of whom are connected with Yale University. It is now mainly a preparatory school for that institution, and contains students from all parts of the country. The excellent high schools in various parts of the county have, in a large measure, relieved it of local patronage. After 1716 this school and Yale afforded the young men all the privileges they wanted to acquire a higher education, but schools for the co-education of the sexes; or for young ladies alone, were also early established. Among the schools of that nature, a century and a half ago, were those of Samuel Mix and Moses Mansfield. Abel Moses had a select school for young ladies as early as 1783, and was assisted by Jedediah Morse, who subsequently became known as the "father of American geography." The American and Orleans Academies were in existence in 1790; and in 1799 Jared Mansfield, LL. D., was at the head of a select school.

In 1806 the New Haven Union School, for both sexes, was ably maintained and largely patronized. About 1810 the New Township Academy was erected in the eastern part of the city, and was kept up until 1831. Contemporary with this, in the western part of the city, was the school for young ladies, kept by Reverend Claudius Herrick. Other reputable schools were kept by Reverend John M. Garfield and Miss S. Hotchkiss. Dwight's Gymnasium, by Sereno E. and Henry Dwight, brothers, was very popular for a time, but did not long continue.

Of the later private schools, the most important are the West End Institute, for young ladies, established in 1870, by Mrs. Sarah L. Cady;

the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, for boys, founded by General William H. Russell in 1836, and the Business College, in the Insurance Building.

In 1790 an effort was made to elevate the standard of the city schools, but apparently without much success, and several scores of years elapsed before the schools were placed upon an effective basis.

"A *Lancasterian School* was opened, with 240 scholars, on the 22d of April, 1822, in the basement of the Methodist church on the green, by John E. Lovell, a pupil of Lancaster, in England. Hundreds of pupils were simultaneously taught by a classified system of monitors among the boys; the younger were taught by the older, and they in turn were taught by the head of the school. Beside the ordinary monitors, there were six monitor generals, all bearing badges. The school was highly popular, and some of our strong men received there their only schooling. In 1827 the city built a new school building, near the site of the high school, on Orange street, which Mr. Lovell conducted on the Lancaster plan. Prior to this the town did not own a single school building, excepting a slight structure in Fair Haven, of no special value." *

After about thirty years, in which Mr. Lovell diligently devoted himself to teaching, he retired from the schoolroom, but lived at New Haven until he was more than 90 years old, and was universally respected. The *Lancasterian* system gave place to graded schools, which were established in the city in 1854. Two years thereafter the city board of education was organized, and that body has since controlled and managed the schools, the city district at present embracing all of the town of New Haven, except the Westville section, which forms a separate district. The city district has a number of sub-districts, each of which has its own buildings and, in a certain sense, its own management, conforming to the general plan, and being under the direction of a city superintendent. There are twelve grades in the course of instruction, and the standard of graduation is very high. It ends in the completion of the course in the Hillhouse High School, which was established in 1859. The present elegant building on Orange street was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$125,000. It has a seating capacity for 400 students. The buildings of the town accommodate more than 15,000 pupils, and more than a dozen of the thirty-odd structures seat 600 each. The schools are maintained at a yearly outlay of nearly \$400,000, and are reputed among the best in New England.

The following account of Yale University was prepared for this work by Reverend Frank Countryman.

Sixty-five years after the colonization of Connecticut was begun, and sixty-three after that of New Haven, a serious attempt was made toward the founding of what is now Yale University. Harvard Col-

* Henry Howe.

lege, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was already in existence, having been founded in 1636, by graduates of English universities. The college of William and Mary, in Virginia, had been chartered in 1693. The two institutions supplied means for the higher education of the infant colonies. But the people of Connecticut and New Haven, friendly toward learning, desired a collegiate institution in their own midst. So, in 1701, we begin to find traces of a movement to establish a college. Foremost among the promoters of the new enterprise was the Reverend James Pierpont, pastor of the New Haven church, and a graduate of Harvard, in the year 1681. Equally interested was the Reverend Abraham Pierson, a graduate of Harvard, in the year 1668, of Killingworth, now Clinton. These two clergymen met together, with their brother ministers, to consult as to the expediency of founding a college. They sought the advice of leading laymen and ministers in Boston and Cambridge and elsewhere, and finally, if tradition be correct, a few of the Connecticut pastors met together in Branford, about the last of September, 1701. They then gave, it is stated, a collection of books as a foundation for a college in the colony. It is evident that nothing more than a general line of policy had been adopted at this meeting in Branford, to be developed later. No details as to the government of the proposed college had as yet been worked out.

In the meanwhile, Pierpont and others had sent on to Boston a paper of suggestions for a draft of a charter to be procured from the legislature, which was to meet in New Haven October 9th. Such a charter was framed, probably on October 16th, as follows:

“An act for Liberty to erect a Collegiate School: Whereas several well disposed, and Publick spirited Persons of their sincere Regard to & Zeal for upholding & Propagating of the Christian Protestant Religion by a succession of Learned & Orthodox men have expressed by Petition their earnest desires that full Liberty & Priveledge be granted unto certain Undertakers for the founding, suitably endowing & ordering a Collegiate School within his Maj^{ties} Colony of Connecticut wherein Youth may be instructed in the Arts & Sciences who thorough the blessing of Almighty God may be fitted for Publick employment both in Church & Civil State. To the intent therefore that all due incouragement be Given to such Pious Resolutions and that so necessary & Religious an undertakeing may be sett forward, supported & well managed:—

“Be it Enacted by the Govern^r & Company of the s^d Colony of Connecticut, in General Court now Assembled, And it is enacted & ordained by the Authority of the same that there be & hereby is full Liberty, Right and Priveledge Granted unto the Reverend M^r James Noyes of Stonnington, M^r Israel Chauncey of Stratford, M^r Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook, M^r Abraham Pierson of Kennelworth, M^r Samuel Mather of Windsor, M^r Samuel Andrew of Millford,

Mr Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, Mr James Pierpont of New Haven, Mr Noadiah Russell of Middletown, Mr Joseph Webb of Fairfield, being Rev^d ministers of the Gospel, & inhabitants within ye s^d Colony, proposed to stand as Trustees, Partners, or Undertakers for the s^d Scho^ol, to them & their successors, To Erect, form, direct, order, establish, improve and att all times in all suitable wayes for the future to encourage the s^d School in such convenient place or Places, & in such form & manner, & under such order & Rules as to them shall seem meet & most conducive to the afores^d end thereof, so as such Rules or Orders be not Repugnant to the Laws of the Civil Governmt, as also to imploy the moneys or any other estate which shall be Granted by this Court or otherwise Contributed to that use according to their discretion for the benefit of the s^d Collegiate School from time to time & att all times henceforward.

“And be it further Enacted by the Authority afores^d that the before named Trustees, Partners or Undertakers together with such others as they shall associate to themselves (not exceeding the number of Eleven, or att any time being less than Seven, Provided also that Persons nominated or associated from time to time to fill up s^d number be ministers of the gospel inhabiting within this Colony & above the Age of forty years) or the major Part of them, the s^d Mr James Noyes [etc] undertakers, & of such Persons so chosen & associated as aboves^d att any time hereafter, Have and shall have henceforward the oversight, full & compleat Right, Liberty, power, & Priveledge to furnish, direct, manage, order, improve & encourage from time to time & in all times hereafter the s^d Collegiate School so Erected & formed by them in such ways, orders & manner, & by such Persons, Rector or master and officers appointed by them, as shall according to their best discretion be most conducive to attaine the afores^d mentioned end thereof.

“And Moreover it is Enacted & ordered by the Governor, Council & Representatives of ye Colony afores^d met in General Assembly—

“That the s^d Mr James Noyes [etc] Undertakers, Trustees or Partners, & ye s^d Persons taken from time to time into Partnership, or associated as afores^d with themselves shall Have & receive & it is hereby Given and Granted unto them, the full & just sum of one hundred & twenty pounds in Country Pay to be paid Annually & att all times hereafter until this court order otherwise, to them & to such Person or Persons only as they shall appoint & impower to Receiv the same, to be faithfully disposed of by ye s^d Trustees, Partners or Undertakers for the end afores^d according to their discretion, which s^d sum shall be raised & Paid in such ways & manners & att such a value as ye Country Rates of s^d Colony are & have been usually raised & Paid.

“It is also further Enacted by the Authority afores^d that the s^d Undertakers and Partners & their successors be & hereby are

further impowered to have, accept, acquire, purchase, or otherwise lawfully enter upon Any Lands, Tenements & Hereditam^{ts} to the use of the s^d School, not exceeding the value of five hundred Pounds p^r Ann, & any Goods, Chattels, Sum or Sums of money whatsoever as have heretofore already been Granted, bestowed, bequeathed, devised or settled by any Person or Persons whatsoever upon & to & for the use of y^e s^d School towards the founding, erecting or endowing the same, & to sue for, Recover & receiv all such Gifts, Legacies, bequests, annuities, Rents, issues & profits arising therefrom & to imploy the same accordingly, & out of y^e estate, Revenues, Rents, profits, incommos, accruing & belonging to s^d School to support & pay as the s^d Undertakers shall agree & see cause, the s^d Rector or Master, Tutors, Ushers or other officers their Respective annual Salaries or Allowances. As also for the encouragem^t of the Students to grant degrees or Licences as they or those deputed by them shall see cause to order & appoint."

Under this charter an organization of the "Collegiate School" was effected in November, 1701, in Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river. The seven trustees present at the organization voted to fix the school at Saybrook, and chose the Reverend Mr. Pierson as rector. Saybrook seems to have been chosen as the site for the school because it was a convenient spot, where two streams of population met. The line of towns on the Connecticut river met there the line of coast towns. But the inconveniences arising from the small population of the place, together with other embarrassments, which naturally pressed upon a new institution in a small and poor colony, nearly crushed the school in its infancy. The first rector, Mr. Pierson, never lived there, because the funds available would not permit the erection of a building suitable for his accommodation. For this reason the students were kept at Killingworth until Mr. Pierson's death, in 1707. However, the school was organized and started with a course of theological instruction outlined by the trustees for Mr. Pierson's guidance. As to other matters in the curriculum and the general administration of the school, the rules of Harvard College were to be followed.

The first student who offered himself was Jacob Hemingway of New Haven. He presented himself in March, 1702, and on September 16th the first commencement was held at the house of the Reverend Thomas Buckingham, at Saybrook Point, in the present town of Old Saybrook. At this commencement the degree of master of arts was conferred on four young Harvard bachelors, and also on Nathaniel Chauncey, of Stratford. He had been privately educated by his uncle. His name thus stands as the first on the roll of the academical graduates of Yale University. In the same month of September more students entered, and a tutor was appointed to assist in instruction. The institution depended for support on the tuition fees of the

few students and the annual grant of £120 in "country pay" from the colony legislature, as promised in the charter. The revenues were thus not very great, the £120 "country pay" being equal in itself to only £80 in money. Through the generosity of Mr. Nathaniel Lynde a small house and lot of land, on Saybrook Point, were offered in 1702 for the use of the school. The annual commencements were always attended in the same locality.

The rector, Mr. Pierson, died after a short illness March 5th, 1707, at the age of 61. He has left behind him a reputation for good scholarship and practical wisdom as an administrator. A manuscript text book on natural philosophy, drawn up by him, was in use by the students for a quarter of a century; and an old oak arm chair, said to have been in his possession, stands in the library of the university. On the college grounds stands, in a conspicuous position, an idealized statue representing him in classic pose.

After his death the Reverend Samuel Andrew, of Milford, one of the original trustees, was put in nominal charge as rector. It was not expected, however, that he should remove to Saybrook. The instruction there was carried on by two young tutors. This arrangement was decidedly unsatisfactory, for the institution languished for six or seven years. In 1713 efforts were begun for gifts to the school, especially by Jeremiah Dummer, the agent for Connecticut at London. As a result, nearly 1,000 volumes of great value were sent from England in 1714-15. Many of these, it is said, can still be identified. Among them were gifts from such men as Sir Isaac Newton, Richard Steele, Richard Bentley, Edmund Halley, Matthew Henry, Sir Edmund Andros, Elihu Yale and others. It was at this time, apparently, that Governor Yale's attention was first turned toward the school.

Encouraged by these gifts, the trustees addressed petitions to the colony legislature for means to build a house to shelter the school. In the year 1715 a grant of 500 pounds for this object was made. The school seemed now about to enter upon a permanent career. But opposition to the location at Saybrook was soon manifest. Hartford and New Haven, more prominent and populous places, entered into competition not only with Saybrook, but also with each other. Finally, however, a majority of the trustees voted for New Haven, where a popular subscription for the college reached a higher figure than either Saybrook or Hartford could produce. The decisive vote was passed in October, 1716, and committees were raised to proceed with the erection of a rector's house and a college at New Haven in the following spring. But this action did not give complete satisfaction. Hartford was not pleased, nor was Saybrook. Of the two tutors appointed along with the vote to build at New Haven one immediately established himself there with a dozen students. The other, under the influence of Hartford, established himself at Wethersfield with as many, if not more, students. Thus a rival school was estab-

lished, with which Mr. Elisha Williams, a Harvard graduate and of high repute as an instructor, was connected. At Saybrook three or four students, under the care of the village pastor, a former tutor, still remained. The school thus was split up into sections. The work of locating at New Haven, however, still went on. On September 11th, 1717, commencement was celebrated for the first time in New Haven. Two weeks later the trustees bought one and one-quarter acres at the southeast corner of what is now the College Square. On this lot of land the building was raised October 8th, 1717, and occupied one year from that day. It was of wood, and architecturally an ambitious structure.* The plan was drawn by Governor Saltonstall. It was about 170 feet long, 22 feet deep, three stories high, with an attic. There were in it a dining hall, used also as a chapel, a library, 22 sets of rooms for students, each of which would accommodate three persons. Up to this time, in all probability, as many as thirty persons had never been in attendance at the school at any one time. Plans were thus laid for a great future enlargement.

At this time the friends of Hartford seem to have abandoned all hopes of defeating the New Haven project, through the interference of the legislature, and, in June, 1719, the school in Wethersfield was finally adjourned to New Haven. The chief agents in securing this result were Governor Saltonstall and the Reverend John Davenport, of Stamford. There yet remained Saybrook, which was still fiercely opposed to the removal of the college to New Haven. Although the colony legislature tried to soothe the feelings of the disappointed town by voting a gratuity of 50 pounds to the public school of that place, it was unconvinced. When steps were taken, at the request of the legislature, to remove to New Haven the college property still in Saybrook, much opposition was shown. The angry gentleman in whose hands had been left the library of perhaps 1,300 volumes, and the records of the trustees, persisted in ignoring the claims of "Yale College"† to the assets of the Collegiate School. His neighbors supported him in this attitude, and it was not till the sheriff's aid was called in that the requisition of the legislature was perforce honored. Even then, a disgraceful series of outrages took place, by which one-fifth of the library was lost, together with the records of the trustees for the Saybrook period of their history. Yale College now began to have a local habitation and a name. Hitherto she had been the Collegiate School at Saybrook, with no buildings worthy the name, and with her pupils scattered. She was now to enter upon a career worthy of her character. The outlook was favorable, and the hopes of her friends grew stronger.

* The building was painted a lead or blue color, and hence was long known as the "Blue College."

† At this time the name Yale applied properly to the building only, but, naturally, was also given to the school.

Yale College was first known by that name in 1718. The influence of Cotton Mather had led Governor Yale to send a cargo of gifts to the new institution. Besides a large box of books and a portrait of the king, which is still in existence, there were sent East India goods inventoried at £200, from which was realized, in the Boston market, £562, 12 shillings, sterling. These gifts were sent for the benefit of the new Collegiate School at New Haven. The commencement of 1718 was a joyful one, and, in gratitude to the donor, the name Yale College was applied to the institution in its new home.

The man thus commemorated was of New Haven stock. His father, David Yale, as a youth, had taken part in the founding of the new town, but had soon migrated to Boston, where Elihu Yale is supposed to have been born, in 1648. From there the family returned to England. The son, in 1670, went to India to seek his fortune. He found employment there, rose rapidly to the position of governor or president of the settlement at Madras, and in 1699 came back to England enormously rich, but without a son to inherit his wealth. He died in 1721.

The college now being on a good foundation, the next thing to be done was to find a resident rector, in whom all could put confidence. The person chosen was Reverend Timothy Cutler, a son-in-law of Rector Andrew. He was a graduate of Harvard, and had, for nine years, been settled over the Congregational church in Stratford, Connecticut. He had made a favorable impression as to ability, and at once accepted the position of rector. He entered upon his duties in the year 1719. A house for his occupation was built in 1722, near the site of the present College Street church. It was used by successive presidents to the close of the century. Funds for its erection were given by Governor Yale, by private subscription, and by the churches in the colony, which took necessary collections. The balance needed was furnished by the assembly from the proceeds of a tax upon rum.

In 1722 the new rector's career came to a sudden end. At the commencement of that year it was made known that the rector, the tutor and five neighboring clergymen had under consideration the question of declaring for Episcopacy. At that date the Church of England had few avowed members in Connecticut, and not one gathered congregation. The minds of men were filled with apprehension and alarm. A formal deposition of the rector took place, the resignation of the tutor was accepted, and an act passed imposing a test of theological soundness, by which the faith and church theories of the Puritans should be maintained. To this test all officers of instruction were asked to subscribe. This provision was retained until 1823. Two new tutors, on this new basis, were immediately chosen and inducted into office. It was not, however, till after a wide search that a new rector was chosen. He was the Reverend Elisha Williams, the same who had been connected with the school at Wethersfield. He

came into office in 1725. He was a man well known for his success in teaching, his wide acquaintance among civilians and clergy, and by the prominence of his family. For fourteen years he gave himself up to the work of teaching in the college, with fidelity and success. Under his wise administration there was a steady enlargement of resources. An additional tutor was appointed in 1728. The trustees appointed a standing committee, out of which has grown the prudential committee, the working body of the corporation for the last ninety years.

The most notable incident of Rector Williams's time was the succession of valuable gifts received in 1731-3 from the generous George Berkeley, dean of Derry, afterward bishop of Cloyne. He came to Rhode Island in 1729, in the hope of founding a college in Bermuda. Having been disappointed in this hope, he returned to England. He then gave to Yale College, as a foundation for graduate scholarships, and undergraduate prizes, his estate of "White Hall," near Newport. He also sent about nine hundred volumes to the library. This act of generosity on the part of Bishop Berkeley, a member of the Church of England, may be accounted for on the grounds of his acquaintance and friendship with Reverend Samuel Seabury, a graduate of Yale (1714) and a former tutor, who had gone over to Episcopacy with Rector Cutler. The Berkeley scholarships and prizes are still offered, while some of the books have long since disappeared. A painting of Bishop Berkeley and his family is in possession of the university.

In October, 1739, Rector Williams resigned his office on account of impaired health, and Reverend Thomas Clap succeeded, in April, 1740. The new rector was a native of Scituate, in Massachusetts, and a Harvard graduate (as usual). He had been for thirteen years pastor of the church in Windham, Connecticut. His administration lasted until September, 1766, and was thus one of the longest which the college has known. It was also most eventful. Having already been conspicuous among the younger ministry of the colony, it was expected that he would bring abundant energy and practical sense to the service of the college, as well as exact scholarship. He justified these expectations. New impulse was given to college interests at every point. He was felt as an administrator outside, for he secured an extension of the chartered powers of the college. He resisted successfully an attempt at visitorial interference. He withdrew the college congregation in the face of violent opposition, from the New Haven church to a position within the college walls. Within the college his administrative powers were quickly and strongly shown. He systematized the laws for the students. He broadened the course of study, so that it might be abreast of the age. He developed the tutorial, and introduced the professorial system, so that the college might be raised to the highest state of efficiency. He made a new arrangement of books in the library and prepared a catalogue, that

the library might be of more practical value. He secured an increase of funds for the college, and during his term of office additional buildings were erected.

The earlier years of his administration were marked with religious agitations. New England, throughout its length and breadth, was divided into the hostile camps of the "New Lights" and "Old Lights." President Clap espoused the cause of the "Old Lights," and stood as a champion of orthodoxy. Consequently, he was an ardent supporter of the government policy of repression of all "New Light" revival movements. The evidences of his vigor and orthodoxy were, at first, generally acceptable. The legislature, under his influence, granted an increase of the colony grant in 1743, by means of which he was able to secure an additional tutor for the staff of instruction. More than this he secured for the college. In 1745 the legislature passed a new charter, drafted by President Clap, without a single change. This charter is noteworthy, among other things, that it made legal the name "Yale College," which, before this, had been applied to the single building standing upon the college grounds. It now gave this designation to the institution as a whole. The charter also changed the titles of rector and trustees to president and fellows. This change signified more than an alteration of names. It involved the exaltation of the president to the leadership of the corporation. Before this time the rector was only one among the trustees. Besides this, more explicit and liberal statement of powers and privileges, conferred in 1701 and 1723, was made. A fellow might also be removed, if occasion should require.

Under this charter the college moved forward for some years with increasing prosperity. The number of students increased, and new buildings were erected. In 1750-2 a brick college was built by help from the legislature, which gave more than £1,000. The building was originally known as "Connecticut Hall," but is now commonly called "South Middle." It is the oldest of the buildings now standing on the college grounds. In 1757-8 the college built a house for the incumbent of the professorship of divinity, established in 1755. This house stood on York street, near where the Medical College now stands. In 1761 the work of erecting a college chapel was begun. All available college funds were absorbed in the enterprise, and subscriptions were secured, but there remained, in spite of all efforts by the president, a deficit.

In 1757 a college church of twelve members (eight of them undergraduates) was formed. This was the outcome of the withdrawal of the college congregation from the church in New Haven, Reverend Joseph Noyes, pastor. President Clap feared the influence of Mr. Noyes' preaching. The latter had become decidedly unpopular because of his vague doctrinal statements and his dull preaching. So, when Philip Livingston, of the Manor of Livingston, in New

York province, gave to the college the sum of £28, 10s., sterling, it was voted by the corporation, through President Clap's influence, to appropriate this sum to a fund for a professorship of divinity. In 1753 the president was directed to hold regular services in the College Hall. At the same time strong declarations were adopted, securing for the future the adherence of the college to the Westminster and Saybrook standards. In 1755 Reverend Naphtali Daggett, a graduate of seven years standing, was secured to fill the professorship of divinity and to act as college preacher.

In the meantime, during this season of energetic work, opposition began to be manifest against President Clap. He had rendered himself obnoxious to many by his course in regard to the religious position of the college. In 1755 pamphlets were issued against him and his policy. In the same year the legislature refused to give the usual grant to the college. Further than this, a proposal of visitation on the part of the colony authorities was openly made by some members of the corporation in 1758. The matter was pushed to a test in 1763 by representative clergymen and laymen in a memorial to the legislature. But the president was equal to the occasion. He met, single-handed, two of the ablest lawyers of the day, representing the memorialists, and vanquished them in argument, notwithstanding his unpopularity. He claimed the independent right of the corporation, as representatives of the founders, to manage the affairs of the college without being subject to visitation from the legislature.

President Clap had now triumphed in what was, perhaps, the greatest contest of his life, but disorders were rife among the students, fomented by enemies of the college and his administration. The unfortunate inefficiency of some of the tutors aided in this. The college was almost in a state of anarchy. In consequence of all these troubles, oppressed with the approach of old age and infirmity, he felt compelled to resign, in 1766, the position he had held for so many years. He died at New Haven January 7th, 1767, less than four months after his resignation. His lot was cast in stormy times. It was, undoubtedly, well that Yale College then had at the head a man of so much energy, decision and ability. The institution received, during his administration, many improvements, and stood upon a higher footing than before. He has left behind a small volume of "Annals of the College History," which was published in 1766, and is, for many particulars, our only authority.

In closing the account of this administration, it may be noted that David Brainerd, now known as one of the most prominent of American Christians, was expelled from the college. This took place in the winter of 1741-2, in consequence of his religious opinions.

After the resignation of President Clap some difficulty was experienced in finding a successor. The corporation elected to the presidency Reverend James Lockwood, but he declined the office. Finally,

the professor of theology, Reverend Naphtali Daggett, was elected president *pro-tempore*. This arrangement continued for nearly eleven years. These years, from 1766 to 1777, were years of political excitement. The opening scenes of the American revolution were then taking place. Many of the students left to join the army, and, before the close of the war, arrangements were made for the freshman class to reside in Farmington, the sophomores and seniors in Glastonbury. The progress of the college during these years was comparatively slow. There was, however, a succession of brilliant young men, who filled the tutorial office. They did much to redeem the otherwise backward condition of the college. Among them was John Trumbull, author of "MacFingal," said to have passed through many editions, and Timothy Dwight, who, at the age of 19, wrote the "Conquest of Canaan." These men inspired their students with new zeal for learning and new subjects of thought. In 1770 the corporation established a new professorship of natural philosophy, to which Reverend Nehemiah Strong, formerly a tutor, and then pastor of the church in East Granby, Connecticut, was appointed. He held the position till December, 1781.

One noteworthy change under the administration of Doctor Daggett should be noted, which shows the march of public sentiment. It was the adoption, in the year 1767, of an alphabetical arrangement in the class lists of the students. Hitherto the names had been placed in the order of family rank and respectability. The Triennial Catalogue still retains the latter arrangement for the classes down to 1767. Another evidence of democratic tendencies was shown in the year 1768, by the formation of a new literary society among the students, called the Brothers in Unity. The older Linonian Society, formed in 1753, was supposed to embody the aristocratic principle, so the other was started in opposition. These two societies had great influence over the students till they began to lose power in 1850, owing to the formation of smaller class societies. In 1771 the students grew uneasy under the unpopular control of Doctor Daggett, and, as the spirit of restlessness continued, he refused, in 1777, to discharge the duties of the presidency any longer. The college again was without a head. Owing to the condition of the times and the opposition still existing against the college, there was need of an able, judicious and learned man to meet the juncture. That man the corporation found in the Reverend Doctor Ezra Stiles. At the commencement, in 1777, the fellows, with the general approval of the public, elected Doctor Stiles to the vacant office of president. Doctor Stiles was a graduate of the college in 1746, had long and successfully served in the office of tutor, had been a friend of President Clap, and was greatly devoted to the college interests. No better man could have been chosen. He was of New Haven stock, and had been pastor of the church in Newport until driven out by the war. He had then

gone to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he had ministered to a congregation. After some consideration Doctor Stiles accepted the presidency, but did not remove to the college until June, 1778. He found a bad state of affairs. The students were much demoralized by their irregular residence during the past two years. The college had, during these years, been practically broken up and the several classes scattered, owing to financial derangement and the want of provisions. Doctor Stiles was an ardent patriot, and labored hard for a closer union between the college and the state. In this hope he persevered during the dark days of the revolution and the confederation. The two professors whom he had found in the college when he entered upon his duties soon left him. Doctor Daggett, the professor of theology, shouldered a musket in defense of the college and town when it was invaded in 1779, and was taken prisoner by the British. Fourteen months later he died, his death being hastened by the brutal treatment at the hands of the enemy.* Professor Strong, on the other hand, was too much of a loyalist to relish his position in the college, and resigned his place in December, 1781.

Thus additional duties fell upon Doctor Stiles. He not only instructed the senior class in mental and moral philosophy, but also in ecclesiastical history, of which he had been constituted professor, at his own desire. He seems to have been competent to fill any of the professorships, for, when they were vacant, he took upon himself their duties. He gave lectures on mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy. In addition to these labors he had to look out for the interests of a larger body of students than there had been at the college before. The places of those who had gone to the army were more than filled by those who desired to profit by exemption from military service, secured by law to members of the college community. At the end of the war, in 1783, on the rolls were 270 undergraduates, as against 132 in 1777 and 139 in 1787.

In 1782 an attempt was made to fill the professorship of divinity. Reverend Samuel Wales, of Milford, was inducted into office, but in 1783, being attacked by a nervous disorder, by means of which he was partially disabled, he struggled along for ten years, until his retirement, in 1793. The duties of the office, again made vacant, fell upon Doctor Stiles.

During these dismal and trying years the college was cheered by a few contributions to its permanent resources. Among them was a gift of a tract of land from Reverend Doctor Richard Salter, of Mansfield, Connecticut. The avails of this land, amounting to \$3,700, were to endow a professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages. Other gifts were given for the library, and a new philosophical apparatus. These gifts were very welcome, as the college had suffered serious losses during the revolutionary period. In the autumn of

* See account of the invasion of New Haven.

1782 a new brick building was erected in the rear of the other buildings, to serve as a common dining hall and kitchen. It was later known and used as a chemical laboratory. The original college, erected in 1717-18, in front of the present South College, had fallen into decay, and was removed in the winter of 1775-6, with the exception of the hall and kitchen at the south end. These were retained until the erection of the new building mentioned above.

Toward the close of Doctor Stiles' presidency the closer union between college and state was at last realized. He had hoped for it, and worked for it all these years. His labors had been carried on in the face of much opposition. Outside sentiment had not grown favorable to the college. It was occasionally the subject of malicious comment in the press, of pamphlet attack, of memorials to the legislature, as in President Clap's time. Finally, in 1792, the legislature adopted a plan suggested by the Honorable James Hillhouse, treasurer of the college, by which, in return for a grant of money from the state treasury, the governor, lieutenant governor and the six senior members of the Upper House, for the time being, became *ex-officio* members of the corporation. The new arrangement took effect by the ratification of the old corporation in June, 1792. Its wisdom was vindicated by the advantages experienced. It met the outside demand for state oversight, and was not distasteful to the president and clerical fellows.

In 1793-4 a new college dormitory was erected to meet the want of better accommodations for the student. This building is now known as South College.

In October, 1794, after a vacancy of thirteen years, the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy was filled by the appointment of Josiah Meigs, a graduate of 1778, who had just returned from Bermuda, and who, as tutor in the college some years before, had shown special aptitude for these studies.

Just at this time, when signs of returning prosperity were evident, Doctor Stiles died after a brief attack of fever, May 12th, 1795, in the 68th year of his age. He had devoted all his powers, for seventeen years, to the interests of the college, and had seen it advance steadily in popular reputation and in solid usefulness. President Stiles was a man of great versatility, and was interested in almost every branch of learning. He kept voluminous journals which have been of great assistance to the historians of the period in which he lived. He was, also, a broad minded and generous man, clinging, it is true, to the forms and usages of earlier generations, but withal humble and charitable in his religious character. No president ever labored with more zeal for the prosperity of Yale College.

Though the death of Doctor Stiles was sudden, it was not long before the corporation agreed upon his successor. The friends of the college instinctively turned toward Doctor Timothy Dwight. Accord-

ingly, he was inducted into office in 1795. He had been a tutor at the college, laboring with remarkable success in that office, but at the time of his election was pastor of the church at Greenfield Hill, where he had also conducted a flourishing academy. The advent of Doctor Dwight into the presidency was received with satisfaction. At the outset of his administration the action of the faculty, *i. e.*, of the professors and tutors, sitting in consultation with the president, came to be a vital part of the college government. This was in 1795. Later, in 1804, the ancient system of fagging was given up, and a little later the system of pecuniary fines was abolished.

Doctor Dwight had a direct personal influence upon the students. He was a man of striking personality, eloquent as a preacher, stimulating as an instructor. At first he was not called to the office of college preacher and the professorship of divinity, now vacant. Some of the fellows did not like his position as an ardent exponent of the theology of his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards. But, in the meantime, he temporarily assumed the duties of the vacant professorship, and thus was brought into closer contact with the students. It was during this period that he met and vanquished the popular infidelity of the day, and built up the feeble life of the college church. In 1805 he was formally invited to the chair of divinity, and held it, with the presidency, till his death. Besides these duties, he gave the full attention expected from the president to the studies of the senior year, in philosophy, and did much to create a new department of instruction, that of rhetoric and English literature, for which he had shown special adaptation as a tutor.

Doctor Dwight was quite successful in perpetuating his influence by a rare insight into the capacities and promise of those he invited to permanent positions in the faculty. He called to his side such men as Benjamin Silliman, professor of chemistry in 1802; Jeremiah Day, appointed professor of mathematics in 1801; James L. Kingsley, professor of languages in 1805. These men soon became eminent in the various departments to which they belonged. Doctor Dwight also interested himself in the formation of professional schools in connection with the college. In 1806 the first steps were taken by the corporation toward founding a medical school to be under their control, together with the academical department, as it now came to be called. The new department was eventually established under the auspices of Yale College and the State Medical Society. In 1813 Doctors Nathan Smith, Eli Ives and Jonathan Knight were appointed professors. Professor Silliman filled the chair of chemistry in the school. It started in 1813 with 37 students, in the building at the head of College street, which was at first leased, and then purchased with a sum of money granted by the state in 1814. The first class was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1814. Before this Doctor Dwight had taken deep interest in the formation of a theological school at

Andover (this being the earliest in the country), and had begun to entertain the idea of developing a similar school in connection with Yale College. His plan for this, however, had not matured at the time of his death. In addition, he had in mind, also, the formation of a law department, but this also failed to be realized.

Mention may be made of the appointments to new chairs of professorial instruction. Professor Jeremiah Day succeeded Josiah Meigs in the chair of mathematics in 1801. Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., was appointed to the new chair of chemistry, mineralogy and geology. Professor James L. Kingsley took charge of the new professorship of ancient languages and ecclesiastical history. Professor Elizur Goodrich was the incumbent of the new professorship of law. These new professorships were a great addition to the scheme of instruction. The results were soon manifest in an increase of students. In 1800 217 students were on the rolls, as against 115 four years earlier. To meet this increase new buildings were required. Accordingly, in 1801, a new dormitory, now known as North Middle College, was begun and completed in 1803. At the same time the Lyceum building, containing recitation rooms, a library and a chemical laboratory, was completed. The legislative grant of 1792, increased by a supplementary vote in 1796, supplied the means for the erection of these buildings. The president's house (built in 1722) having fallen into partial decay, a new house was built 1797-9, on the present site of Farnam College. The land for all these buildings, together with the larger part of the College square, had been acquired by Doctor Dwight in 1796.

President Dwight died in January, 1817. Under his management Yale College made rapid progress, beginning to acquire a national reputation. Doctor Dwight was a man of acknowledged power and ability. He exercised a remarkable influence over the young men of the college, and this contributed, together with his great learning and ability, to make him known over the whole country. Under him certain principles were set in operation which, long afterward, bore their fruits for the well being of the college. When he died the institution was no longer a mere collegiate school, but was moving toward what it afterward became, a university.

After his death Professor Jeremiah Day was elected president. His inauguration took place in 1817. The new president was not a clergyman, but, having studied theology, was ordained at the time of his induction into office. The professorship of mathematics he had hitherto held was filled by the appointment of Mr. Alexander M. Fisher. President Dwight's place in the chair of divinity was supplied by the appointment of Reverend Eleazar T. Fitch. A new professorship of rhetoric was established, to which Reverend Chauncey A. Goodrich was appointed. In addition to these, in 1831, Mr. Theodore D. Woolsey was appointed professor of Greek, and Mr. Thomas

A. Thatcher as assistant professor of Latin, in 1842. Reverend Matthew Dutton, in 1822, succeeded to the chair of mathematics left vacant by the death of Alexander M. Fisher, who was lost on a voyage to Europe in 1822. Professor Dutton died in 1825. Professor Denison Olmsted then followed, but in 1836 the chair was divided, Professor Olmsted devoting himself to natural philosophy and astronomy, while Mr. Anthony D. Stanley was appointed professor of mathematics. In 1839 Professor Goodrich was transferred to the divinity school, and Reverend William A. Larned followed him as professor of rhetoric and English literature. Great improvements were made in the course of instruction. Some elementary subjects were discarded, as English grammar and geography in 1826 and arithmetic in 1830. New subjects were introduced. There was greater thoroughness in examinations.

The enlargement of the academical faculty resulted in the exercise of greater power by the faculty, and developed the idea that in grave matters affecting the college the corporation should not take action until the faculty had been consulted. This principle has become a fixed one in the college. The need of additional accommodations for the students was again felt. In 1818-19 a large dining hall was built near the center of the College square. It was three stories in height, with the kitchen in the basement. The upper floor was devoted to the exhibition of the mineralogical cabinet acquired previously through the efforts of Professor Silliman. The former dining hall was, in 1820, used for the chemical department. In 1842, however, the system of a common dining hall was abandoned, and the rooms hitherto used for this purpose were devoted to the uses of the department of natural philosophy. In 1820-1 North College was built in line with the other brick colleges. It contained 32 rooms. In 1823-4 a new chapel was erected between North and North Middle colleges. The upper story contained rooms for students, and the attic contained the library, which had been removed from the Lyceum. In 1831-2 the Trumbull Gallery, now known as the Treasury Building, was built to contain the college collection of paintings, especially those by Colonel John Trumbull, which, at first deposited by the artist, afterward became the property of the college. In 1842 a library building was begun, and finished in 1846, at a cost of \$34,000. The library funds were materially increased by gifts from various sources. Additions also were made to the general funds of the college, by means of which separate chairs of Greek and mathematics were established and provision made for the employment of an instructor in elocution.

In 1832 Reverend Wyllys Warner succeeded the Honorable James Hillhouse as treasurer of the college, at his death. The year 1822 saw the beginning of a theological department. Reverend Nathaniel W. Taylor was inducted into the professorship of didactic theology in this department. He was aided by Professor Chauncey Goodrich,

who, in 1839, resigned his chair in the academical department to take the professorship of the pastoral charge. Mr. Josiah Gibbs was appointed lecturer on sacred literature in 1824. In 1826 the lectureship became a full professorship. The theological department thus formed attracted many students, so that, in 1835-6, a building was erected in line with the others for its uses. Doctor Taylor was a tower of strength to this department, and his name was early noised abroad as an instructor and theologian.

The advance in other departments was also marked. A law school was established in 1824. In 1841 a system of graduate instruction, outside of the three learned professions, was devised.

The medical school was ably conducted, and, until the establishment of other medical schools, had a growing number of students.

In 1846 President Day resigned at the age of 73. He had tried twice before to lay down the burdens of his office, but had been prevailed upon to remain. His health had always been delicate, yet he served the college with ability and faithfulness in various capacities for a great many years. He died in 1867, leaving behind him, as one has said, "a memory for universal veneration."

We now come to the administration of President Woolsey, which is still fresh in the minds of the graduates of the college. He entered on his office in October, 1846, and, like his predecessor, received ordination when inducted into the presidency. His administration lasted 25 years, and was an era of unprecedented prosperity for the college. A great advance was made in the quality of instruction and the number of new professorships which were established. In 1847 Reverend Noah Porter entered upon the duties of the new professorship of moral philosophy and metaphysics, made possible by the accumulation of a fund given in 1823 by Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Oxford, Connecticut. President Woolsey himself gave instruction in history, political science and international law. Mr. James Hadley took charge of the Greek department, over which President Woolsey had formerly presided, in 1848. Mr. Lewis R. Packard was promoted from a tutorship in 1863 to a second chair in this department. In 1865 a professorship of history was created, to which Mr. Arthur M. Wheeler was called. Geology was, in 1850, assigned to a distinct professorship, to which Mr. James D. Dana (now of wide fame as a geologist) was appointed. Mineralogy was added in 1864.

Doctor Fitch resigned the pastorate in 1852, and was followed by Reverend George P. Fisher in 1854. He held the office till he was transferred, in 1861, to the divinity school. He was succeeded, 1863 to 1866, by Reverend William B. Clarke, who in turn was followed by Reverend Doctor Oliver E. Daggett, until his retirement in 1870. In 1855 Mr. Hubert A. Newton succeeded to the chair of mathematics, made vacant by the death of Professor Stanley in 1853. Professor Elias Loomis succeeded Professor Olmsted in the chair of natural

philosophy and astronomy in 1860. Mr. Cyrus Northrop was appointed successor to Professor Larned in the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in 1862, the year in which Professor Larned died. The new professorship of modern languages, endowed by Mr. Augustus R. Street, of New Haven, was filled by Mr. Edward B. Coe, who began his instructions in 1867.

In 1846-8 four freshman scholarships were endowed by President Woolsey, and in 1848 a scholarship was established by Charles Astor Bristed, of New York city. With the increase in professorships and improvements in instruction came new buildings. A stone building, called Alumni Hall, was erected in 1852-3, on the northwest corner of the College Square. The lower floor was finished as one room, in which were to be held alumni meetings, examinations and general meetings. On the walls were afterward hung portraits of officers and benefactors of the college. The upper floor was divided into three halls for the use of the large literary societies of the college.

In 1869-71 two new dormitories, with accommodations for 169 persons, were built by the generous gifts of Mr. Henry Farnam, of New Haven, and Mr. Bradford M. C. Durfee, of Fall River, Massachusetts. These two new buildings were called, respectively, Farnam and Durfee colleges. The old Divinity College, in line with the old brick row, was removed. The president's house, on the site of which Farnam College was built, had been removed in 1860. About the time of the erection of these new buildings a steam boiler house was constructed, from which most of the buildings on the college grounds and in the vicinity are heated.

In 1864-6 a fine building, to be devoted to the School of Fine Arts, was erected by Mr. Augustus R. Street, on the southwest corner of the square. Two of the professorships in this school were endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Street. To one, the professorship of painting, Mr. John F. Weir, N. A., was appointed. He was also director of the school which was opened to students in 1869. To the other professorship, that of the history of art, D. Cady Eaton was appointed. The paintings deposited in the Trumbull Gallery by Colonel John Trumbull were transferred to the art school. Not far from the square on the west a gymnasium was erected in 1859.

Under President Woolsey's administration funds for the general use of the college and for the library increased. But prosperity was not confined to the academical department. In other departments great progress was manifest. The divinity school entered upon a new era. The old professors who had given it a great reputation had died or resigned by the year 1861, and new ones were appointed. Such men as Timothy Dwight, George P. Fisher, George E. Day, Leonard Bacon, Samuel Harris and others were, in due time, called to professorships. Funds were, through the generosity of friends,

provided for the school. In 1869-70 a fine building was erected on the square next north of the college. This building is known as East Divinity Hall. Then followed the erection of a chapel adjoining this building, given by Mr. Frederick Marquand in 1871. A lectureship on preaching was established the same year by Mr. Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Other important additions were made to the scholarship and general funds. The number of students increased, and the school began its career of steady growth and prosperity, which it still pursues.

The medical school underwent an entire reconstruction of its faculty. The old professors, as in the divinity school, died or resigned, and new ones came in to take their places. In 1859 the old building and grounds belonging to the school were sold, and a new medical college built in 1860 on York street. Since that time efforts have been made to put it upon a good basis, but the lack of pecuniary endowments has interfered with all plans.

The law school did not participate in the general prosperity at this time. The students fell off, and it was not until the time of President Porter that the school was put upon a prosperous basis, through the gifts of generous friends. The school was at that time entirely reconstructed, and is now in a high state of efficiency.

Before 1846 plans were laid for the establishment of a department of graduate instruction. This, in time, grew partly into what is now known as the Sheffield Scientific School. At first the Scientific School had poor accommodations in the old president's house and the attic of the chapel. In 1859, however, Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield, of New Haven, purchased and enlarged for the use of the school the old medical college. He stocked it with necessary apparatus, and gave a fund of \$50,000 for the endowment of professorships. In 1860 the school came to be known, by vote of the corporation, as the Sheffield Scientific School. This school has grown rapidly in facilities for instruction and in the number of students eager to take advantage of these opportunities. In the meantime, the other courses of graduate study not provided for by the scientific school, were steadily maintained by Professor Whitney and others. Mr. O. C. Marsh, whose name and reputation are well known, was added in 1866 as professor of paleontology.

The important event that marked the close of President Woolsey's administration was the change in the composition of the corporation. In response to a general sentiment among the alumni, which Doctor Woolsey favored, an act was passed by the general assembly, in Connecticut, July, 1871, consenting that six of the graduates of the college should be substituted for the six senior senators of the state in the membership of the corporation. This change gave the graduates a more direct interest in the college, and was widely welcomed. President Woolsey resigned in 1871, at the age of 70, but continued till

within a few years of his death (in 1889) to give valuable assistance to the college. He was a man of preëminent scholarship, and has made the fruits of that scholarship of great service to the world. To all who came under his instruction he was the beloved and revered instructor, the scholar and the Christian gentleman. As an administrator his influence was strongly felt in the marked prosperity which attended the college during the 25 years of his presidency.

After the resignation of President Woolsey, in 1871, his place was filled without delay by Professor Noah Porter, who was called to the presidency from the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics, which he had held since 1846. The fifteen years of his administration was a period of steady growth and prosperity. The early years of his presidency were notable, from the fact that a permanent fund, raised by subscription and called by the name of President Woolsey, was established. This action was followed by a continued increase in facilities for instruction. All the graduate and undergraduate courses not included in the departments of theology, medicine and law were in 1872 consolidated under the name of the department of philosophy and the arts. There was also an extension of the elective system, by means of which nearly one-half of the work of the last two years was left to be determined by the student himself from a large number of elective courses left open to him. To keep pace with new demands new professorships were established. Some changes also occurred in the faculty from death and resignation. Additional buildings were also erected.

In 1874-6 a new chapel was built on the northeast corner of the college square, and received the name of Battell Chapel, in honor of Mr. Joseph Battell, of New York city, from whose gifts the chief part of the expense was defrayed. The old chapel was rearranged at this time, so as to provide much needed recitation rooms.

In 1882-3 a physical laboratory was erected on the south side of Library street. The expense of building and the necessary equipment for use were provided by Messrs. Henry T. and Thomas C. Sloane, of New York city, as a memorial to their father.

In 1885-6 another dormitory was built, next to Farnam College, on the south, containing 42 suites of rooms, and of five stories in height. This was called Lawrance College, in memory of Thomas Garner Lawrance, of New York city, who died in 1884, while in his senior year.

In these same years was erected Dwight Hall, so called in memory of President Dwight. The funds for this building were provided by Mr. Elbert B. Munroe, of New York city. The building is a beautiful one, and furnishes an attractive center for the religious life of the college, with its reading room, its select library, its rooms for class meetings and general meetings.

In 1876 the initial portion of the Peabody Museum of Natural History was built on High street, facing Alumni Hall, at a cost of

\$100,000. The expense was defrayed from a portion of the fine endowment provided by Mr. George Peabody, of London, in 1866.

Another addition was the Observatory, for astronomical and physical researches, which was erected in 1882.

In 1871-2 the libraries belonging to the Linonian Society and the Brothers in Unity were consolidated.

The various schools connected with the college prospered during this period as perhaps never before. The Sheffield Scientific School, the Art School, the Law School, the Medical School attracted a large number of students and offered great advantages. The law school, in particular, received great impetus, and for the first time became worthy of the university. The divinity school also received important additions to its funds, its professorships and its buildings.

In 1873-4 West Divinity Hall was built, and a building (called the Bacon Memorial Library, in honor of Reverend Doctor Bacon) was erected in 1881, to contain the reference library provided for by Mr. Henry Trowbridge, of New Haven.

Just at the close of President Porter's administration Doctor William R. Harper was appointed professor of Semitic languages, while Mr. Arthur T. Hadley was called to the chair of political science. Both of these men have a wide reputation in their respective departments.

The continued progress so manifest under the administration of President Porter still continues under his successor, Timothy Dwight. In 1886 President Porter resigned, and was followed by Professor Timothy Dwight, a grandson of the former President Dwight, and who had hitherto been professor of sacred literature in the divinity school. Soon after his accession an act of the legislature, in March, 1887, made legal the term university as applied to the corporation. From this time Yale became in name, what she had been for some years in fact, a university. The first official use of the name "Yale University" was in connection with the annual catalogue, published in 1886. During the period of President Dwight's administration up to this time (1891) there has been a marked progress of the university idea. All departments have been most closely linked together, and have, to a greater or less extent, participated in a common university life.

There have been some changes in the faculty. Professor Barbour, called to the pastorate of the College church, in connection with the duties of the Chittenden professorship of divinity in the year 1877, resigned in December, 1886, but did not leave until the close of the college year. Professor Elias Loomis died in 1889, having served the university 29 years. New men were called to new professorships. Notable mention may be made of the establishment of a professorship of music, to which Doctor Gustave J. Stoeckel was appointed in 1889. In 1888 a new building, called the Kent Laboratory, was completed,

and named after the donor, Mr. Albert E. Kent, of Chicago. It is located on the corner of High and Library streets. In 1889 a new building for the university library was erected. This building is called the Chittenden Library, in honor of the Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who generously gave the funds necessary for its erection.

The year 1889 witnessed the completion of the Osborn Memorial Hall, on the southeast corner of the college grounds. This fine building contains about twenty recitation and lecture rooms. It was the gift of Mrs. Miriam Osborn, of New York city, as a memorial of her husband, the late Charles J. Osborn. The old cabinet building was taken down in the summer of 1890. The removal of this building and the old chemical laboratory, in 1888, has greatly improved the college grounds. There is left but one of the old buildings in the line back of the old Brick Row, and that is the Treasury Building, formerly known as the Trumbull Gallery.

With the completion of the Chittenden Library building the books belonging to the university library were removed into the new building in 1890. The books belonging to the consolidated Linonian Society and Brothers in Unity were at the same time removed from the north wing of the old library building to the south wing.

On the east side of the college grounds a new dormitory is now (1891) in process of erection. When it is completed one side of the proposed college quadrangle will be for the most part finished. It is hoped that the quadrangle will in a few years be completed. The old "Brick Row" will then come down and Yale will have as fine a quadrangle or interior as any university in the world. Even now the beautiful elms still remaining, together with statues of Rector Pierson and Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., and fine buildings make the college campus an attractive spot, especially to the graduate who returns to renew the memories of the past.

A new gymnasium on Elm street is being built and will probably, when finished, supply the needs of the university in this direction for many years to come.

By the death of Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield further benefactions have been received by the scientific school. Mr. Sheffield's house and grounds on Hillhouse avenue have been generously given for the uses of the school.

Yale University is thus prospering externally. In breadth of instruction and in number of students it stands among the first in the country. It has to-day (1891) 1,645 students, as against 1,076 five years ago. Its graduates have made their mark upon the public life of our country. As President Dwight well says in his last report, "It is a matter of much satisfaction to the authorities of the institution, and it may well be to all the graduates, that as the student community grows in its numbers and changes of various kinds necessarily occur

in its daily life and workings, the Yale spirit abides always the same—breathing itself into the mind and heart of every worthy student who enters the gates of the University and inspiring for their career ever afterwards all who go forth with its gifts into the activities of the world. It is this spirit which more than all things else makes the University what it is.” The Yale of the future will be undoubtedly true to the spirit of its past, and under the administration of the second President Dwight, be blessed with further growth and prosperity. Her graduates, in whose hearts Yale University has a warm place, will ever wish for this result.

The *Connecticut Gazette* was the first newspaper issued in New Haven. Its publication was begun in April, 1755, by James Parker, and soon thereafter was carried on by James Parker & Co., John Holt and others being associated with him. The size was small, the sheet being but $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which was folded to make four pages; each page had two wide columns. The matter was largely local and there was but little resemblance to the newspaper of to-day. Other particulars in regard to it can best be learned from an announcement in the paper itself, as follows:

“NEW HAVEN:

“Printed by J. Parker & Company, at the Post Office, near Captain Peck’s, at the Long Wharf, where this paper may be had at 2s. 6d. *Lawful Money*, per quarter, if sent by the special post; or 1s. 10d. Half Penny without Postage; the first Quarter to be paid at Entrance.

“*Note.*—Thirteen papers go to a quarter, none to stop but at the end of the Quarter.

“Saturday, October 1st, 1757.”

The issue was suspended April 14th, 1764, but July 5th, 1765, it was revived by Benjamin Mecom. In his announcement of the resumption of publication he stated that the price would be “two pence for each paper,” and that no increase would take place in consequence of the stamp act. “All kinds of Provisions, Fire Wood and other suitable Country Produce will be taken as pay of those who cannot spare money.”

Mr. Mecom invited “the benevolent of all parties to send him an account of whatever novelties they think may be useful to their countrymen,” and promised, on his part, the following: “Besides the help he hopes to receive from different Correspondents in this Colony and elsewhere, the Printer has sent for three sorts of English magazines, the Monthly Review of New Books, and one of the best London Newspapers; these, together with the American Intelligence from Nova Scotia to Georgia, inclusive, and also from Canada, cannot fail to furnish him a constant stock of Momentous materials and fresh advices to fill this Gazette.

“BENJAMIN MECOM, at the
Post office, New Haven.”
“July 5, 1765.

The paper, as published by Mecom, was permanently suspended after the issue of No. 596, February 19th, 1768, having in its last year to contend with a rival paper, the *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy*, which was begun October 23d, 1767, by Thomas and Samuel Green.

Some notices and items extracted from these early papers reveal strange practices and quaint ideas. Both poor whites and blacks were treated as chattels, and the rudest kind of punishment was meted out to law breakers. As examples:

“ New Haven, March 5, 1762.

“ Last Saturday afternoon, David Slusher and James Daley were cropt, branded with the letter B on their Fore-heads, and received each of them Fifteen Stripes on their naked Bodies, pursuant to their sentences, for sometime since breaking open and robbing the shop of Mr. Philo Mills, of Derby.”

“ *A likely Negro Wench and Child to be sold.*

“ *Inquire of the Printer.*

“ To be sold by the Subscriber of Branford, a likely Negro Wench, 18 years of age, is acquainted with all sorts of House Work, is sold for no fault.

“ June 15, 1763.

“ *Just Imported from Dublin, in the brig Darby.*

“ A parcel of Irish Servants, both Men and Women, to be sold cheap, by Israel Boardman, at Stamford, 5th January, 1764.”

“ The subscribers having erected a Powder Mill near this town, would hereby inform the public that they are ready to receive any quantity of Salt Petre for Manufacturing into Powder.

“ ISAAC DOOLITTLE.

“ JEREMIAH ATWATER.

“ Who want to purchase a quantity of Sulphur, for which they will give a generous price.

“ July 10th, 1776.”

“ Any Gentlemen, Farmer or others, that may have any juice extracted from Corn Stalks, which they are desirous of having distilled into Rum, are hereby notified that the subscribers, Distillers in the town of New Haven, will distill the same on shares, or otherwise, as they can agree. And those who please to favor them with their employ, may depend on having the strictest justice done them, and their liquor distilled to the fullest proof. Or any person that would rather dispose of said juice or Corn Stalks, on delivering it at the Distillery, will receive the Market Price; and every favor will be most gratefully acknowledged by the Public's very obedient servants,

“ JACOBS & ISRAEL.

“ September 24, 1777.

“ N. B.—Private Families may have Cider distilled for their own use by Jacobs & Israel.”

The *Journal*, from which the two last extracts are taken, did not find it smooth sailing altogether, as the following notice will show:

"* * * We are very sorry that we cannot procure a sufficiency of paper to publish a whole sheet; but as there is now a paper mill erected in this town, we expect, after a few weeks, to be supplied with such a quantity as to publish the *Journal* regularly on a uniform sized paper, and to be able to make ample amends for past deficiencies.
"July 3, 1776."

The usual size of the paper was a sheet 14 by 16 inches, with three columns to a page. It was printed in an office near the college. After having many publishers and a varied career extending through more than half a century, the publication of this paper was suspended with No. 3,517, April 7th, 1835.

In addition to the foregoing there have since been so many ventures in journalism that the names of some of the most important ones only can here be given. The facts pertaining to them were arranged by a former librarian of Yale.

In 1891 the principal papers published in New Haven were the following: *Morning Journal and Courier*, *Evening Register*, *Palladium*, *Union*, *Morning News*, *Yale News* and *Connecticut Republicaner*, all dailies.

The weeklies were the *Columbian Register*, *Connecticut Herald and Journal*, *Palladium*, *Union*, *Connecticut Freie Presse*, *Connecticut Republicaner*, *Connecticut Volksblatt*, *Nutmegs*, *Standard*, *Workmen's Advocate*, *Weekly Record* and *Shore Line Times*.

Less frequently are issued the old and popular *American Journal of Science*, a bi-monthly, established in 1818 by Professor Silliman; the *New Englander*, also a bi-monthly, established in 1843; *Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal*, a monthly, published since 1867; the *Yale Literary Magazine*, established in 1836; the *Yale Courant*, established in 1865, all of which have well merited reputations.

A number of other publications were established more recently, some of which have been successfully continued, as the *Household*, *Pilot* and *Modern Queen*, while others suspended after a short existence.

Among the dailies the *Palladium* is the oldest, dating from 1841. The *Weekly Palladium* was founded in 1829. It is a large, well edited sheet, strongly republican in politics. A fine printing house is occupied.

The *New Morning Journal and Courier* is the largest daily in the city, and its weekly issue the oldest, its history dating from October, 1767, when Samuel and Thomas Green first issued their *Connecticut Journal*. The paper has seen many changes, but under the Carringtons has become a staid, conservative and reliable paper, whose politics are also republican.

The weekly *Columbian Register* was founded in 1812, and has since

been uninterruptedly issued. Since 1842 the *Register* has been issued daily, and its circulation has become greater than that of any other paper in the state. Minott A. Osborn was for many years the controlling spirit of the paper, and since his death, in 1877, the editor has been Colonel Norris G. Osborn. It is the representative democratic paper, not only of the county but of the state, and wields a large influence. Since 1884 a fine printing house on Crown street has been occupied.

The *Union* was first issued as a Sunday paper, July 23d, 1871, and was devoted to the interests of the workingmen of the county. On the 1st of July, 1873, the *Union* became a daily and has since been so continued. Its politics in recent years have been democratic, and the paper is prosperous.

The *New Haven Morning News* is the youngest of the five dailies of the city devoted to general news. It was first issued December 4th, 1882, and it has steadily grown in public favor ever since. It is aggressively independent and very outspoken on all public questions, being the first paper in the city to distinctively occupy this position. The paper is very popular among the laboring classes of the county.

"At different times book publishing has been very active. Durrie & Peck published Lovell's Readers, and several hymn books and other valuable works. Babcock & Co. published readers, school books, story books, etc. Horace Mansfield published Whitfield's Life and Sermons, and sold 6,000 copies, Voyage Round the World 20,000, History of the Mexican War 30,000, Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius 10,000, Bunyan's Life and Times 10,000, also Russian War, Indian Wars, Livingstone's Travels, Life of Kossuth, Remarkable Events. Henry Howe, Esq., has also been a diligent book-maker and publisher. George S. Lester and William Gay have also done much to make New Haven a center of book publishing. H. B. Hubbard's newspaper directories, and Price & Lee's city directories have become well known everywhere."*

The library privileges of New Haven are unusually fine and extensive, even aside from the great Yale Library and those of the several departments of that institution. The main Yale Library was founded at the same time the college was established, in 1701, when its projectors came together, each bearing his gift of books, which they placed in care of Reverend Samuel Russell, of Branford, for the benefit of the college, which they then and there founded. The library was removed from Saybrook to New Haven in 1718, and has had various quarters on the college campus, but recently occupying the fine building erected through the munificence of the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, a native of Guilford. A part also remains in the old library building, completed in 1844. Since 1867 a reading room has been maintained in connection with it. This library has practically

*Elijah C. Baldwin's "Home World," p. 762.

absorbed the principal society libraries of the college, such as the Linonian and Brothers of Unity libraries, the former established in 1769. In its keeping is also the Medical Library of the university.

Of the department libraries that of the law school is the most extensive. It was commenced in 1845, but was first placed upon a permanent basis in 1873, through the efforts of the Hon. James E. English and others. It is kept in the upper story of the county court house and embraces nearly 10,000 volumes of law and reference books.

The library of the Sheffield Scientific School, embracing more than 6,000 volumes, was begun in 1866. It received its largest and most valuable addition in 1869, when Joseph E. Sheffield added \$4,000 worth of books to his former generous gifts to the school. It contains many valuable books.

The library of the divinity school is less extensive, but in its chosen field is very valuable. Henry Trowbridge was one of its most generous benefactors, his gifts beginning in 1870. A new building was erected in 1881 for the accommodation of the library.

The other special libraries are filled with rare books and collections gathered in the course of many years, affording the patrons of the university unusual facilities for study and investigation. The aggregate number of books in all these libraries greatly exceeds one hundred thousand and is increasing more rapidly at present than in former years.

This abundance of books in the university libraries long prevented the growth and proper encouragement of the other libraries in the city. One of the oldest of these was the Mechanics' Library, maintained by a society of the same name from about 1795 until 1815, when it was merged with the Social Library, incorporated in 1810. It had succeeded in gathering together about 900 books, at the time of the union, and the latter had about the same number of books. The decline of the Social Library commenced in 1833, and seven years later its active existence ceased. That year its books were transferred to the "Young Mechanics' Institute." The latter body was organized in 1828 and had in 1840 426 members. It was, as its name implies, limited to certain classes. In August, 1840, its purposes were placed upon a broader foundation, and in May, 1841, the society was incorporated as "The New Haven Young Men's Institute," whose organization has been continued until the present time. In recent years, however, the institute has become less a lyceum and more exclusively a library. In the fifty years of its existence it has been a useful agent in the city, for many years maintaining class instruction and courses of lectures, by eminent and noted men. In this period its fortunes varied very much. In October, 1856, the institute occupied its new building (the present Palladium Block), which it sold in 1864, in consequence of a debt of \$22,000. The present building was occupied in 1878.

The library of the institute now has more than 12,000 volumes, and enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

The Free Public Library of New Haven* was established by the city government in 1886. It is the first of the kind in the state created by municipal action, without any previous library as a foundation. For some years prior to the founding of this library a fruitless effort was made to establish a free library by the joint action of the Young Men's Institute and the city of New Haven. That purpose having failed, the city in the year named decided to act independently, and appropriated for that object \$6,000 in 1886, and a like sum for 1887. An organization was effected by choosing a board of directors, which is to include the mayor of the city as an *ex-officio* member. The first board was composed of James N. States, C. T. Driscoll, C. S. Mersick, Benton Mansfield, Joseph Porter, C. S. Hastings, Charles Kleiner, F. J. Bigelow, John H. Leeds and the mayor, Samuel A. York. Later Willis K. Stetson was chosen librarian.

Rooms for the use of the library were leased at 739 Chapel street, where its reading room was opened, February 2d, 1887. On the 7th of June following the library proper was opened with about 2,500 volumes. The demands upon it were soon so great that the supply of reading matter was found insufficient. The court of common council was now asked for an additional appropriation of \$3,000, which was granted, and more books were purchased. The demand for more room also became very urgent.

The success of the library encouraged the city to secure the passage of a special act, by the general assembly, which authorized it to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000, to provide a suitable building. From the sale of these bonds a fund of \$110,000 was realized, \$70,000 of which was used in 1889 in the purchase of the Third church property, opposite the east end of the green. In 1890 \$35,000 more was expended on the present library building, which was ready for use January 2d, 1891. These changes, under C. H. Stilson, supervising architect, resulted in an edifice capacious, attractive and substantial, both in its interior and exterior. Besides the library room proper, which has a capacity for more than 75,000 volumes, there are free reading rooms for ladies and gentlemen, distinct and separate, a reference library room, offices and a lecture room, with sittings for 200 persons.

Since 1888 the common council has appropriated \$10,000 yearly for the support of the library, that being the maximum amount allowed by the act authorizing the library. By a decision of the superior court, in January, 1891, the library is entitled to the use of the Philip Marett fund, of about \$65,000, the income of which will hereafter be devoted to the purchase of books.

The library has more than 13,000 volumes of well selected books,

*From data by Willis K. Stetson.

and it is purposed to add to it at the rate of 3,000 volumes per year. The patronage of the library shows a circulation equaling 125,000 books per year, which is steadily increasing. This has already become a favorite and most potent educational factor, and has a large field of usefulness before it, since its benefits extend to every class of citizens.

In addition to the foregoing, the New Haven County Bar Association has a library of more than a thousand volumes, most of which have been gathered since 1877, but some of the volumes were collected for this purpose as early as 1848. In 1880 the law library of Alfred Blackman was added by bequest. This library is kept in the county court house.

Since the organization of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, November 14th, 1862, that body has gathered a valuable library of about two thousand volumes and more than six thousand pamphlets, most of them treating on historical subjects. Its collection of curios and antique objects embraces a number of rare and valuable articles.

In 1871 the Hillhouse High School building, now in use, was erected, after which the collection of a library was begun. About \$500 is expended annually for books of a reference and miscellaneous nature, and the library now has about 3,000 volumes.

The first church of New Haven and the town are almost coeval, and for many years they were so intimately blended that the history of one was the history of the other. The planters of Quinnipiac, as has already been stated, came here with a purpose to found a religious community. They were, with few exceptions, Puritans or Dissenters from the Church of England. Their leader was Reverend John Davenport, an ordained clergyman, who had been the vicar of St. Stephen's church, Coleman street, London, but who had become a non-conformist, and being persecuted, had sought the larger liberty of the New World. He was followed by many of his former parishioners and others in sympathy with him, so that, to some extent, he simply continued as the minister, with those changed conditions. Hence, their religious worship was scarcely interrupted from the time they left their old homes. Arriving at their new ones, in the middle of April, 1638, the first Sabbath was observed by holding a religious meeting under the branches of a large oak tree, which stood near the corner of George and College streets. Mr. Davenport preached on the temptations of the wilderness, from Matthew IV:1. He left the recorded testimony that he "had a good day." Soon thereafter they observed a day of fasting and prayer, which prepared them to enter a covenant, the gist of which was that "they would all of them be ordered by the rules which the Scripture held forth to them."

Under this covenant they were enabled to live for a period without having a regular church organization, and thus learn each other's

views and become acquainted with each other's characters before formally uniting in a church state. It also enabled them to properly attend to their temporal affairs as a community having a common purpose but no prescribed forms to direct them. This probationary period was ended June 4th, 1639, when all the free planters (those properly qualified to become church members) were assembled in the large barn of Mr. Newman, where they solemnly proceeded to lay the foundation of their civil and religious polity. Mr. Davenport introduced the affairs of this occasion by preaching a sermon from the text: "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars." A plan of procedure was now adopted by the 111 persons participating in this meeting. The sixth section of the agreement pertained especially to the church and was as follows:

"Whether are you all willing and do agree in this, that twelve men be chosen that their fitness for the foundation work may be tried, however there may be more named, yet it may be in their power who are chosen to reduce them to twelve, and it be in the power of those twelve to chuse out of themselves 7 that shall be most approved of, the major part to begin the church."

In accordance with this provision the following twelve men were then chosen for the foundation work of the church: Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Richard Melbon, Nathaniel Turner, Ezekiel Cheever, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson, William Andrews and Jeremiah Dixon.

In the course of a little more than two months and a half, after the matter had received proper consideration the major part, or the seven of the "foundation men," most approved of, were selected for the pillars of the church, viz.: Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson and Jeremiah Dixon. "By these seven persons covenanting together and then receiving others into their fellowship, the First Church of Christ in New Haven was gathered and constituted on the 21st of August, 1639."*

The church thus formed was in its order Congregational, and in due course of time became known as the First Congregational Church in New Haven. Not long after the church was organized Mr. Davenport was properly inducted into the pastoral office, the elders of the Hartford church being present to assist in the ceremonies. The other officials were soon after elected. "It was held in those days that there should be in every church, if possible, a pastor, a teacher, a ruling elder and one or more deacons."† Robert Newman and Matthew Gilbert were early elected deacons, and about 1644 the former was ordained a ruling elder. About the same time Reverend William Hooke was ordained teacher. The latter was practically an assistant minister. In 1656 he returned to England, where he became chaplain

*Bacon's Discourses. †Atwater's New Haven Colony, p. 238.

to Oliver Cromwell. Reverend Nicholas Street was ordained to fill the office of teacher, caused by his retirement, and was the colleague of Mr. Davenport as long as the latter remained, when, until his death in 1674, he was the only elder of the church, Robert Newman having also returned to England. In 1668 Mr. Davenport removed to Boston, where he died March 11th, 1670, 72 years of age. He was buried in the Stone Chapel burial ground at Boston, in the same tomb with his friend, John Cotton.

The first meeting house was built agreeably to an order passed by the general court, November 25th, 1639, and cost about £500. It was completed the following spring. The house stood near the center of the market square or meeting house green, and was of wood, 50 feet square. In appearance it was like a truncated pyramid, surmounted by a "tower and turret." There were also "banisters and rails on the meeting house top."

"The congregation was called together by the beat of a drum. A military guard was stationed in the house, which was surmounted by a tower, in which was a sentinel to give an alarm in case of any incursion of hostile Indians. Around the church were three pieces of artillery ready for use. It stood only about thirty years. In the meeting house the men and women were seated separately, and, according to the custom of the time, with regard to rank. The first drum was beaten about eight o'clock, in the tower of the meeting house, and through the streets of the town. At the second drum beating, families came forth from their dwellings and walked in orderly procession to the house of God, children following their parents to the door, though not allowed to sit with them. The ministers in the pulpit wore gowns and bands, as they had done in England. The children were placed by themselves. The place for the armed men, or soldiers, was near the door."*

In 1662 the upper turret was taken down. This house was used for all the meetings of the planters. Being poorly built it gave place to a new one, which was ready for use in October, 1670. The following month the old one was ordered to be sold "to the town's best advantage." This second meeting house also had a pyramidal roof, with a bell-fry, in which, in the spring of 1682, a bell costing £17 was hung. In the fall of the same year the townsmen (selectmen) who controlled the house reported "that they had agreed with George Pardee for his son Joseph to ring the bell for the town's occasion on the Sabbath and other meetings, as it was wont to be by the drum; and also to ring the bell at nine of the clock every night." This practice, with some slight modification, has continued ever since. The second meeting house was enlarged, and the internal arrangement changed in 1699-1700. In that condition it was used until the winter of 1756, when the third, or brick, meeting house was erected. The two former houses had been

*Henry Howe.

built by the town, but this one was erected by the church itself. It was a plain structure, 50 by 72½ feet. The tower was at the north end, through which was an entrance, another was at the south end, and a third from the east side, upon Temple street. The pulpit was on the west side. It was demolished in 1813 to make place for the present Center church building, which stands a little west of the old site.

The present edifice is the only one erected by the First Ecclesiastical Society of New Haven. It cost about \$34,000 and was dedicated December 27th, 1814. The house has been kept in good repair and is in an attractive and inviting condition, and has large accommodations.

After the death of Reverend Nicholas Street, in 1674, the ministerial and teacher's offices were supplied, for about ten years, by Reverends John Harriman and Joseph Taylor. In August, 1684, Mr. James Pierpont became a candidate for the pastoral office, and July 2d, 1685, his ordination took place, and he was the pastor until November, 1714. He was an able man and zealously worked for the establishment of Yale College. He was also a leading member of the synod which formulated the famous "Saybrook Platform."

July 4th, 1716, Mr. Joseph Noyes, who had for three years been a tutor in Yale, at Saybrook, was ordained as the successor of Reverend Pierpont, and for a score of years his ministry was peaceful and successful, when it was characterized by a troublesome period, in consequence of the controversy between the adherents of the Saybrook Platform and those who dissented from it. As a result the church was divided and new organizations were formed in opposition to it, after it had been the sole religious body more than one hundred years. Mr. Noyes died in the pastoral office in June, 1761. Before his death, in March, 1758, Reverend Chauncey Whittlesey had been ordained as his colleague pastor, and succeeded him as pastor, serving the church until his death, in 1787. "The church and congregation were perfectly united in him, and during the whole period of his ministry there appear to have been no division among them, and no alienation of this affection for him."*

Reverend James Dana, who had been pastor of the Wallingford church, became the next pastor of the First church, in April, 1789, and was dismissed in 1805. Doctor Dana was one of the ablest ministers of his time, but had become unfitted by age for the active duties of the pastorate. He was succeeded, in 1806, by Professor Moses Stuart, who remained four years, when he resigned to connect himself with the Andover Seminary. His short ministry gave a new impulse to the religious life of the church.

Reverend Nathaniel W. Taylor became the pastor April 8th, 1812, and after a little more than ten years he also left to fill a professorship in a theological seminary.

*Dr. Bacon.

Reverend Leonard Bacon was installed as the pastor March 9th, 1825, and was in active service until September, 1866, but remained pastor *emeritus* until his death, December 24th, 1881, aged more than 79 years. How well his able services were appreciated and how highly he was esteemed is shown by the tablet placed by the society in the south wall of the church, on the center of New Haven green:

“By the Grace of God,

LEONARD BACON

a servant of Jesus Christ, and of all men for His sake, here preached the Gospel for fifty-seven years. Fearing God, and having no fear beside, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, friend of liberty and law, helper of Christian missions, teacher of teachers, promoter of every good, he blessed the city and nation by ceaseless labors and a holy life, and departed peacefully into rest December 24th, 1881, leaving the world better for his having lived in it.”

Reverend George Leon Walker was the pastor from 1868 until 1872; Reverend Alphonso Noble, D.D., from November, 1875, until April, 1879; and the present pastor, Reverend Newman Smyth, D.D., was installed September 20th, 1882.

The parish of the First Society has 300 families, who furnish 519 members. The aggregate membership has been very large and has been reduced by the formation of many other churches, this body being truly the mother of all the churches in the county.

The North Church, or Church in the United Society, is the oldest of the churches in the city formed out of the First church. It was organized May 7th, 1742, of 18 male and 25 female members. In a few weeks the number was about 80. With few exceptions these had been “New Light” members of the First church, or such as had been brought to a consciousness of the need of a holier life, by the preaching in the “Great awakening” by Whitefield, Tennent and James Davenport from 1735 until 1743. The latter was a great-grandson of the first minister of the town, and was emotional and zealous to an unusual degree. His intense earnestness secured him a hearing, and having a certain kind of eloquence he powerfully swayed the masses, many of whom began to lead reformed lives. The “awakening” aroused great opposition and divided many churches into factions, called, popularly, “Old Lights,” or believers in the principles of the “Saybrook Platform,” and “New Lights,” or those who dissented from that creed and gave countenance to the methods of the revivalists in order to arouse a greater interest in church work. In New Haven the feeling was so strong that those who withdrew from the First church were called “Seceders,” and were treated with but little consideration. The “Old Lights” controlled the Ecclesiastical Society, and while under the Act of Toleration, the “New Lights” might set up their own worship, they were not relieved from paying rates for the support of Mr. Noyes. The “Old Lights” being in

power, also passed oppressive laws to embarrass and suppress, if possible, the "New Lights."

In these matters there was so much feeling manifested that when Nathan Beers, a prominent man and a "New Light," removed by water from Stratford, in order that he might enjoy the services of Mr. Bird, "he could not find any willing to bring his effects from the vessel, and was obliged to go out of town and hire a farmer for that purpose."* And after the "New Lights" had made their arrangements to build a meeting house they were hindered in many petty ways. Their building timber was cut into pieces, and it was found necessary to provide a guard to protect their property. An effort was also made by the society to suppress the work of building by making it appear as a nuisance. However, a lot on the corner of Elm and Court streets was secured, upon which the building of a meeting house was begun in 1744, and in the course of a few years it was completed. It was painted a lead color, and from this circumstance it was called the "Blue Meeting House." In the course of a few years it was enlarged and a large steeple added to it.

In 1748 a stated preacher was secured in the Reverend John Curtiss, but he was not installed as pastor. The first to serve in that capacity was Reverend Samuel Bird, who was installed October, 1751. He was a man of much ability, a popular preacher, "whose form and manner were commanding, his voice powerful, his elocution handsome and impressive, his sentiments evangelical." The church rapidly increased in numbers and influence under his preaching, in spite of all oppressive measures, so that, in 1757, there were more members of the First Ecclesiastical Society (still the only one in the town) who favored Mr. Bird than those who favored Mr. Noyes, and they proceeded to vote the minister's salary to Mr. Bird. At this time the "Old Lights" had 111 votes, and "New Lights" 212. The old society was now very willing to consent to a division of the parish interests and to consent to the formation of a new society. Accordingly, in October, 1759, the "New Lights" were incorporated by the name of the "White Haven Society." For some time the feeling between the two societies was not of the most friendly nature, but at the end of fifty years the societies were altogether harmonious.

Mr. Bird's health failing, he was dismissed in 1767, and Reverend Jonathan Edwards was called as pastor. He agreed to accept upon condition that the Half Way Covenant, which the new church had adopted, and to which he was strongly opposed, should be repealed. A major part agreed to do this, but 68 persons declined and protested against Mr. Edwards' settlement. He was ordained January 5th, 1769, and at once, by his evangelical preaching, convinced those who had opposed him that their opinions were very diverse. Before the end of the year they withdrew and set up their own worship in the state

*Henry Howe.

house. They secured permission to build a meeting house north of the First church and put up one, which was ready for use in December, 1770. In this building, June 20th, 1771, was organized, in due form, a society with the name of the "Church of Christ in Fair Haven," which, as a matter of course, adopted the half way covenant.

From the time of secession from the White Haven church, September, 1769, until a regular pastor was secured, in 1773, Mr. Bird frequently preached to them, and his connection gave the new church a standing which it might not otherwise have had. In February, 1773, Allyn Mather was ordained as the first pastor, and was dismissed in 1784 on account of sickness. In November, 1786, Samuel Austin was ordained as the second pastor, and the feeling between the two new societies had so far subsided that Doctor Edwards preached the ordination sermon. He resigned in June, 1790, and was the last settled minister.

In the White Haven parish Doctor Edwards continued until May, 1795, when he was dismissed, and that church was now also without a pastor. This made the way for a union possible, and November 27th, 1796, that object was accomplished, the merged bodies taking the name of the "Church of Christ in the United Societies of White Haven and Fair Haven." In 1815 the legislature passed an act abbreviating the name to "United Society," and since that time the church is known by the name at the head of this article.

The United Society now having two houses of worship held meetings in each of them in alternate months, continuing this custom about 16 years, until the Fair Haven house was taken down to make room for the present North church. This was erected in 1813-14 by twenty members of the United Society who engaged to build it, receiving as their pay the old property of the society. This house is larger and cost about \$33,000. It has been kept in good repair.

Since the above union the pastors have been: Reverends John Gemmill, D.D., 1798-1801; Samuel Merwin, 1805-31; Leicester A. Sawyer, 1835-7; Samuel W. S. Dutton, 1838-66;* Edward L. Clark, 1867-72; Edward Hawes, 1873-84; Theodore T. Munger, 1885.

Early in 1884 the church was strengthened by the absorption of the Third Congregational church, there being now nearly 700 members.

The growth of Yale College and the difficulty in finding services adapted to the desires of many students induced the formation of Yale College Church, June 30th, 1757. President Clap encouraged the movement, and the church was inclined to the "New Light" doctrine. The pastors have been as follows: Reverends Naphtali Daggett, Samuel Wales, Timothy Dwight, Eleazer Thompson Fitch, George Park Fisher. At present there is no pastor. Forty-five families belong to the church, and there are several hundred members.

*Died January 26th, 1866, much lamented.

The Third Congregational Church was organized September 6th, 1826, and first worshipped in a lecture room of the First Society, on Orange street. In 1829 a meeting house in the eastern part of the city, on Chapel and Union streets, was occupied and used until 1839. Saunder's Hall, on Chapel and Orange streets, was the next place of worship for two years. In 1841 and until 1846 a meeting house on Court street, now a Jewish synagogue, was used. The third meeting house was on Church street, opposite the east end of the green, which has been remodelled for the use of the New Haven Free Library. The congregation vacated it in 1884, when it was merged with the United or North church, on the green. This change was brought about by the movement of population toward the outskirts of the city and the too close proximity of three Congregational churches in the center of the city.

The Dixwell Avenue Church was organized in September, 1829, and was long known as the Temple Street church. The members are colored people, numbering 140. The present meeting house has only been occupied half a dozen years, since the house on Temple street was sold. Prior to this church many of the members were in full communion with the members of the First and Second churches.

The College Street Church was formed August 31st, 1831, but did not have its own meeting house on this street until 1848. From 1836 until the removal the church occupied a meeting house on Church street. It has 368 members.

The Church of the Redeemer was organized November 4th, 1838, as the Chapel Street church, the old building of the Third church, on Union street, being occupied. A new meeting house was afterward erected on Orange and Wall streets, when the present name was taken by the church. The Reverend John E. Todd has been the pastor since 1869. The church has more than 500 members. Mission services on Oak street are maintained by this church.

The Davenport Church began as a mission of the First church, the first chapel being on Franklin street. The church was organized April 22d, 1862. The chapel occupied was destroyed May 1st, 1864. In the course of ten years the new chapel on Greene street was given up and the present edifice occupied. The pastor since 1874 has been Reverend I. C. Meserve, and the church has nearly 600 members.

The Howard Avenue Church was organized December 27th, 1865, and had as its first pastor the Reverend Orlando H. White. In his ministry the church edifice was erected. The membership, at first not large, has increased to more than 300. A number of the constituent members were formerly connected with the South Congregational church on Columbus avenue. The house occupied was completed in 1852, mainly by Gerard Hallock of New York, and for a time the church prospered. During the war the congregation was disrupted and as a consequence the Howard Avenue church was formed. The

building, after being occupied some time, was sold to the Roman Catholics in 1875, and is now their Church of the Sacred Heart.

The Humphrey Street Church had its beginning in a mission of the First church, which built a chapel in a section of the city not before supplied with church privileges. The church was organized June 23d, 1869, and has greatly prospered. There are nearly 350 members. The present fine church edifice was erected in 1882 and dedicated January 18th, 1883.

The Taylor Church was also fostered as a mission of the First church. It was organized February 6th, 1871. The membership is small but increasing.

The Dwight Place Church was organized with this name December 5th, 1872. It is the successor of the Howe Street Church, and the latter properly followed as the successor of the Park Street Church, gathered about 1840. The church edifice at Dwight place was completed in 1870, and is the third one occupied by the above bodies. The church is large and prosperous, the members numbering more than 600.

The Ferry Street Church, in the eastern part of the city, was organized April 28th, 1887. Two years later 58 members were reported.

The Emanuel Church was organized of Swedish members December 13th, 1888. The following year there were 44 members.

The organization of a congregation of Danes, as a free church, was still more recent.

In addition to these some of the above churches are active in the work of extension and support missions in various parts of the town.

There are also two flourishing Congregational churches at Fair Haven* and one at Westville.

During the war for the Union, when the South Congregational church divided in consequence of political affiliations of the members, an effort was made to form a Presbyterian church out of some of the discordant elements and others. The attempt did not succeed. In 1885, however, another opportunity was offered to form such a society after the dissolution of the Third Congregational church, and the First Presbyterian church was organized. The lecture room of the Third church was first used as a place of worship, but recently a church building was erected on Elm street, west of State, which is now occupied. The church has a small membership, but is a growing body.

In the order of time the Episcopalians rank second as a religious body in the town of New Haven. As early as the latter part of the Seventeenth century there were some churchmen here, and later much attention was directed to that belief, when, in 1722, the rector of Yale College and others declared in its favor. Nevertheless, thirty more

*See account of Fair Haven.

years elapsed before a church society was successfully established. Earlier efforts in this direction proved futile on account of the determined opposition to any other organization than those of the Puritan church. Hence, the purpose of Reverend Jonathan Arnold, in 1736-8, to form a society and build a church upon a tract of land devised for that object by a churchman in London, proved unsuccessful. Nothing effective was done until 1752, when Enos Alling and Isaac Doolittle purchased a lot for a church, which was properly the beginning of Trinity Parish, which is the oldest Episcopal organization in the town. In 1753 Reverend Ebenezer Punderson, a missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," took up his residence here as the first settled minister. He was succeeded by Reverend Solomon Palmer, and the latter in turn by Reverend Bela Hubbard, whose ministry here began in 1767. Both were missionaries of the London Society, but after 1785 the parish solely supported Mr. Hubbard. Like his predecessors, he was a native of this county, and had also graduated from Yale. His record of parish work reveals the fact that in 1772, "the souls, white and black, belonging to the church in New Haven are 503, and in my church in West Haven there are 220." This was an increase of about one-third over the number belonging when he became the minister.

In 1770 the officers of Trinity parish were, as recorded in Mr. Hubbard's "Notitia": "Mr. Isaac Doolittle and Capt. Stephen Mansfield, Church Wardens; Mr. Enos Alling, Clerk; Capt. Christopher Kilby, Capt. Abiathar Camp and Mr. John Miles, Vestrymen; James Powers, Sexton."

The small church built in 1753 was enlarged in 1788, and a bell hung in the belfry in 1793. The following year the building was painted. Side galleries were projected in 1797, and a stove was supplied in 1806.

On the 6th of December, 1812, Doctor Hubbard died, after having been for nearly 45 years the minister of the parish, as missionary and rector. He was an able man and much beloved by the entire community.

In 1812 the parish received the consent of the town to erect a new church on the green, and a site on the south central part was set aside for its use. The corner stone was laid May 17th, 1814, and when the church was consecrated, February 22d, 1816, it was claimed for it to have been the finest Gothic church building in New England. In 1884 it was much enlarged and improved, and now has 1,400 sittings. The first minister in this new Trinity church was Reverend Harry Crosswell, who was the rector of the parish from January 1st, 1815, until his death, March 13th, 1858. The following year the Reverend Edwin Harwood was elected rector and still so serves. The parish has been very active in the extension of church work, and the rectors have had the service of many colleague ministers. In 1890 there were

in the parish 470 families, 639 registered communicants, and a total expenditure of \$18,000 for church and charitable purposes.

St. Paul's Church had its origin as a chapel for Trinity parish. The chapel was occupied in 1830, and the services were maintained by Trinity until the spring of 1845, when St. Paul's parish was created, with Reverend Samuel Cooke as the rector. The church was improved in 1845, and enlarged and renovated in 1873. This parish is also very prosperous, having 500 families, 1,600 individual members and more than 7,000 communicants. Since October, 1879, the rector has been Reverend Edward S. Lines. In 1889 a parish house was built, at an outlay of \$27,000, and more than \$28,000 was raised to carry on the church work.

St. John's Church had its origin in 1851 as a mission of St. Paul's parish. It prospered so much that it became a separate parish in 1857. It has 115 families and 205 registered communicants.

The Church of the Ascension also originated as a mission chapel of St. Paul's, and in the same year as the above. It became a separate parish on Ascension day, 1868, hence the name. For its use a new edifice of stone was consecrated July 12th, 1883. The families in the parish number 229 and the communicants 288.

St. Thomas' Church was organized in 1848. A temporary brick chapel was occupied in August, 1849, and the present stone edifice was built in 1854, and was consecrated on Easter, 1855. Reverend E. E. Beardsley, D.D., LL.D., has been the only rector of the parish, which has 162 families and 256 communicants. The work of the church is carried on at a yearly outlay of about \$10,000.

Christ Church was organized in 1856, in a chapel at the corner of Elm and Park streets. A new edifice was occupied in 1860, which has 600 sittings. There are 280 communicant members.

Grace Church was organized in 1871 in the Fair Haven section of the city. The church building has 460 sittings. In the parish are 145 families and 222 registered communicants.

St. Luke's Church and parish were organized under the direction of Trinity parish, in 1844, for persons of color. For a considerable time Trinity chapel was used as a place of worship. The parish reports 86 families, 106 registered communicants and a house of worship having 197 sittings.

All Saints' Chapel has the support of 120 families, and there are 68 persons enrolled as communicant members.

To Trinity Chapel belong 61 families and 80 registered communicants. In addition there are in the town St. James' parishes, at both Westville and Fair Haven East, noted in the accounts of these villages.

Methodism was established in New Haven in the latter part of the last century, in spite of much indifference and strong opposition. In 1789 Reverend Jesse Lee visited this part of New England, and

preaching in the various towns several classes were formed. These were constituted the Middletown Circuit, of which Reverend John Lee was the preacher in charge in 1790. The class in New Haven county numbered nine members. In 1792 Samuel Pool and his wife Martha removed to the city from Farmington, and were the first resident Methodists, and their house became the preaching place. Later preaching was held at the house of William Thatcher, on York street, who came to New Haven in 1793. His wife, Anna Munson, became the first convert to Methodism in 1794. The following year the above four and Anna Mix were constituted the first Methodist class in New Haven by Reverend Daniel Ostrander, the circuit preacher. In 1795 the class bought the old Sandemanian meeting house, on Gregson street, which was their first public preaching place. Here they were much annoyed by the rowdy element of the city and their meetings were often broken up. They even attempted to destroy the meeting house, and on one occasion hewed the pulpit to pieces. Yet the church increased in numbers and a new house of worship was required to accommodate those who wished to attend. In 1807 a frame building was put up, which was used fifteen years. In July, 1820, the society received liberty to build a meeting house on the northwest corner of the green. The corner stone for such a house was laid May 15th, 1821, and by September it was nearly completed when, on the 3d day of that month, a great gale demolished it. By proper effort the house was rebuilt at once, so that it was ready for dedication May 23d, 1822. It was erected largely by the means collected by Reverend William Thatcher, one of the original members of the church, who had, in the meantime, become a minister. The house was very large, but plain, and in its locality unsightly, hence in 1848 a successful effort was made to secure its removal from the green. A fine and centrally located lot, on the opposite side of Elm street, was secured, upon which was erected in 1849, the present First Methodist church. The property is valued at \$50,000, and the members belonging number more than 500. Methodism has secured a strong foothold in the town, there being now a dozen churches, more than \$300,000 worth of property and over 3,000 members.

The East Pearl or Fair Haven Church was organized about 1830. It is very prosperous.

The St. John Street Church was organized in 1840. Its church edifice was erected in 1845. It is valued at \$30,000. The membership is large and increasing.

The George Street Church worships in a house erected in 1853 and since enlarged. There are more than 200 members. It has lately become known as Grace church.

The Dixwell Avenue or Summerfield Church had its origin as a mission started in a carriage shop in 1871. Its church edifice was erected in 1875.

The Howard Avenue Church was organized in 1872, and the Haven Memorial Church later.

The Trinity Church was formed in 1882, when several societies united to constitute this body. On a fine lot on the corner of Dwight place and George street a large edifice was erected at a cost of \$50,000, which was dedicated February 18th, 1883. It has been remarkably prosperous, having nearly 900 members.

There are also a German Methodist Episcopal church on George street, and three societies of persons of color, entertaining Methodist belief. These are the Bethel A. M. E. church, on Sperry street; the Zion A. M. E. church, on Foote street; and the Union American church, on Webster street. In none of these is the membership large, but is slowly increasing.

The Baptists have in the city the following organizations: The First Baptist Church was formed in October, 1816, with twelve members. In 1889 about 700 members were reported. Their first house of worship was dedicated July 27th, 1824. In the course of ten years it was enlarged and subsequently improved.

In 1842 a number of members left to form the Second Baptist church, whose organization was kept up a score of years. In 1865 its members and interests were united with the First church, and soon after a larger edifice was provided. It was dedicated in November, 1871. In March, 1882, it was damaged by fire to the amount of \$25,000, but was thoroughly repaired. It is now valued at \$60,000. It is generally called the Wooster Place church.

Immanuel Baptist Church was organized in 1856, and is composed of persons of color. The congregation secured its building on Day street in 1882. There are 160 members.

The German Baptist Church was organized in 1868, of 24 persons, who withdrew from the First church for that purpose. Its house of worship on George street is valued at \$16,000. There are about 150 members.

The Calvary Baptist Church, organized in 1871, has become a very prosperous body. The church edifice has 1,500 sittings, and is valued at \$110,000. In the neighborhood of 700 members belong to this active body.

The Grand Avenue Baptist Church, organized in 1872, has over 200 members. Hope Baptist church was recently organized in a chapel where Sunday schools had previously been maintained.

A Swedish Baptist church was organized in 1882, and a Danish one in 1886. Both are small.

German Lutheran congregations were organized in 1865 and in 1885. The Swedish Bethesda Lutheran church was more recently organized.

Congregations of members professing the faith of the Second Adventists have been organized, one, on Beers street, being at present in existence.

The Universalists have had several societies, the Church of the Messiah, on Orange street, continuing its existence. It dates from 1850. The Second Universalist church was organized more recently.

In the city are four congregations of Hebrews, and this sect has been steadily increasing. They became a fixed part of the population about 1840. Two years later their place of burial at Westville was opened. The first Hebrews here were Germans, and in 1849 a rabbi was secured. In 1856 the first regular synagogue was opened. In 1881 a congregation of Russian Jews was gathered, and one of other nationalities later.

The introduction of Catholicism was comparatively recent. But few members of that faith lived in the state before the beginning of the present century, and the church in the county has had its principal growth in the past fifty years. The first general account of this denomination appeared in the *Connecticut Journal*, January 28th, 1796, and is as follows:

"The Roman Catholics of Connecticut are informed that a priest is now in New Haven, where he will reside for some time. Those who wish to make use of his ministry will find him by inquiring at Mr. Azel Kimberley's, Chapel street."

The Catholics of that period were most of them French refugees, and for their especial benefit this ministry was provided. But not until the advent of the Irishmen as laborers upon the public works was it deemed advisable to set up the forms of the church and to administer its rites regularly. Reverend James Fitton is accredited with being the first permanent priest, and a parish in the diocese of Boston was organized. In May, 1834, the first Catholic edifice was consecrated as Christ church. The congregation in attendance on that occasion crowded the church so that the organ gallery fell down, killing two persons. In 1848 the church was burned, when a new edifice was purchased and consecrated as St. Mary's church, which was used until the commodious and elegant St. Mary's church, on Hill-house avenue, was occupied. It was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$150,000, and is the finest and most valuable church property in the city. It is a fit evidence of the vigor and zeal of the congregation which occupies it. The parish has aided in planting a number of churches of its faith in the city and the suburban towns.

St. Patrick's parish was organized in 1850, and the church building occupied, on Grand street, was consecrated in 1853.

Where stood the first Catholic church (Christ's) St. John's church was built and consecrated in 1858. Its church and school property is extensive and valuable, and the membership is very large.

St. Francis' Church, in Fair Haven, was occupied in 1868.

The Church of the Sacred Heart was occupied as a Catholic place of worship in 1875.

Prior to this time, in 1868, a German Catholic church was organ-

ized as St. Boniface. Worship was held in a hall until 1873, when the church edifice was consecrated.

St. Michael's Church was the last organized. Its membership is composed mainly of Italians.

The aggregate membership of the Catholic church in this city is very large, and at the rate it has been increasing in the past score of years, will soon equal that of all the Protestant churches combined.

The cemeteries of New Haven are, as a rule, well kept and attractive. We learn from an inscribed marble slab affixed to the west end of the Center church, on New Haven green, that: "From the settlement of New Haven, 1638, to 1796, the adjoining ground was occupied as a common place of burial. Then a new burying ground was opened and divided into family lots and city squares. In 1813 this church was placed over the monuments of several whose names are engraved on tablets in the vestibule. In 1821 the remaining monuments were, by the consent of survivors, and under the direction of the city, removed to the new ground." On that occasion appropriate ceremonies were observed, the Reverend Mr. Hill, the Baptist pastor, delivering an address.

The old burial place was set aside, in conformity with the English custom, to inter the dead on ground contiguous to the church. It was never attractive, and for many years it was surrounded by a board fence, painted a dingy red color. After the new place of burial was opened its use was gradually discontinued, the last interment there being made in October, 1812, being the remains of Mrs. Martha Whittlesey, who was buried by the side of her husband, the Reverend Chauncey Whittlesey. Both lie in the crypt of the church, which was properly improved by the society. In the same place lie the remains of Jared Ingersoll, who died August 25th, 1781, at the age of 60 years. He was a judge of the court of vice-admiralty, in the Middle district of America. Reverends James Pierpont and Joseph Noyes rest at the same place. The Center church covers the tombstones of about 140 persons, whose names have been inscribed on the tablets placed in the vestibule. In the rear of the church the tombstone of the regicide Judge Dixwell has been preserved, and a monument has been placed over his grave in more recent years. Aside from these, more than eight hundred tombstones were removed to the Grove Street cemetery, where they have been arranged in alphabetical order, against the north and the west enclosures. The oldest one is that of Samuel Hodshon, died August 26th, 1673, aged nine years. He was a son of John Hodshon, whose estate after his death, in 1690, was one of the largest that had been probated in the colony.

It is claimed for the Grove Street cemetery that it was the first on the globe which was regularly laid out into family lots, walks and driveways. The honor of originating it and of carrying out the plan after the enterprise was begun belongs to James Hillhouse, one of the

most public spirited of New Haven's citizens in the last century. Moved by a proper desire, as he expressed it, "to secure to his own and the families of his fellow citizens a sacred and inviolate burial place," he and 32 others were incorporated, in October, 1797, as the "Proprietors of the New Burying Ground in New Haven." Each of these persons agreed to purchase a family lot, and thus a popular interest was awakened in the cemetery; but for many years Mr. Hillhouse had the sole management of affairs, and his efforts placed it upon a permanent basis. To the original tract of ten acres nearly eight more were added in 1814, and the whole area has been substantially inclosed. At the main entrance a fine gateway has been erected, upon which are cut the words:

"THE DEAD SHALL BE RAISED."

Martha Townsend, who died November 9th, 1797, was the first person here buried. The cemetery is distinguished for the number of graves of notable persons it contains. Here repose statesmen, scholars, inventors and men honored as soldiers and sailors. The great inventors, Eli Whitney, S. F. B. Morse and Charles Goodyear are all buried here. The monument of the latter is inscribed plainly:

"CHARLES GOODYEAR,

INVENTOR,

Born in New Haven, Dec. 29, 1800;

Died in New York, July 1, 1860."

Here are the graves of General David Humphreys, of the revolution, and General Alfred H. Terry and other brave and honored soldiers of the war for the Union. Here peacefully sleep Admirals Foote and Gregory; those eminent ministers, Lyman Beecher and Leonard Bacon; the learned Professor Silliman and the beloved lexicographer, Doctor Noah Webster. It is doubtful whether any other similar enclosure in this country contains so many graves of the great and the good as does the humble Grove Street Cemetery.

In the course of fifty years but few vacant family lots remained in the above cemetery, when, to meet the increasing demand, Evergreen Cemetery was opened in the western part of the city by an association incorporated for that purpose, which took the present name October 19th, 1848. A little more than a month later the first interment took place: Lewis Fisk, aged 41 years, who died November 29th, 1848, being buried on Lot No. 50, on Myrtle avenue. The cemetery was formally dedicated June 29th, 1849, and has since been largely patronized. To the original area of thirteen acres additions were made in 1856 and since, until the cemetery embraces fifty acres. It is well located, finely laid out, and contains many handsome monuments. Among these is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1870 by the state to the memory of the 204 United States soldiers who died in Knight Hospital, 1862-5, and were buried in these grounds. A fine firemen's

monument was erected in 1877, by the New Haven Firemen's Benevolent Association; and about the same time the Odd Fellows put up a handsome granite monument near the main entrance. Among the private monuments that of the Anderson family attracts attention by the beauty of the design and the elegance of its construction. An archway of red sandstone was built at the main entrance in 1873.

North of Evergreen Cemetery is the newly located Maple Dale Cemetery. It has a good location and being well improved for occupancy will, no doubt, soon become a popular place for burial.

A mile or more still further north is the cemetery at Westville, whose area has lately been increased to accommodate those wishing to make interment at that place. Near by is a small Jewish place of burial. At Fair Haven are several grave yards which are used by the people of that part of the town, and are also becoming numerously tenanted.

St. Bernard's Cemetery, in the southwestern part of the city, was the first large place of burial for the Roman Catholics of the town; but the first interments were made where is now St. John's church (R. C.). A very large and finely located cemetery, on the west side of West river, for the use of Catholics, was consecrated in the fall of 1890, as St. Lawrence's Cemetery.

FAIR HAVEN is the name applied to that part of the town and city of New Haven lying on both sides of the Quinnipiac river, about two miles east of New Haven green. The part on the east side was in the town of East Haven until its annexation to New Haven in 1881. It is usually called Fair Haven East; the western part is called Fair Haven, in the city, or Fair Haven West. The two sections are united by three fine bridges, the upper one, or Grand avenue bridge, 427 feet long, 50 feet wide and standing on seven piers. It cost \$29,000. It is used for the tracks of the street railway, extending from this place through the city to Westville. The lower bridge is called Tomlinson's, from the name of one of the builders. The middle bridge is at Red Rock, at the site of the ferry used before the era of bridges. It was built in recent years. The two sections of Fair Haven have more than five thousand inhabitants. There are half a dozen churches and several very fine school buildings.

At the time of the settlement of the country this locality was called Dragon or Dragon Point, from the following circumstance: On the east side of the river, about forty rods below the bridge, was a sandy strip of shore, upon which seals were wont to disport themselves. As the settlers had never before seen seals, they were led to think, judging from the Bible description, that they were dragons, hence the name of the point.

Although pleasantly and advantageously located, the growth of Fair Haven was slow for more than two centuries, when the place partook of the growth of New Haven city. Since then it has increased in population and wealth.

The following interesting reminiscences of this locality were given by Captain Hezekiah Tuttle to Captain C. H. Townsend, from whose writings they are extracted for these pages. Captain Tuttle was born at Fair Haven in 1811, and his remembrance of the place was distinct back to 1820:

"At that time Fair Haven bridge, the old structure on East Grand street, succeeded by the present iron bridge, had a draw in it, or a part of it was so arranged that it could be taken up for vessels to pass, as they did in the war of 1812 to be got out of danger of the enemy's cruisers on the Sound, which would run into our small harbors and destroy shipping and other property within easy reach. The Barnesville bridge was not then built, and frequently has he forded the river there on the ice or waded it on his way to the North church on the Green in New Haven, where most of the Fair Haven (West) people attended meeting. The Fair Haven (East) people generally attended meeting at East Haven at the 'stone meeting house.' He says the old Ferry road from Neck bridge to Pardee Ferry existed in his day only in part, from Grand street near the New Haven horse car depot, northwest to Neck bridge, through State street or Neck Lane, and that was the only road to town from Fair Haven bridge. There were about this time only very few houses on the west side, and these were situated along the river under the hill. Also all that part of Fair Haven (West) south of the New Haven and Hartford railroad was an open common and belonged to the Hillhouse and Everitt families. There was a row of Lombardy poplars on the Hillhouse property, south end of the neck which ran westward from Jerard Sanford's line to Mill river. The burying ground had just been fenced in and contained about two acres. The first burial there was Stephen Bunnell, a child, and the second was Captain Tuttle's little brother Charles, aged 4 years. The names of the Fair Haven (West) residents and their houses, as our informant remembers them, were as follows: Jerard Sanford, father of Captain Titus Sanford, next a red house and now standing north of the west end of Quinnipiac bridge; the Allen house, where Edward Hall's house now stands; Amos Luddington's, now Levi Luddington's, near Rhody Allen's. At the south corner of Exchange street, where the butcher's shop is, was the Grannis house; also at the north corner and along this street to the Methodist church corner, north side, half way up the hill, was Robert Talmage's; on same side, top of hill, Stephen Bunnell's, and on the corner Lydia Barnes', and opposite, on west corner, in a red house, lived Solomon Johnson. In the next house north of the Grannis house, on South Front street, lived Seth Barnes; then came the house of Levi Tuttle, father of Captain Tuttle; next the old Ball house, where the Barnett house now is.

"There was on the King Hotel corner an old house bought of the Grannis family by Herman Hotchkiss, father of Horace R. Hotchkiss,

who moved it when the hotel was built upon the Common west of the Methodist church; and Nathaniel Dayton lived in it. On the north side of Grand street was the tavern known later as Finch's tavern and built by Mr. John Rowe. Opposite toward the bridge was a store kept by Elijah and John Rowe. Next north of the tavern, on the west side of the road, was Isaac Mallory's, and next was Levi Grannis', the farthest house north. Toward New Haven and west of Finch's tavern were only two houses, Elophus Gillett's and Captain Everitt's, where Mrs. O. E. Maltby's fine residence is. The stone house belonging to the Maltby family, is not an old house, having been built since Barnesville bridge, about 1825.

"We come now to the Fair Haven East section. The location of the houses on the road which leads from East Haven north toward North Haven was, first, the Pardee house of the Revolution, plundered of its silver by the British under Tryon, July 4-5, 1779, and now owned by William B. Goodyear, Esq. Then came old Jacob Mallory's house on the site of Townsend Bros.' ship yard property. Amos Brown's was a few rods up the hill on the street that runs up the hill from Capt. Caleb Ludington's. Next was Isaac Moulthrop's above Kimberly's blacksmith shop. Then came the Mallory house where Hemingway's corner store is. All these were on the west side of the road and south of the bridge except the Brown house on the hill. Toward the bridge, south side, was a shoemaker's shop. On the north corner, and where the store of Mr. Lucius Rowe is, was the Hotchkiss tavern, and this property, from the street towards the bridge to low water mark into the river, was cwned, as decided by the court, and belonged to Horace R. and Samuel Hotchkiss, while the same distance to low water mark in the river, south side, belonged to Wyllys and Willett Hemingway, Harry and Levi Rowe. These parties occupied the flats to low water mark with their buildings, now standing.

"In the next house north of the Hotchkiss tavern and west side of the street, Annoni Mallory lived. Then came Will Bradley's, north of Brown's brook. On the south corner of the road that leads northeast to Matthew Rowe's, the Russell farm, lived Capt. Isaac Brown, and on the north corner Ezra Rowe. Opposite on the west side was Levi Rowe and John Rowe, where Mr. Barney Rowe now lives; then came James Mallory, father of Captain Jerard Mallory, and on northward half a mile on the Davenport farm was the (red) Goodsell house and the two Davenport houses, one of which, the residence of the late David Bradley, is now standing, and over under Hemingway mountain lived Enos Hemingway, father of the late Judge Willett and Colonel Wyllys (twins) Hemingway.

"Capt Tuttle says the first cargo of oysters brought from Virginia to Fair Haven was in the schooner 'John,' Capt. Elophus Gillett, his uncle. They were taken from the Nancy Munn bed in James river, and were laid down above and below the bridge on the flats, east side.

The Quinnipiac and Newark rivers were sixty years ago the only place north of the Cape of Virginia where oysters grew naturally. The first cargo of oysters planted in Morris Cove was brought to New Haven in the schooner 'Mary and Martha,' Captain Abijah Moulthrop Munson, of Fair Haven (East), in the year 1834. The schooner was of 83 tons burthen and built on the east shore of Maryland, and was owned by William K. Townsend, Daniel Smith and others. This cargo of 1,600 bushels of fishing oysters arrived in April, 1834, and was laid down opposite the Morris wharf for fall use."

After the late civil war oyster planting received a new impetus, about 400,000 bushels being brought here in one year. Large quantities of oysters were planted, and after their growth Fair Haven became a great oyster distributing center. Many men were employed in this industry, which included the manufacture of kegs for shipping, etc. Less firms are engaged in this business than formerly, but the interest is still the most important in the village. Vessel building was at one time a great industry, a marine railway also being maintained in that business. On the east side are wire mills and large chemical works, but the most of the inhabitants find occupation in New Haven city, of which this is the principal suburb.

Fair Haven East was incorporated as a borough by the May, 1872, legislature, with bounds one and a half miles long, on the east side of the river, and about one mile wide. Previous to this the Fair Haven East Fire Association had been created by legislative enactment, and by the latter a fire department was established and equipped. This department is also controlled by borough authority and a fair measure of protection against fires has been secured. Water is supplied by the New Haven Water Company, and twelve public hydrants are in service. In its police and sanitary arrangements the borough has also been greatly improved. The affairs of the corporation are carried on at a yearly expense of about \$3,500.

The following have been the wardens of the borough: 1872-3, E. Edwin Hall; 1874-9, Daniel W. Shares; 1880, W. Hemingway; 1881-5, Horace A. Strong; 1886, Wyllis Hemingway; 1887, William A. Wright. The clerk since 1876 has been Charles E. Bray.

Fair Haven's distinct religious history dates from the great revival in 1808, when 38 of its inhabitants were received into neighboring churches. The revivals of 1816 and 1821 added to the number, and Deacon Amos Townsend established a Sabbath school. The organization of the First Congregational church soon followed, June 23d, 1830, on which day its meeting house was dedicated. Fifty-three persons were enrolled as constituent members, thirty having formerly belonged to the East Haven church, the remainder to the North church in New Haven. The growth of the church was so vigorous that a new house of worship was dedicated April 24th, 1854. It is a

fine building and has sittings for 1,400 persons. In 1852 the church contributed 119 members to the formation of the Fair Haven East church, but still has a large membership, about 500 belonging in 1890.

Reverend John Mitchell was the first pastor, 1830-6; B. L. Swan, 1836-45; Burdett Hart, 1846-60, and again 1880. The present minister is Reverend I. Lee Mitchell, colleague to Reverend Hart.

The Second Congregational Church at Fair Haven East was organized March 25th, 1852, of 119 members who had withdrawn from the First church of Fair Haven. On the same day the meeting house, erected at a cost of \$16,000, was dedicated as the property of the Ecclesiastical Society, organized March 23d, 1852, with nine members, but which number was subsequently increased to 150 members.

Before a pastor was secured a division took place in the society, 41 members being dismissed May 3d, 1853, to form the Third or Center Congregational church of Fair Haven. This body completed a meeting house, which stood on the west side of the river, and which was dedicated September 6th, 1854. The Reverend William B. Lee became the pastor of this Third church, which maintained a separate existence about ten years, when it expired. Many of the remaining members now returned to the Second church, which has since greatly prospered. From 1861 to 1869 136 members were added. In 1871-2, as the result of gracious revivals, 197 persons united with the church.

About this time a new chapel was built, at a cost of \$6,000. In recent years the meeting house was renovated and modernized at an outlay of \$2,500; and a fine parsonage was secured for \$6,500.

In July, 1890, the Fair Haven East church had 787 names on its books, and a present membership of 439. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has 250 members, and the Sabbath school has an average attendance of more than 200 members. John B. Thompson is the superintendent.

The pastors have been: Nathaniel J. Burton, D.D., called July 20th, 1853; resigned August 30th, 1857; died October 13th, 1887. Gurdon W. Noyes, called June 30th, 1861; resigned November 8th, 1869; died April 28th, 1887. John S. C. Abbott, D.D., called April 6th, 1870; resigned May, 1874; died June 17th, 1877. Richard B. Thurston, called May 1st, 1875; resigned May 1st, 1876. Horace C. Hovey, D.D., called May, 1876; resigned October, 1883. Erastus Blakeslee, called January 21st, 1884; resigned October 11th, 1887. D. Melancthon James, called July 22d, 1888, and continues as the pastor.

The deacons have been the following: James R. Hunt, elected April 17th, 1852; died July 11th, 1857. Harvey Rowe, elected April 17th, 1852; resigned March 20th, 1853; died December 25th, 1861.

Charles A. Bray, elected April 17th, 1853; resigned June 20th, 1879. Edwin D. Fowler, elected April 17th, 1853; died January 8th, 1885. *Lucius Rowe, elected April 18th, 1873. *Albert Rowe, elected April 16th, 1877. Henry W. Loomis, elected June 13th, 1879; declined a re-election December 28th, 1888. *Charles N. Hubbard, elected March 25th, 1881. *Jedediah O. Clogston, elected March 27th, 1885. Lewis Frisbie, elected December 28th, 1888; died April 19th, 1890.

Charles A. Bray is the church clerk; and Lucius Rowe the treasurer. The society is very prosperous and the church property has become valuable.

St. James' Church, Protestant Episcopal, Fair Haven East, was organized March 30th, 1843, at the house of James Barnes, and he and George P. Thomas were elected the first wardens. In June of the same year the parish was admitted into the diocese of Hartford. Captain Isaac Barnes donated a lot for a church, whose corner stone was laid July 8th, 1844. The following year the edifice was completed, and the church was dedicated with the above name June 17th, 1845. Previous to its occupancy the members of the parish, most of whom had belonged to Trinity church of New Haven, had called as their rector Reverend William E. Vibbert, who has since continued as the minister. At that time he was a deacon in the church, but, November 12th, 1845, priest's orders were here given him by Bishop Brownell. Later the degree of D.D. was conferred on him. With one single exception (the church at Greenwich) the rectorship of Doctor Vibbert has been longer continued than that of any other minister in the state. After about 47 years he still ably serves, at the age of 76 years.

In 1854 a recessed chancel was added to the church, which was re-opened November 11th, 1854, by Bishop John Williams. In 1862 the interior of the church was remodelled, about \$6,000 being spent on these two occasions.

In May, 1864, James Barnes, the senior warden up to that time, died, bequeathing his residence to the parish for a rectory. More recently the church was thoroughly remodelled and a brass pulpit and brass lecterns were supplied. Chapel accommodations were also supplied, and there are now 400 sittings.

In the parish are 140 church families and 425 individuals. The registered communicants number 198. The Sunday school has 157 members.

The Fair Haven Y. M. C. A. is a branch of the New Haven Association, and its principal officers are Reverend D. M. James, president; Walter A. Downs, secretary. The branch has 200 contributing members and is prosperous. Meetings are held statedly, and fine association rooms are maintained. They embrace parlor, recreation,

*Deacons, 1891.

assembly and reading rooms, all of which are appropriately fitted up and in use since Thanksgiving day, 1890.

The East Pearl Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a class of a dozen persons, of which Ammi Mallory was the leader, in 1832. The first house of worship was dedicated January 30th, 1833, and the building being small, a larger edifice was built in 1835. The third church building was dedicated May 13th, 1873. It is a valuable property, being reported worth \$40,000. There are about 500 members belonging to this church.

St. Francis' Church (Roman Catholic) on Ferry street, was begun in 1867 by Reverend P. A. Gaynor. Services were first held in the basement October 1st, 1868. The building was later completed, a fine priest's house built and near by expensive school houses were added to the already large and valuable property of the parish. This denomination is by far the strongest in the village.

WESTVILLE is pleasantly situated on the plain, at the base of West Rock, and on both sides of West river, about two miles from New Haven green. It contains Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and Catholic churches, a very fine school building, erected in 1868, several large factories, stores and has about 1,500 inhabitants. Since the completion of the street railway from New Haven, in 1861, the population has increased and some fine residences have been erected. In recent years the village has grown in favor as a suburban place to the city. On the western borders of the plain, and overlooking the village, is Donald G. Mitchell's (Ik Marvel's) lovely country seat, "Edgewood." On the north West Rock rises more than 400 feet high, and its abrupt face presents a striking appearance. "These rocks are trap and are composed of hornblende and feldspar; iron enters considerably into their composition; hence, during their decomposition, iron rust gradually covers the exterior of the stone, thus giving it a reddish brown appearance. It forms an excellent building stone and is extensively employed for that purpose in New Haven."* Northeast from the village, on the summit of this hill, are several large rocks, so arranged as to form a sort of a cave. Here the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley, were sheltered while they sojourned at New Haven. "On the tallest of the boulders, at 'Judge's Cave,' from time immemorial, has been seen this line, though now mostly if not quite obliterated.

"DISOBEDIENCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD!"†

While here the judges were supplied with food by Richard Sperry, of Woodbridge.

This locality was long known as Thompson's Bridge, and also as Hotchkisstown, from the numerous members of that family who resided

*J. W. Barber. †Henry Howe.

here. Several of the Hotchkisses lost their lives in the revolution, at the time the British marched through here, on their attack upon New Haven. The Thompsons and Dickermans were also early residents.

The post office bears the name of Westville and is quite important, supplying also most of the inhabitants of Woodbridge with mail matter. For a time the appointment of the postmaster was presidential, but the office now ranks as in the fourth class. Since September, 1885, the postmaster has been Willis I. Isbell.

At Westville were some of the first manufacturing interests of the town. In 1645, at a town court, "It was propounded that Edw' Chissfield might have libertie to make bricks on the plaines, under the West Rocke, to wch there is a good highway, which was allowed of." Stone was also early quarried here and small mills put up. In the course of years a powder mill was operated on this stream, and about the time of the revolution there were two such mills on West river, one above, the other below the village. The business was carried on by Isaac Doolittle, Jeremiah Atwater and Elijah Thompson. It is probable that the manufacture of paper was here begun some time about the revolution, and it has for more than a century been a leading industry. In 1835 there were three paper mills and an iron foundry.

In 1789 Abel Buel, William McIntosh and others put up a large building at Westville, and commenced the manufacture of cotton cloths, being among the first in America to be thus engaged. After producing cotton cloths some years the machinery was changed to make woolen goods; and still later the building was used as a paper mill, and in 1837 it was burned. Another building on the same site for the same use was burned more recently.

Formerly the water power of the streams at Westville was used to much greater advantage than at present. Where are now the Pond Lily Paper Mills, Hotchkiss & Johnson made axles and springs. Their shop was burned in 1856. James Harper next improved the site for a paper mill, with the foregoing name, and John Thompson now occupies the mill for the manufacture of manilla wrapping paper. The capacity is small.

On the night of December 20th, 1842, Bunce's paper mill, at Westville, was burned, leading the Millerites to think that the world was coming to an end. At the upper power in the village are now the extensive paper mills of Joseph Parker & Son, established in 1840, and operated for 16 years on book paper made from cotton waste. In 1856 Joseph Parker, the founder of the firm, began the manufacture of blotting paper, being the pioneer in America in that line. The manufacture of the two standard grades, then begun—"Treasury" and "Commercial,"—has been successfully continued. About half a hundred men are employed.

Below this power James Rawson had a knife shop, but removed his works to the lower part of the avenue. Next lower was the Peck & Smith paper mill. The latter died and Peck removed, the mill passing to Albert Mallory. It was last known as Thompson's, burning some time ago, and the power is now idle.

Where are the main buildings of the match factory, in about 1850 Wales French made augers and bits, William A. Clark and Howard Blake being later owners. Anson Beecher & Son made strawberry baskets and matches here next, the latter business expanding until this has become one of the principal plants of the Diamond Match Company, whose headquarters are at Chicago. Of the works at Westville, which are extensive and well equipped, employing about one hundred men, L. W. Beecher is the manager.

Below these works a large brick shop was erected by William A. Clark for a bit factory, which was later occupied by his son, Frank, who sold to R. H. Brown & Co. The latter firm removed the works to New Haven.

Higher up Pond brook were the hardware works of the Blake Brothers—Eli W., Philos and John A.—which was once an important industry, employing in the neighborhood of a hundred men. This site is now idle. The business of the Fitch Brothers, in the lower part of the village, was removed to New Haven, as was also that of Henry Harrison, manufacturer of grist mill machinery.

Another abandoned interest is the sash and blind factory of Sheldon Hotchkiss, which was on the south side of Main street. Below are idle works, built for the manufacture of bolts and nuts, which were last occupied by the New Haven Nut Company, and which once employed a number of hands.

Other industries had their origin in Westville, which at one time bade fair to become an important manufacturing point, but for want of shipping facilities many industries were closed or removed to other towns. In 1891 there was little else besides the match works and the Parker paper mill.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., was instituted at Westville, July 1st, 1856, and the charter was granted May 13th, 1857, to the following petitioners: Joshua Kendall, William W. Lee, Cyrus Crandall, Henry Norton, L. P. Woodworth, Lewis P. Spencer, William V. Spencer, Levi Baldwin, W. S. Thompson, A. C. Sperry and Sheldon Bassett. The lodge meets in a good room in Sperry's Hall and is prosperous.

In the same hall are held the meetings of Edgewood Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., which was instituted June 25th, 1869, with about thirty charter members. Soon after it increased largely, having at one time one hundred members. At present the number belonging is nearly

fifty. One of the members of this Lodge, Willis B. Isbell, was grand chancellor of the state, 1885-7.

The Westville Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest organization in that village. As the result of the preaching of Reverend Oliver Sykes, in 1810, a class was formed in 1815, which was composed of a few female members, among whom was Miss Harriet Hitchcock, the first Methodist in the village. In 1818 she married Benjamin Bradley, who, about that time came to Hotchkisstown to live, and their home was for twenty years the headquarters of itinerant Methodist ministers.

After worshipping in school houses the Methodists in 1835 purchased an abandoned school house, and thus having their own place of worship entered upon a new era, under the ministry of Reverend Abraham S. Francis. He was an able man and a successful revivalist. At this time Hamden and Westville were united as a circuit, and later Bethany was added, the church at Westville being at present united with the latter charge in forming a circuit.

In 1851 L. W. Peck, Augustus Parker and Guy C. Hotchkiss were appointed a committee to build a new church, which was completed during the ministry of Reverend J. B. Merwin, who preached the first sermon in the basement of the new building, June 20th, 1852. On the 4th of August following the church was dedicated. In 1869 the property was repaired, and in 1876 a pipe organ was supplied. In 1887 the church property was thoroughly improved, at an outlay of \$2,895, \$1,000 of which was contributed by Miss Caroline Warner. The church was reopened in October, 1887, in the ministry of Reverend C. W. Fordham.

In 1877 Abigail Tyler bequeathed \$10,000 to the church, and L. W. Peck was appointed agent of the same. He deceased in 1878, and upon the death of his widow in 1882, the society was willed their residence as a parsonage. This property and the church building have been improved in the past few years under the direction of the pastor, Reverend Arthur McNicholl, assigned to this circuit in April, 1889. The church is now prosperous and is again increasing in numbers and influence.

The Westville Congregational Church was organized December 25th, 1832. The constituent members were 32, nearly all of whom had been dismissed from New Haven churches for this purpose. Among the prominent members were Isaac Dickerman, for forty years a deacon; Henry A. Murray, who was later elected a deacon, serving from 1850 until 1865; Silas Hotchkiss, who donated the lot on which the meeting house was built; Elias Bradley, Clement Goodel, Solomon Parker, Silas Ford, Frederick Hotchkiss and Miles Bradley. Enos Sperry and Sherman Warner, though not members of the church, were helpful in building the first house of worship. This was dedicated

January 21st, 1836, and was a part of the present edifice, which was enlarged in 1859, and subsequently, during the ministry of Reverend J. L. Willard, which began October 18th, 1855, and still continues. Until 1855 the Home Missionary Society supported the church, but since that time it has been self-sustaining.

The Reverend John E. Bray was the first minister of the church, serving from September, 1832, for two years, when, for nearly eight years, owing to the poverty of the society, the pulpit was supplied. In April, 1842, Judson A. Root was installed as the pastor, and served until September, 1846. Again, for more than three years, the pulpit was supplied, when, December 6th, 1849, Reverend S. H. Elliott was installed, and remained in the pastorate until May, 1855.

Under the pastorate of Reverend J. L. Willard the church has prospered materially and spiritually, having 285 members. His ministry here is among the longest continued in the county.

St. James' Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Westville, was organized in 1835. A meeting to organize an Episcopal church was held January 20th of that year, 25 persons having united in a call for that purpose. Newell Johnson and Andrew M. Babcock were elected wardens, and Philo Betts clerk. There being no house of worship in Westville services were now held in a room in Colonel Pendleton's tavern and in the upper room of the school house. But after much effort a church was begun, whose corner stone was laid June 21st, 1837. The church, however, was not completed for consecration until September 17th, 1839. Its cost was \$4,000. In 1865 this edifice was remodelled under the supervision of Donald G. Mitchell, at an outlay of about \$2,500. A rectory, built in 1853, was remodelled in 1868, at a cost of \$1,530. The property is nicely located and appears attractive. It was for many years burdened with a debt, which was fully extinguished in July, 1881. Mrs. Ann M. Mix gave \$1,200 toward this object. In 1882 a new organ was supplied, at an outlay of \$600, and a fine chancel window was placed in the church in 1885.

The formation of this parish was encouraged by Trinity parish of New Haven, where many of the families formerly belonged. In 1837, under the ministry of Reverend Stephen Jewett, there were 55 communicant members; in 1890 the number was 134.

The church has had the services of 22 clergymen, the minister in charge since 1888 being Reverend Charles O. Scoville. E. M. Hotchkiss and William Bishop are the present wardens.

St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic), at Westville, sustains a mission relation to St. John's church, of New Haven. It was built in 1872, and has 250 sittings. Recent repairs have made it attractive. About 80 families worship in it statedly. The Reverend B. W. Bray has pastoral supervision. Daniel Doyle and Thomas Cullen are trustees.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D., the great American lexicographer, died at his home in New Haven May 28th, 1843. He was born in the town of Hartford October 16th, 1758, and was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth colony. His father was a farmer in poor circumstances, but favored his son in his efforts to obtain a higher education. He commenced the study of the classics in 1772, having as his instructor the clergyman of his parish, and two years later entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1778, having served meantime, in his father's company, as a soldier in the revolution. Among his classmates were a number of young men who also attained great distinction, as Joel Barlow, Oliver Wolcott, Zephaniah Swift, etc. Being thrown upon his own resources after leaving college, he supported himself by teaching school, preparing himself at the same time for the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, but found little encouragement to locate in that profession, and again resumed his work as a teacher, and at the same time undertook an employment which gave a complexion to his whole future life. This was the compilation of books for the instruction of youth in schools. After submitting his plans to various educators and receiving their approval of the same, he revised what he had written, and in 1783 published at Hartford his "Elementary Spelling Book," which was the first work of that kind in this country. This was gradually introduced, and before many years its use became very general, so that in the past hundred years more than 50,000,000 copies have been circulated. Its almost universal use has been the means, more than any other cause, of producing a remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country.

In the spring of 1798 Noah Webster removed to New Haven, after having lived meantime in Philadelphia, New York and other places as teacher, author, editor and lecturer, achieving, for those times, considerable success in those occupations. He now devoted himself almost wholly to literary work, and in 1806 published his "Compendious Dictionary of the English Language." The favorable reception given it encouraged him to begin, in 1807, the compilation of his "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was made the basis for future revisions, and which has inseparably connected his name with this greatest of American reference books. For twenty years he labored incessantly upon this volume, which was first published in 1828. Finding his resources, which were almost wholly derived from the royalty of the sale of his spelling book, inadequate to support his family at New Haven, he removed in 1812 to Amherst, Mass., where he lived about ten years. In that period, with characteristic enterprise, he helped to found Amherst College, which became one of the best of the minor institutions of learning in all New Eng-

land. In 1822 he became a permanent resident of New Haven, living thenceforth until his death at the corner of Temple and Grove streets. This house is still pointed out to strangers as one of the historic places of the city, and having for so many years been the home of this great literary man, richly deserves the distinction given it. During the spring of 1843 he revised the appendix to his dictionary, adding several hundred new words. He completed the printing of it in May, a few weeks before his death, and this, fittingly, was the closing act of his life.

NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL. D., the eleventh president of Yale College, and after his resignation Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, died at New Haven, March 4th, 1892. For many years he was one of the most eminent as well as one of the most venerated of the Congregational ministers of Connecticut. He was born in Farmington December 14th, 1811, and graduated from Yale in 1831. He was for several years master of the Hopkins Grammar School, in Boston, and was a tutor in the college. From 1837 to 1843 he served pastorates in New Milford, Concord and Springfield, Mass. In the latter year he was appointed Clark Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy at Yale, and while occupying this chair issued his first important work, "The Human Intellect, with an Introduction Upon Psychology and the Soul." A more elaborate task was the editing of the revision of "Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language," published in 1847. His last important work in this latter line was the preparation and issue of a new "International Dictionary."

In 1871 Doctor Porter succeeded Theodore D. Woolsey as president of Yale College, which position he held until his resignation in 1886. During Doctor Porter's administration the progress of the college was marked. Some of its finest buildings were erected during this time, including the Art School, the Peabody Museum, the new Theological Halls, the Sloane Physical Laboratory, the Battell Chapel and one of the largest dormitories.

As an instructor, and in his personal relations with the students, Doctor Porter was very popular. He was the last man to hold the presidency and a professor's chair at the same time. His degree of D. D. came from the University of New York in 1858, and that of LL. D. from the Edinburgh University in 1886. The latter degree also came to him from Reserve College in 1870 and from Trinity College in 1871.

He was succeeded in the presidency by Professor Timothy Dwight, a grandson of Doctor Timothy Dwight, who was president of the college from 1795 to 1817. The latter was the eighth president of the college, and his administration marked a new era in its affairs, changing it from a collegiate institute to a college proper and clearing the way for a transition into a university. The elder Timothy Dwight possessed an extraordinary range of information, which permitted him

to clearly comprehend the possibilities of the modern institution of learning. He was also an excellent judge of men and their fitness for the performance of specific work, which enabled him to make a judicious selection of a faculty as his co-laborers, who assisted him in giving the college an importance and character it had never before enjoyed. Three of the young men thus selected, who were for more than half a century associated with one another in the service of Yale, were Jeremiah Day, Benjamin Silliman and James L. Kingsley. A part of Doctor Dwight's plans for the elevation of Yale was the establishment of schools, with separate faculties, in which should be imparted instruction in medicine, theology and law, and several of these purposes had a favorable beginning in his presidency. His labors in the interest of the college were so arduous (Reverend Doctor Sprague said: "He continued through his whole presidential life to discharge the appropriate duties of four distinct offices, each of which might have furnished ample employment for an individual") that his health failed in 1816, and the disease which then took hold of him terminated fatally January 11th, 1817, when he was not yet 65 years old and while he was still in the maturity of his powers. Through his character and influence the tendency of the college toward materialism and infidelity was changed, and it was brought into a position which it has since held as one of the strongest bulwarks of Christianity in the land. Through his powerful arguments infidelity was vanquished and the truth of the Bible was fully substantiated; and that influence has pervaded the life of the institution ever since, reflecting a luster of glory upon his honored name.

About a month after the death of Doctor Dwight, Reverend Jeremiah Day was elected as his successor, and he was the president from 1817 until 1846, when at the age of 73 years he tendered his resignation. He had conferred degrees upon 30 successive classes, and his connection with the college was in the fullest sense useful and beneficial; and it has been said that at no time was the college more flourishing than under the administration of President Day. He survived the close of this splendid career many years, departing this life August 22d, 1867, at the advanced age of more than 94 years. He graduated from Yale in 1795, and returned to it in 1803 as a teacher, serving it therefore 43 years. In this period the projected plans of Doctor Dwight were fully carried out, the divinity school being added to those of medicine and law already fully established. The library was provided with its first attractive and comfortable home, and a degree of literary activity was awakened which resulted in the publication of college periodicals, one of which, the *Literary Magazine*, has been continued since 1836.

The successor of Doctor Day and the predecessor of Doctor Porter was Doctor Theodore Dwight Woolsey, the president from 1846 until 1871. His administration was progressive and energetic, and in this

period of time the college was placed upon a better basis than before. The departments already established were enlarged, and in 1847 the new department of philosophy and the arts was created, and buildings erected and equipped for its use, through the liberality of Joseph E. Sheffield and Augustus R. Street. He also succeeded in awakening the interest of the alumni in university matters, and their support and coöperation have been very helpful ever since. In 1871 proper recognition of this service was given by a change in the charter of the institution which provides for the election of six graduates as members of Yale corporation, one to be elected yearly, and each to serve six years. This provision has been the means of securing the active interest of some of the most eminent men of the country, and their warm allegiance has given the university claims upon the public patronage which might otherwise have been denied. Hence the university has in late years prospered greatly, and it has attained a position of supremacy disputed only by Harvard. How much of this condition has been the result of the labors and influence of the foregoing and the present president time alone can fully tell. But certain it is, judging from the immediate effects attending each administration, that Yale has indeed been fortunate in the selection of its presidents in the past 100 years, and that their zeal and devotion were at least the great inspiring causes which brought about these desirable changes. All honor to them, and may their names and worth ever remain embalmed in the memory of every friend of learning and advocate of higher education.

LUZON BURRITT MORRIS was born at Newtown, Conn., April 16th, 1827. In his early life he suffered the privations incident to the life of a family in humble circumstances, and with much difficulty obtained his education. But toiling and persevering against many obstacles, he was enabled to prepare for college in the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, and entering Yale he graduated in 1854. He now turned his attention to the profession of law and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. After practicing a short time in the town of Seymour, he removed to New Haven, where he has since held a most prominent place in the legal profession. He has been entrusted with many important interests, all of which he discharged with great fidelity. As the agent of Daniel Hand, the Guilford millionaire, recently deceased, he disbursed large sums of money, much of it in the direction of charity and pure benevolence. His probity and faithfulness in many other trusts, whether in the care of public or private affairs, have caused him to become greatly esteemed and he has frequently been called to serve in public capacities. He was judge of the New Haven probate court from 1857 to 1863, represented Seymour in the general assembly two terms, and New Haven half a dozen terms in the same body and one term in the state senate. In both these houses he was very influential and held some of the most important committee posi-

tions. The action recommended bears the stamp of his careful training and indicates the judicial cast of his mind; and the laws enacted have well served the purpose for which they were designed.

The eminence and force of character of Judge L. B. Morris fitly suggested him as the leader of the democracy in the gubernatorial campaign of 1890. In that hotly contested struggle his ability and honesty were conceded by men of all shades of belief and many voted for him regardless of former political affiliations out of their admiration for his sterling character, notwithstanding his competitors were also popular and most deserving citizens. He received 67,658 votes against 67,597 for all others, including 100 disputed ballots. He was apparently the choice of the people of the state, but by the terms of the constitution, which should long since have been changed, he failed to secure a title to the office, but is honored none the less by all true citizens of this commonwealth, as a truly representative man.

GENERAL SAMUEL E. MERWIN, the chief competitor of Judge Morris for the office of governor, receiving 63,975 votes, is also an honored citizen of New Haven. He was born in the town of Brookfield, August 23d, 1830, and is a lineal descendant of Miles Merwin, one of the early prominent settlers of Milford, whose name is still perpetuated in Merwin's Point, in the southwestern part of the sound coast of the county. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and after his removal to New Haven, when he was 16 years old, under private instructions. In 1850 he became associated with his father, also named Samuel E. Merwin, in the wholesale business of a pork packer, which avocation he has followed with success about two score of years. In addition to this pursuit he has been most active in other affairs and has been charged with a variety of private and public trusts, in the discharge of which his faithfulness and integrity have never been questioned. He has been interested in the management of several monetary institutions and has been on the board of a number of public and charitable institutions, where his business skill has been of much service. Always active as a republican, his voice has frequently been heard in the councils of his party, and he served as senator from the Fourth senatorial district. He has also been the republican nominee for mayor of New Haven and congressman of this district. His military service has been active and highly creditable. For some years he was the captain of the New Haven Grays, and after filling other military offices in the state, served three years under Governor Jewell as the adjutant general of Connecticut and rendered most efficient and valuable service in the late civil war, at home, in New York during the draft riots and promptly volunteered to go to Gettysburg to repel the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. General Merwin is liberal and public-spirited and on account of his interest in the welfare of his adopted city is deservedly popular and is highly esteemed.

WILLIAM E. DOWNES, of New Haven, was born in the town of Milford, Conn., August 22d, 1824, and was the third son of Horatio and Nancy Downes. His paternal grandfather, John Downes, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and a very interesting relic in the shape of a diary, kept by him from 1764 to 1810, is now in the possession of the family. It contains, with a very few exceptions, an entry for every day during that long period. Through his grandmother, Hannah Stone, the subject of this sketch is in direct line of descent from the Reverend Samuel Stone and the Reverend Thomas Hooker, of Hartford. Among her ancestors his mother numbered Governor Robert Treat, the Reverend Samuel Andrews, of Milford, for some years rector of Yale college, and Edmund Tapp, one of the first settlers, and one of the first five judges of Milford. His father had much of the Puritan in his character and aspect, with a brave, warm heart beneath it all; while his mother, of a quiet, gentle nature, was withal so loving and self-sacrificing as to give added worth even to the name of mother.

As a boy Mr. Downes attended the district school in Milford, and afterward completed his studies preparatory to entering college, with the Reverend A. M. Train, of Milford. He entered Yale College in 1841. His first greeting came from Professor Thatcher, and so cordial and timely was it that it has never been forgotten. The vigorous insistence afterward on proper Latin accents seemed at times at variance with the earlier impressions, but was so kindly meant it has long since been forgiven. After three years of hard study, and one of pleasant memory, Mr. Downes, with 73 others, was graduated, James G. Gould, a fine scholar and most gifted man, being the valedictorian. Having chosen the legal profession as his life work, Mr. Downes recited for one year to the Hon. Alfred Blackman, of New Haven, now deceased, a kind friend to the student then, and beloved ever after. He then entered the Yale Law School, and after the usual course of study was admitted to the bar of the state of Connecticut in 1848. In December of that year he opened an office in Birmingham, Conn., and began the practice of his profession.

In 1851 he was married to Miss Jane M. Howe, only child of Doctor John I. Howe, then of Birmingham. Doctor Howe began a successful career as resident physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York, but becoming interested in the manufacture of pins, came to Birmingham to look after his interests in the corporation now known as the Howe Manufacturing Company, of Birmingham, Conn. He was a man of rare ability and attainments, and is widely known as the inventor of the first practical automatic pin machine.

Mr. Downes continued in the practice of his profession until 1863, when he relinquished it, and succeeded Doctor Howe in the management of the business of the Howe Manufacturing Company. As a lawyer he gained and kept the confidence, respect and esteem of the community in which he lived, as well as that of his brethren at the



Wm E Downes

bar. His business surely and steadily increased as his worth and ability became known, and when he relinquished his practice it was a source of sincere regret to a numerous clientage. He remained in the active management of the Howe Manufacturing Company until 1875, when the burden of the work was turned over to other hands.

Since that time Mr. Downes has not been actively engaged in business, but in the management of his own affairs, and in the performance of the duties of the many positions of trust and responsibility which he has filled and now fills, he assuredly has not been an idle man. He has been for the past seven years, and now is, president of the Derby Savings Bank. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Ousatonic Water Company, and a director and valued counsellor and adviser in many other corporations in Derby and elsewhere. With the Ousatonic Water Company he has been prominently identified from the beginning, having been employed as one of the counsel to obtain a charter for the company from the legislature of Connecticut.

He has been elected three times as a representative of the town of Derby in the legislature of his state; the first time in 1855, the second in 1882, and the third in 1883. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the "Board of Pardons," and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the passage of the "Act Concerning Insane Persons," in the year 1889, and he modestly says that such satisfaction as he has derived from his legislative experience arises from his connection with these two acts. For several years Mr. Downes, at some self-sacrifice, filled the office of justice of the peace in the town of Derby. This would hardly be worthy of mention here but for the fact that to the performance of the duties pertaining to this humble magistracy he brought such rare good sense, ability and impartiality, as to make his incumbency memorable.

In the year 1887 Mr. Downes, with his family, removed from Birmingham to New Haven, where he now resides. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Downes are: Mrs. Helen G. Atwater, of Birmingham, Conn.; William Howe Downes, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Catherine J. Whiting and John I. H. Downes, of New Haven.

Mr. Downes is possessed of certain qualities rarely found, as in him, in harmonious combination. While a lover of books, and of reading, and with the instincts and tastes of a scholar, he is at the same time a practical man of affairs, with an aptitude for business born of a thorough legal and business training, and of a large and varied experience. In the many corporations with which he is connected, his opinion carries much weight, and his counsel is rarely disregarded. While modest and retiring in disposition, and willing to yield to the judgment of others in matters of minor importance, he is steadfast in matters of principle and loyal to his convictions at all times, without regard to consequences. His conclusions are generally reached only after ma-

ture reflection and although they are held with firmness, the firmness never degenerates into obstinacy. He has an instinct for justice, and a sense of honor "that feels a stain like a wound." His keen perception of the humorous side of human nature and conduct, coupled with a genial, kindly disposition, make him a delightful companion, and relieve the "prosiness" of many a business meeting.

In politics Mr. Downes has generally acted with the republican party, but he never hesitates to sink his allegiance to party in the higher allegiance to whatever is for the best interests of his country, or of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Downes is a member of the Congregational denomination, but with him religion is an unfolding life rather than a creed.

Simple in his tastes and unostentatious in his manner of life, he finds his chief enjoyment in a pleasant circle of friends and companions and amidst his own family, to whom he has always been devotedly attached.

DEXTER R. WRIGHT, who was in his day one of the best known and most honored men of the county, was born at Windsor, Vermont, June 27th, 1821, and died at New Haven July 23d, 1886. He was educated at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, from which he graduated in 1845, having as classmates men who became eminent in all the learned professions. In the year Mr. Wright graduated he became the principal of the Meriden Academy, serving in that capacity not quite two years. In 1846 he began the study of law in the office of E. K. Foster, of New Haven, and in 1848 he graduated from the law department of Yale, locating that year at Meriden to follow his profession, in which, in later years, he became so eminent. In 1849 he attained his first political distinction, being elected to the state senate from the Sixth senatorial district; but becoming imbued with the spirit of the "Argonauts" he relinquished these honors and went to California, where he spent two years, much of the time practicing in the territorial courts and helping to shape the destiny of the future state. In 1851 he returned to Meriden, where for eleven years he was one of the leading attorneys of the bar of that town, in whose material development he was also warmly interested.

The civil war received not only his support as one of the most eloquent speakers in the state, but in 1862 he himself enlisted and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 14th Regiment, and later was made the colonel of the 15th Regiment. In August, 1862, he went with his men to the front and was with his command at the battle of Fredericksburg December 13th, 1862. Failing health compelled him to leave the service in 1863, but at home and elsewhere he labored unceasingly until the nationality of the union of states was acknowledged supreme.

After the war Colonel Wright removed to New Haven, where he established a law practice which made him one of the most influential

members of the bar. He was also called to serve in official capacities and was the speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1879. This office he filled with distinguished ability and with so much courtesy that he evoked the admiration of all parties. Although so unremitting in his attention to his profession, Colonel Wright was such an intelligent student and so assiduous in his application to the mastery of any subject, that he acquired a wide range of knowledge in literature and science, until he was one of the best informed men in the county. He had become so familiar with medical studies that the honorary degree of M. D. was given him by a medical college, as a recognition of that knowledge, and degrees were bestowed on him by other institutions of learning, among them being those of master of arts from Wesleyan University and A. M., *Causa Honoris*, from Trinity College, of Hartford.

HENRY BALDWIN HARRISON, governor of the state of Connecticut from 1885 to 1887, was born in the city of New Haven September 11th, 1821, and received his elementary education in the famous Lancasterian school of John E. Lovell, whose assistant he was for several years. Entering Yale, he graduated at the head of the class of 1846, and then began the study of law and its practice with Lucius G. Peck, Esq. Mr. Harrison allied himself with the fortunes of the whig party, which elected him state senator in 1854, and from that time he has been more or less active in political matters, as he subsequently became an ardent republican, and was called a number of times to lead the forces of that party. He served his town with distinction and usefulness in the state legislature, and after being once defeated for governor was elected and was the governor two years, very creditably filling that office. His ability as an attorney gave him a reputation not excelled by any other in the state, and his fairness, sincerity and unimpeachable honesty, whether in politics or in business, secured for him great esteem. In public and private affairs he has been progressive, always aiding where it would promote the greatest good. Since 1872 he has been a member of the corporation of Yale College, in whose welfare he has always taken a warm interest. In addition to Governor Harrison, three more of New Haven's attorneys have filled that office: Roger S. Balwin, 1844-6; Henry Dutton, 1854-5; and Charles R. Ingersoll, 1873-7.

ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN was born in New Haven, January 4th, 1793, and was the second son of Judge Simeon Baldwin. He graduated from Yale College in 1811, was admitted to the bar in 1814, and practiced law until his death, February 19th, 1863, except when engaged in public capacities. His reputation as a lawyer was not confined to the limits of his state, and he was for many years one of the best known men in Connecticut. He was early a pronounced anti-slavery man, and when occasion offered, ably defended the cause of the oppressed Africans. After serving two years as governor he was

elected United States senator, in 1847, serving a term in that body. In 1860 he was a Lincoln presidential elector, and one of his last public actions was his service on the "Peace Congress," in 1861. He was a man of very earnest convictions, and everywhere devoted his great powers to the cause of truth and humanity, being thus a most valuable citizen.

HENRY DUTTON, LL. D., was born in Plymouth, Conn., February 12th, 1796, and died at New Haven, April 26th, 1869. In 1818 he graduated from Yale, where he became a tutor in 1821. After teaching in the college two years he commenced to practice law at Newtown, where he remained until 1837, then removed to Bridgeport. In 1847 he was appointed professor of law at Yale, and then took up his residence at New Haven. He served in both houses of the general assembly of the state, and filled the office of governor one term. In 1861 he was elected judge of the supreme court of errors, and served until 1866, when he was unfitted by the constitutional limit of age for longer service. He had a keen, discriminating intellect, and was an able and sound expounder of the law. In all his life he was pure and upright, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

CHARLES ROBERTS INGERSOLL was born in New Haven, September 16th, 1821, and is a son of Ralph I. Ingersoll. He was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School and at Yale, graduating in 1840. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar of New Haven county, and has been a lawyer ever since. He represented New Haven in the state legislature four terms. In 1873 he was elected by the democrats as the governor, and was reelected, serving until January, 1877. He declined a re-nomination, although strongly urged to again allow the suffrage of the state to be cast for him. He is able and popular in public and private life.

JAMES MULFORD TOWNSEND, New Haven, Conn., is the son of William Kneeland and Eliza Ann (Mulford) Townsend, and was born in New Haven, January 20th, 1825, and is seventh in descent from Thomas Townsend, or Townshend, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1683. He descended from good revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Isaac Townsend, having enlisted at the age of 16 years, and served until the close of the war for independence.

On the east side of New Haven harbor runs north and south for a considerable distance a ridge of elevated land, sloping down westward to the water's edge. It is called "Bay Ridge." There are beautiful and picturesque landscapes along its western sides, and one of the most beautiful of these is situated about three miles southeast of the New Haven Green, on Townsend avenue. Here is "Raynham," the estate of the late William Kneeland Townsend, and the family home of his sons. Here reside James M. and George H. Townsend, the second and third sons of the family, who are living on the land their ancestors bought of the Indians, in addition to the original grant to their ancestors made over 200 years ago.

"Raynham" is an imported name. It is in England the ancient family seat of the Townsends, and comprises 22,000 acres. The old moated Hall, located in the park, near the church by the river side, and builded of Roman brick, A. D., 1200, is a picturesque ruin. The family mansion is in the center of the 22,000 acres, and on either side of the same is a lawn of 400 acres. It was builded by Sir Roger Townshend, the Puritan baronet, early in the seventeenth century (1630). Sir Roger died January 1st, 1637, aged 41 years.

"Raynham" in England had at that date been the residence of the Townsend surname nearly 400 years, for as early as February 16th, 1466, a Townsend will directs that the body of the testator be buried in "the church of St. Mary's, Raynham." But the present mansion, which has sheltered so many generations since, was builded by Sir Roger Townshend, the Puritan baronet, in 1630. When in England in 1891, the subject of this sketch, together with his grandson, Winston Trowbridge Townsend, visited the old family mansion at "Raynham" upon invitation of the present owner (the most Noble The Marquis Townsend, whom Mr. Townsend met in Paris, and received from the Marquis a most cordial reception). The parties in charge of Raynham Hall entertained Mr. Townsend and his grandson most hospitably, and upon leaving gave them a large hamper filled with most delicious hot house grapes (and other fruits), some of them lasting until their arrival home in New Haven, Conn., and on the day of sailing a basket of most beautiful flowers Mr. Townsend received from the Raynham Hall garden.

In family loyalty the ancient name has been given to the beautiful estate, "Raynham," on the east side of the New Haven harbor. This "Raynham" was purchased by William Kneeland Townsend, father of James M., from his father and uncle some years before retiring from mercantile pursuits in 1830. It was part of the original grant of the New Haven colony to William Tuttle, the maternal ancestor of his wife. At the same time it included land purchased from the Indians. There William K. Townsend passed the remainder of his life, occupying his time in scientific agriculture, and bringing up his family in enterprising American fashion.

When the school days of James M. were over, he became clerk in an importing house in New York. Then for three years he carried on the clothing trade in New Haven, the firm being Knevals, Hull, Townsend & Maltby. But retiring from mercantile life, he became secretary and treasurer, and afterward president of the City Savings Bank of New Haven. He has served in several prominent financial positions besides. He has been a director of the Quinipiac (now Yale National) Bank, and also for 16 years a director of the New Haven Bank, in which his father, grandfather and great-grandfather served as directors. He has also been director, vice-president and president of the Shore Line Railroad Company, a director of the

New Haven & Derby Railroad Company, a director of the New Haven Clock Company, and also a director and treasurer of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, Pennsylvania, besides being a life director of a number of public societies of New Haven, executor and trustee of large estates in Connecticut and western states, also director in railroad and other corporations in other states.

These meager outlines of business relations are only suggestive of many others, and of Mr. Townsend's prominence in the financial world. The positions of trust he has refused far outnumber those he has accepted. In all these relations he exhibited untarnished honesty and integrity, adorned by careful attention to business trusts. There is one enterprise of his business life which cannot be passed over without a more particular notice. It concerns the development of the petroleum industry in this country. (See Atwater's "History of the City of New Haven," McCarthy's "History of Petroleum," and Professor I. L. Newburry, LL. D., of Columbia College, New York, article in *Harper's Magazine* for October, 1890). The presence of "rock oil" in the earth has been known for a very long period, but how to obtain it in large quantities so as to make it a commercial product was a puzzle to both capital and labor waiting for employment. The Penn. Rock Oil Company had been organized in 1856, and had purchased some 1,200 acres of land, together with a leasehold right to all the rights and values lying below the surface of the ground on the property adjoining the purchase, if evidence of oil should appear there, or upon which it was supposed oil could be found, which lease extended to a large area of Oil creek. Mr. James M. Townsend, of New Haven, was one of the chief stockholders. It was the company's policy to sublet rights to lessees for working on the oil district, and to receive a royalty on the product. But in October, 1857, a lessee in New York discovered what he regarded as a serious defect in the title by which the Penn. Rock Oil Company held its Oil Creek property, and grasped at the discovery as an excuse for throwing up his lease. The prospects of the company became greatly clouded, but one man, Mr. Townsend, did not lose faith in the venture.

Mr. E. L. Drake was at that time a conductor on the New York & New Haven railroad, and like Mr. Townsend, boarded at the Tontine Hotel in New Haven. Weary and sick, Mr. Drake inquired of Mr. Townsend what topics of special interest were filling his thoughts, and conversation drifted to the condition in which the Penn. Rock Oil Company found itself. As Mr. Drake needed recreation, since he was just recovering from a severe fever, Mr. Townsend proposed that he should go to the company's property in Pennsylvania, examine it, perfect the title, and report what he might find. Mr. Townsend furnished Mr. Drake with the essential equipment in money, and he visited the oil regions. He reported that the oil, possessing medicinal properties confirmed by the Seneca Indians as a cure



Sam. Townsend

for rheumatism, could be collected in paying quantities, and sold by the bottle or the gallon. Upon the strength of this report, Mr. Townsend at once organized "The Seneca Oil Company," putting Mr. Drake forward in the organization in place of himself, and furnishing nearly all the capital.

Immediately after the organization of the company the bulk of the stock, taken in Mr. Drake's name, was transferred to Mr. Townsend, who had furnished the money, and Mr. Drake was appointed manager on the field, voted a salary of \$100 a month and entrusted with \$1,000 to proceed to Oil Creek and begin operations. But progress was slow and discouraging. It was proposed at last to bore a well after the manner of the salt wells of New York. The salt works at Syracuse, N. Y., were visited and a well borer secured, but the process of boring rock was slow in those days, and as the months passed by several of the stockholders lost faith in the plan of boring and fell out of the company. At last only two were left and Mr. Townsend, who was the principal capitalist and had been the most enthusiastic, was one of them. He sent forward as a last installment of money \$500, with instructions to Mr. Drake that if he had not "struck oil" by the time the money reached him, to settle all bills, pack up and come home. But on the day before the money arrived—the memorable 29th of August, 1859—the auger, now down 68 feet, fell through into the oil reservoir, and the oil flowed up to within a few feet of the surface. This was the opening of the great industry in "Rock Oil," which has since grown to such enormous proportions in the market quotations of the world. Mr. Townsend gave his brother, Captain Chas. H. Townsend (who commanded the steamships "Fulton" and "Ontarion" to Havre), a small bottle of the oil, which was probably the first petroleum ever taken to Europe. Captain Townsend had an analysis made by a celebrated French chemist, who reported "the lubricating, illuminating and other qualities are such if there is much of it in your country it will revolutionize the world."

The *Venango Spectator*, published in the very heart of the oil country, says of Mr. Townsend: "Drake was in fact his foreman. It is no more than right that Mr. Townsend should have at least a full share of the honors of a pioneer in developing the great product which has revolutionized the world. If General Grant captured Vicksburg, Mr. Townsend bored the first successful oil well in Venango county."

But other phases of character in Mr. Townsend appear as conspicuous as the very honorable part he has borne in business, and a sketch of him would be very incomplete without a view of them. From boyhood days he has been greatly interested in military organization and military movements. The peculiar manners of the military chieftain are natural to him and the liking for military life drew him into membership of the New Haven Grays, of which company he is now the living senior captain. The "Grays" is a military organization dating from 1816

or the close of the war of 1812, and is proud of its history. Young Mr. Townsend entered with all ardor into the life of the company and when only 21 years of age, became captain. Though from failing health he was obliged soon to retire from his position, his enthusiasm remained at its height. Later he was again called to the captaincy and was always one of the most popular commanders.

But the country was advancing to the war of the rebellion. Mr. Townsend deprecated the drift of events and favored at the beginning some compromise that would save the slaughter of America's sons, but when the first gun of the rebels emptied its terrible charge upon Fort Sumter, all hesitancy and compromise as a policy to be followed passed out of his thoughts, and Mr. Townsend's ardor to vindicate the authority of the old flag kindled to a white heat. The "Grays" went to the front, and Mr. Townsend out of his private purse did much for the equipment and comfort of the company in respects not provided by the government.

He afterward visited the company on the battle field, gave each member a silver souvenir, on which the members had engraved occurrence, name and date. Some of those given are preserved to this day and carried about in the "Gray's" pockets. When the first three months of service were over a new organization was decided upon, formed out of the "Grays," and Mr. Townsend was appealed to to allow his name to be given to the company. It was named the "Townsend Rifles." The Union flag he presented to the company was the first of its kind raised in Georgia after the rebellion began (see *New Haven Palladium*, May 8th, 1862), and it floated in the van in more than one victory. Mr. Townsend watched the fortunes of the "Rifles" with intense interest, was the patron of the "boys" on the field and of their families at home, adding constantly to the comfort of both and bearing a heavy load from his private funds. He showed his fondness for the "Rifles" by sending out monthly during the entire three years boxes filled with clothing, or other comforts, and the families of the soldiers had only to fill smaller boxes with their gifts and tokens of love and send them to him. They were enclosed in his larger boxes and went without any expense to the soldier or his family. Major General Eaton, of the commissary department of the army, had all confidence in Mr. Townsend that nothing contraband would be enclosed. Accordingly he directed that no box sent by him should be opened for inspection, and no box was opened, and not one of all those sent during the entire three years was lost. Never did soldiers have a kinder, more thoughtful patron.

He was also enthusiastic in recruiting the army from other sources. When volunteering began to lag and it was desired to fill up the quota of his town, East Haven, he offered every East Havener, who would enlist, five dollars, and on muster-day paid the amount to the volunteers.

Mr. Townsend was the warm personal friend of Governor W. A. Buckingham, and Governor Buckingham was accustomed to seek confidential counsel of him in the conduct of the affairs of state, when the war was at its height and much money to be paid for supplies, the soldiers and other things. Governor Buckingham appointed him paymaster general of the state of Connecticut, but owing to press of other business, Mr. Townsend declined the honorable position.

When the "Townsend Rifles" came home he invited them to a banquet in the New Haven House. "The Connecticut War Record," speaking of the soldiers separating that night, says: "Each paused and grasped the hand of their liberal patron with that deep and fervent gratitude which is best expressed by quivering lips and moistened eyes." The generous impulses of Mr. Townsend here displayed only make it seem natural that the poor and suffering have an excellent friend in him. Hence in both public and private ways he has during all his adult life helped the needy. The New Haven Hospital enrolls him as a life director.

Mr. Townsend has denied to himself the political preferments which his neighborhood and his friends have desired to confer upon him, and it is not too much to say that he has himself only to blame for not wearing the highest state honors. Besides the smaller trusts thrust upon him in town and city, he was secretary of the whig convention, in Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Fillmore for the presidency. He has frequently been delegate to state, congressional and national conventions. In his absence from the state he was nominated to the state senate, and although the majority in his district had been large against the party Mr. Townsend represented, he was triumphantly elected, running nearly one hundred ahead of his ticket in his own town of East Haven, and many were the felicitations. (See *New Haven Palladium*, April 7th, 1864.) Mr. Townsend was appointed chairman of the military committee, and introduced the bill to the senate formulating the present military law of the state of Connecticut, and with some subsequent amendments it is now the military law of the commonwealth.

He declined a renomination to the senate, and also, later, when Marshall Jewell was elected governor, refused to be placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor. And again, when urged to stand as a candidate for the governorship, refused to become the rival of a dear friend or to prejudice the chances of placing the name of Hon. (subsequently Governor) Henry B. Harrison at the head of the party ticket (see *New Haven Courier*, December 10th, 1872).

Mr. Townsend, like conspicuous members of the Townsend family, has been the warm friend of education. He has served on the board of education of the city of New Haven. In recognition of his efforts to improve the educational equipment of the school district in which he lives, his neighbors in the same district presented him with a peti-

tion signed by nearly every voter in the district, requesting him to allow the district school to be called in honor of him "The Townsend Public School," but with characteristic modesty he declined the compliment and honor. Mr. Townsend has been active in Sunday school work; while a resident of the city of New Haven he was a teacher in the First Congregational church, of which Reverend Leonard Bacon, D. D., was pastor (and of which church he is still a member). After his removal to "Raynham" (then in East Haven) he organized a Sunday school in the immediate neighborhood, of which for some years he was superintendent, the outcome of which Sunday school is now the flourishing East Side Methodist Episcopal church, Reverend Doctor Smith, pastor.

"The Townsend Prize Fund," amounting annually to one hundred dollars, was his gift to the Yale Law School, and is offered to the student who shall write and deliver the best English oration in the best manner on graduation day.

His own pen also often graces pages of the New Haven press. His letters of foreign travel and on topics of antiquarian lore, or legend or narrative, are as pleasing as the intellectual eye which sees is bright.

His proclivities for good learning are inherited by his sons, and have come to their ripe attainment in them. His eldest son, William Kneeland, is professor in the Yale Law School, called Edward J. Phelps Professor of "Contracts, Admiralty, Jurisprudence and Torts." His other son, James Mulford, Jr., an eminent lawyer of New York, and a winner of the Townsend prizes of the academical department of Yale, and of the De Forrest "Gold Medal," awarded to that scholar of the senior class who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner, and considered the highest honor in the Yale University, is also lecturer in the Law School on the "Transfer of Monetary Securities."

Mr. Townsend is eminently a public-spirited citizen. He is now a member of the Park Commission of the city of New Haven, an office he consented to hold if unattended by remuneration. It is his ambition to secure for the city the most eligible and capacious lots for parks, and at the same time provide ample and economical means of conveyance, so that for a few cents any person can visit ample and beautiful public parks in the city along the water front.

On September 1st, 1847, Mr. Townsend married Miss Maria Theresa Clark, of Middletown, Conn., a lady of very amiable nature and of many accomplishments of mind and heart. The family life was a close resemblance to ideal perfectness, but she died April 13th, 1884. The two sons already referred to were born to them—William Kneeland and James Mulford, Jr.

Mr. Townsend is now living quite free from all care at "Raynham," or traveling as he shall choose, or visiting his sons. Besides the welcome which love gives, his social qualities are so agreeable as to make him a favorite among all acquaintances.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TOWN OF EAST HAVEN.

Location and Natural Features.—The Pioneer Settlers.—Civil Organization.—Bridges, Ferries, Roads, Etc.—Industrial Pursuits.—East Haven Village.—Religious and Educational Matters.—Cemeteries.—Military Affairs.—Biographical Sketches.

THE original town of East Haven, as set off from New Haven, in 1785, was about six miles long and three miles wide, and was bounded north by North Haven, east by Branford, south by Long Island sound, and west by New Haven, the Quinnipiac river being the dividing line. Since the division, in 1881, the town retains its length, but is only a little more than half as wide, the New Haven line being moved east of the river to embrace the borough of Fair Haven East and contiguous territory. The old town embraced about 9,000 acres of land. Along the coast and the lower parts of the streams the lands were low and in some places marshy, but have been drained to some extent. In other parts the soil is light and in some places sandy, but much of it is well suited for truck farming. Many parts of the town are covered with rocky ledges, and sandstone and granite for building purposes abound. In some parts green stone also exists, but has not been utilized on account of the poor quality. These formations are in the hills, which trend to the south, and have in some parts an altitude so great that their surface is unfitted for cultivation. In the central part of the town one of the most distinct elevations was called "Fort Hill," the Indians having used it as a place of defense. The north part being used for burial purposes was called "Grave Hill." For many years Indian skeletons were there found, some of them being of large size. Another place of burial was on the old Ferry road; and evidences of Indian villages could be seen many years after the settlement of the whites, at South End and other parts of the town. It appears that the town was a favorite resort of the Indians, who came here statedly to procure a supply of sea food and fish in the fresh water streams.

The principal body of water in the town is Saltonstall lake, formerly called Furnace pond. It lies on the eastern border and is about three miles long and from 100 to 400 yards wide. Its waters are clear and very deep. High hills hem in the lake, narrowing it to a point at its outlet, which is but a small stream. The attractive sur-

roundings have caused the lake to become a pleasure resort, and a steamboat has lately been placed on it for the accommodation of visitors.

Stony creek or river is the longest stream. Its source is Pistapaug lake, in the northern part of North Branford, through which town it flows as the Farm river. Nearer its mouth it has a rocky bed, hence the name. Its supply of water is constant and it has some mill seats. The other streams of the town are small. The shore line and the Quinnipiac river afforded fishing privileges which were formerly very valuable. Large quantities of oysters were taken and their cultivation became an important industry.

The first land purchased of the Indians by the projectors of the New Haven colony, November 24th, 1638, included a part of East Haven, for planting purposes. The second purchase, December 11th, 1638—a tract eight miles east of the Quinnipiac, five miles west of that stream and ten miles north of the sound—of course included East Haven. The constitution of the colony was signed June 11th, 1639, and soon thereafter, by 113 persons, many of whom ultimately settled in East Haven. Among the first signers were William Andrews, Jasper Crayne, Thomas Gregson, William Tuttle, John Potter, Matthew Moulthrop, Matthias Hitchcock, Edward Patterson, Thomas Morris and John Thompson.

Others were admitted to the colony, in the course of a few years, who also located in the East Haven section, viz.: In 1644, Matthew Rowe, Alling Ball, Edward Tooley, Thomas Robinson, Sr., Thomas Robinson, Jr., William Holt, Thomas Barnes, Edward Hitchcock, Peter Mallory, Nicholas Augur; in 1648, Thomas Morris; in 1654, George Pardee, John Potter, Jr., Matthew Moulthrop; in 1657, John Davenport, Jr., Jonathan Tuthill, John Thompson; in 1658, John Chidsey (also spelled Chedsey); in 1660, Thomas Tuttle and Nathaniel Boykim.

The first divisions of lands made were within the town plot of New Haven and the home lots connected therewith, but the well located lands of East Haven early attracted the attention of the foregoing, who eagerly sought the privilege of settling on them.

In 1639 Thomas Gregson petitioned for his second division at Solitary Cove,* but received no allotment until August 5th, 1644, when 133 acres were assigned him. On this he soon after settled his family, the first in East Haven. Gregson was one of the leading men of the colony, but soon after met his death. In 1647, in company with others of the principal planters of New Haven, he sailed for England with Captain Lambertson, and was lost on his ill-fated vessel, it is supposed in a storm at sea. His widow, Jane, survived him until 1702, when she died, 80 years old. In 1678 and in 1716 the above tract of land became the property of George Pardee and George Pardee, Jr.

*Now called Morris Cove.

In 1640 Reverend Samuel Eaton had fifty acres granted in the first meadow toward Totoket, at which place lands were also given to William Tuttle, who settled at Stony River about 1645; to Jasper Crayne and Benjamin Lingo. The former had his house on the east side of the green, but in 1652 sold to Matthew Moulthrop and removed to Branford. All of Tuttle's five sons also removed, except Joseph.

In 1649 Reverend John Davenport, pastor of the New Haven church, had a farm of 600 acres laid out for him at Dragon Point, to which Alling Ball moved as his farmer, in 1650, and for a hundred years the place was known as the Davenport farm.

In 1662 John Potter received a grant of land on which to build a blacksmith shop, and near by he bought the house of John Tuttle. The same year Samuel Heminway was granted land where is now the village of East Haven. That year he was also married to Sarah Cooper. They reared a large family and descendants remain in the town. Thomas Barnes settled in the northern part of the town, on land south of Muddy river.

In 1667 William Fowler, of Milford, sold some of his land at the cove and on the creek which still bears his name, to John Austin. The latter was in East Haven as early as 1673, and in 1679 obtained land at the Forge dam. He lived on the road west of the "green."

The neck of land beyond Solitary cove was granted in 1651 to William Andrews, Richard Berkeley, Matthias Hitchcock, Edward Patterson and Edward Hitchcock. The Andrews land passed to the Dennisons before 1664; Patterson's passed to his son-in-law, Thomas Smith; and Berkeley's to John Thompson, who came as one of the first of the New Haven colony. The Hitchcocks retained their land. In 1690 Sarah Hitchcock married Jacob Robinson.

The Little Neck was bought in 1671 by Thomas Morris, a ship-builder of New Haven, who died in 1673. The cove in that part of the town took its name from him.

Between Dragon point and the ferry lived, very early, Matthew Rowe, who came to New Haven about 1650; Alling Ball, on the farm north of Davenport's, and Eleazer Morris on the hill east.

In the locality called Foxon's Farms (named for the Indian Sagamore, Foxon), the village of East Haven granted lands, in 1683, to Robert Dawson, Thomas Pinion and James Taitor, who were the first settlers in that part of the town. In the same locality were, later, Matthew Moulthrop, the third, Benjamin and Ashur Moulthrop and Samuel Thompson, Jr. Edward Russell, Isaac and Samuel Chidsey were pioneers in the same neighborhood, but in a later period of time.

On Stony river and where is now East Haven village there were, besides those already noted, John Cooper, who moved here from New Haven about 1655, as the agent of the iron works. Deacon John Chidsey, a tanner and a shoemaker, who signed the New Haven

colony constitution in 1644, settled here in 1681, having a house on the north side of the green, between John Potter and John Austin. Isaac Bradley came from Branford in 1674, and also lived near John Potter. Thomas Goodsell came from the same town in April, 1692, and soon after built the house which was long occupied by Azariah Bradley.

William Luddington died at the Iron Works in 1662, but his sons, John and William, built houses in the village, and lived there, as also did Thomas Smith, Jr. Edward Tooley built south of Sergeant John Potter; Samuel Thompson's house was west of the meeting house; Thomas Robinson's was opposite; Captain John Russell was west of Mullen hill. Both he and his brother, Ralph, were employed at the Iron Works. The latter died in 1679.

Between the village and the river and northward lived Samuel Hotchkiss, Peter Mallory, Joseph Granniss and others of those before named.

The descendants of some of these planters located in other parts, and in 1702 the following were taxed as living in the, at that time, village of East Haven: Joseph Abbott, David Austin, Joshua Austin, Captain Alling Ball, Isaac Bradley, Ebenezer Chidsey, Caleb Chidsey, Daniel Collins, James Dennison, Robert Dawson, Thomas Goodsell, Eliakim Hitchcock, Samuel Hitchcock, John Howe, Joseph Holt, Samuel Heminway, John Heminway, Widow Priscilla Thompson, Samuel Thompson, William Luddington, Henry Luddington, John Moulthrop, Samuel Moulthrop, Matthew Moulthrop, Eleazer Morris, Joseph Mallory, John Potter, Sr., John Potter, Jr., George Pardee, William Roberts, John Russell, Thomas Smith, Thomas Smith, Jr., John Thompson, John Luddington, Thomas Pinion, Joseph Granniss and William Bradley. In all there were 32 families and about 200 persons. This was an increase of twelve families over 1683, when the individuals numbered 121.

In 1754 there were 61 families, 500 population and the following freemen: Theophilus Alling, Joshua Austin, Daniel Augur, Samuel Bradley, Isaac Blakeslee, Zebulon Bradley, Daniel Bradley, Joseph Bishop, Jonathan Barnes, Nathaniel Barnes, Isaac Bradley, Stephen Bradley, Dan Bradley, Caleb Chidsey, Abraham Chidsey, John Chidsey, Deodate Davenport, James Dennison, Daniel Finch, Daniel Finch, Jr., Samuel Forbes, Daniel Granger, Isaac Goodsell, Reverend Jacob Heminway, Isaac Holt, Caleb Hitchcock, Abraham Heminway, Samuel Heminway, Daniel Hitchcock, John Heminway, Stephen Hitchcock, Daniel Holt, Nathaniel Luddington, Eliphalet Luddington, John Moulthrop, Dan Moulthrop, Amos Morris, Stephen Morris, Gideon Potter, Isaac Penfield, Moses Page, Eliakim Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Jr., John Russell, William Rogers, Thomas Smith, Samuel Smith, Patterson Smith, James Smith, John Shepard, Benjamin Smith, Abel Smith, Daniel Smith, Joseph Tuttle, Captain

Joseph Tuttle, Samuel Thompson, Jr., Stephen Thompson, Joel Tuttle, John Woodward and Russell Woodward.

In 1820 there were about 200 families and a population of 1,237. The town had 185 houses, 3 mills, 1 store and a grand list of \$15,661.58.

The inhabitants sought parish or village privileges as early as 1677, when the general court was petitioned for that right, but did not grant it until 1680. Before this New Haven had consented to the arrangement in the following manner:

"At a Towne meeting held in New Haven 24 December, 1678, and for the village on the East Side, those inhabitants gave in their propositions to the committee, which they desired might be granted, which was:

"1. That they might have liberty to get a minister among them, for their minister, and keep the Sabbath in the way they ought.

"2. That boundary might be granted to them as high—*i. e.*, north—as Muddy River.

"3. That they have liberty of admitting inhabitants among them for their help in the work and maintenance of a minister.

"4. That they may have liberty to purchase some lands of the Indians, near Mr. Gregson's—*i. e.*, at the Cove—if the Indians are willing to part with it.

"5. That what land of the Quinnipiac is within Branford stated bounds the right of the purchase may be given them.

"6. Lastly. That they may be freed from rates to the Towne when they shall have procured a minister."

Thus being constituted a village, the inhabitants proceeded to do business practically as a separate corporation, but still being under the jurisdiction of New Haven. They elected officers, laid out and granted lands, etc., as they assumed they had a right to do, but which privilege was disputed, and the matter caused much trouble and expense, as all the village grants were not honored by the authorities of the town of New Haven.

The village granted lands in 1683 to John Chidsey and Joseph Russell, both on the north side of the present green. In the same year an allotment of lands was made, after the New Haven method, viz.: 20 acres to each family; 4 acres to each child of the family; and 20 acres for each £100 in the list. One-half of the lands were laid off on the Stony river, joining upon those of the five men at Foxon, viz.: Joseph Abbott, Robert Dawson, Thomas Pinion, William Roberts and James Taylor. The persons to whom lands were allotted were: John Austin, Alling Ball, Alling Ball, Jr., Thomas Corner, John Chidsey, James Dennison, Joseph Dickerson, Samuel Heminway, Eliakim Hitchcock, Nathaniel Hitchcock, John Luddington, William Luddington, Matthew Moulthrop, George Pardee, John Potter, John Rose,

Thomas Smith, John Thompson, Edmund Tooley and Edward Vickers.

At the meeting March 29th, 1684, nineteen inhabitants were present when, on the question, "Shall we go forward in building a village?" all voted to proceed. Accordingly, they chose John Thompson, Matthew Moulthrop and Samuel Heminway, selectmen; Samuel Heminway, clerk; and George Pardee, constable. But for some cause the village privileges were relinquished in 1685, and business was now transacted directly by the town of New Haven. This order prevailed until December, 1703, when the inhabitants voted to again take up their village grant, and "to that end chose Capt. Alling Ball, Lt. Samuel Hotchkiss, Samuel Heminway, Serg. John Potter, William Luddington, Esq., John Russell and George Pardee a committee to manage the concerns of the village, in order to a settlement, according to the General Court's grant, and informed New Haven of their design."

But they soon again came into conflict with New Haven on account of the division of lands, when they obtained from the general assembly a renewal of the grant of 1680. This led to the further movement to organize a distinct and separate village, which was practically accomplished by the act of May, 1707, which bestowed upon East Haven certain immunities enjoyed by other towns of the state. This carried with it the privilege of having a church and schools separate from those of New Haven, and exempted the inhabitants from paying taxes to New Haven.

Construing the act in the sense of a town charter, the inhabitants proceeded to elect town officers, laid rates, took charge of their own poor, and again assumed the right of dividing the common lands without the consent or approbation of New Haven. This claim of power was disputed by New Haven, which found a warm ally in Gurdon Saltonstall, who was elected governor of the colony in 1708. He had married the only child of William Rosewell, the owner of the old furnace farm, and was living at that place, unfortunately on unfriendly terms with his East Haven neighbors, whose geese had crossed over the lake and molested him by injuring his property. He killed some of the geese and in other ways so much aroused the ire of the people of this community that not a vote was here polled for him for governor. This slight irritated the governor, who, in 1710, influenced the assembly to interpret the act of 1707 to mean the enjoyment of parish privileges only. East Haven protested, and the controversy as to the proper construction of the act continued for some time. For many years the inhabitants continued under the jurisdiction of New Haven, excepting as they managed their own parish affairs.

But in the course of time the influence of the governor having passed away, a new generation made an effort to revive the powers conferred by the act of 1707 and memorialized the town of New

Haven and the general assembly to that effect in 1753. For the East Haven people the petition was signed by Rosewell Woodward, Isaac Blakeslee, Daniel Holt and Samuel Heminway, as selectmen, which would indicate that they probably had the organized machinery of a town at that time. The assembly again decided that East Haven was a parish only, and ordered the inhabitants to pay the general New Haven rates. After several more futile efforts to secure town rights the matter was allowed to rest until 1780, when the village became more urgent in its demands for the confirmation of the privileges granted by the act of 1707; and in line with that purpose they voted, January 1st, 1782, "That Levi Pardee go around to the people to know whether they are willing to be a Town or not." The sentiment being in favor of such a movement, the object was prosecuted with renewed zeal, and after about eighty years of unavailing effort the town was at last properly incorporated.

East Haven village or parish became a town by virtue of an act of the general assembly, May, 1785, and the meeting for organization was held in July of that year at the East Haven meeting house. After prayer and a sermon by Reverend Nicholas Street upon the importance of union and harmony in the new town, Captain Samuel Forbes, Captain Isaac Chidsey, Azariah Bradley, Joseph Holt and Amos Morris, Jr., were elected selectmen; Joshua Austin, town clerk; Abraham Barnes, John Morris and John Wooler, tything men. A committee was appointed to settle with New Haven, and it was voted that the warning of the town meetings should be the beating of the drum on Barnes' hill and at the old meeting house hill.

The freemen who voted at this meeting were the following 33 persons: Reverend Nicholas Street, Amos Morris, Esq., Josiah Bradley, Esq., Captain Isaac Chidsey, Joshua Austin, Timothy Thompson, Caleb Smith, Daniel Brown, Samuel Heminway, Levi Cooper, Dan Holt, Samuel Forbes, Abraham Chidsey, Jared Robinson, John Hunt, Dan Goodsell, John Dennison, Captain Stephen Smith, John Woodward, Captain Samuel Barnes, Joseph Holt, Daniel Tuttle, Daniel Augur, Samuel Townsend, Gurdon Bradley, Isaac Parker, Azariah Bradley, William Easton, Joseph Hotchkiss, John Robinson, Edward Bradley, Stephen Thompson and Elisha Andrews.

Under the village grant clerks were elected and served as follows: First, Samuel Heminway; next, Ebenezer Chidsey, 1702 until 1726; Samuel Hotchkiss in 1727; Gideon Potter until 1757; followed by Isaac Holt and Timothy Andrews for short periods; Simeon Bradley, from 1763 to 1778, except 1768, when the clerk was Abraham Heminway; Joshua Austin, 1779, and was also the first town clerk; 1786 to 1806, Josiah Bradley; 1806 to 1846, Bela Farnham; 1846 to 1864, Reuel Andrews; 1864 to 1878, Charles A. Bray; 1879-80, Asa L. Chamberlain; 1881 to 1891, Charles T. Hemingway.

When the town was first settled New Haven claimed the country

east as far as Branford hills. This boundary line later became a matter for dispute, as Branford claimed the country west to the Furnace pond, and made demand to that effect in 1649. New Haven ignored this claim, and in 1656 made grant of the Furnace farm to the iron company and 12 acres to the collier, both in the limits claimed by Branford. The matter was finally settled in 1685 by giving New Haven a strip of land half a mile wide and extending to the northern limits of New Haven, from the point of beginning, half a mile east of the northern end of Saltonstall lake or Furnace pond. In 1789 these bounds were fully described, and the water bounds between New Haven and East Haven were also that year fixed, the line as finally agreed upon being the middle of the river.

The East Haven Probate District was authorized at the session of the general assembly, May, 1868, and Charles A. Bray was elected the judge. The district was discontinued in January, 1883, by the terms of the act annexing a part of the town to New Haven. East Haven is now, as before, a part of the New Haven Probate District.

East Haven was divided by an act of the general assembly, passed January, 1881, and the part west of the division line was annexed to New Haven. A special town meeting was held May 2d, 1881, to ratify or reject the terms of the act. Those living in the part to be annexed voted in the engine house of the borough of Fair Haven East—*for*, 301; *against*, 85; votes polled, 386. Those in the remaining part of the town voted in the town hall, in East Haven village—*for*, 123; *against*, 9. So it was decided by a majority of 330 that the act should become operative.

As a condition of the annexation New Haven assumed the bonded indebtedness of East Haven, amounting to about \$100,000. Of this sum \$60,000 was on account of the Quinnipiac bridge, whose construction, in 1877, was of more benefit to New Haven than to East Haven, the debt resting upon the town like a heavy burden, and which was the principal cause of the division.

The other funds and interests of the town were equitably divided, the committee on the part of East Haven being A. L. Chamberlain, Hiram Jacobs and L. F. Richmond. The schools in the annexed part were placed in the care of the New Haven city school board, and the charter of Fair Haven Borough East was unaffected, except that the town of New Haven assumed the care of the streets and sidewalks of the borough. The annexation has in the main been beneficial to the town of East Haven, except that it has been left with a very small area and a greatly reduced population. In 1880, before the division, the inhabitants numbered 3,057; in 1890 there were in the present East Haven but 953 inhabitants. The grand list is but a little more than \$300,000.

In 1644 a bridge was built over Stony creek, on the road to Totoket, by William Andrews, for which he charged the colony £3, 8s., 9d.

This was the first bridge on that stream. In 1782 the bridge at the lowest dam on that stream was authorized. The bridge at Dragon point was built in 1791 and toll charged. The following year a new road was located to it. In 1796 a bridge at the so-called new ferry was authorized to be built; and the privilege to build wharves at the same place was granted in 1797.

The first ferry in which the inhabitants of the town were interested was established at Red Rock prior to 1650, and was first kept by Francis Brown. In 1650 George Pardee took the ferry and was granted the privilege of building a house there, at his own expense. In 1670 a ferry farm was granted him. It was kept up many years, being for a long time the only means of crossing the river. In 1782 the general assembly granted the parish of East Haven the right to establish a ferry at what was afterward called Ferry Point; but before many years it was superseded by a bridge. The latter structures were put up at heavy and almost ruinous expense to the town, but the bridge is much used and is a great public necessity. Since 1881 it has been wholly the property of New Haven.

The Totoket path was the earliest road through the town, and where it crossed the Stony creek a bridge was erected in 1644. The bearings of the road were fully described in 1686. It has ever remained the principal highway in the town, and has been well improved. In 1671 the road from Morris cove to Fowler's creek was reserved. In 1672 the road from the cove to the county road was secured from the Indians, and the right confirmed by another purchase in 1692. Other roads were located as the country was settled up. The town has the Shore Line railroad, which was completed for operation in 1852.

The first settlers were mainly agriculturists, and farming and gardening have continued leading occupations. The soil is especially adapted for the latter interest. But the mill privilege at Saltonstall lake early attracted attention, and it was selected as the site for the first iron works in the state. Liberty for this purpose was asked of the town of New Haven, November 12th, 1655, by Stephen Goodyear and John Winthrop, Jr. The former was a shipper and active business man of New Haven; the latter lived in Boston, but was interested in mining in this part of the country. The project was looked upon with favor by the town, which granted the desired liberty November 29th, 1655, on condition that Branford would unite in making a similar grant. This was done, and the people of these towns assisted in building the dam and putting up a furnace and a bloomery, as they considered that it would greatly benefit them.

In May, 1656, the town granted twelve acres of land to the collier, "at a point between the Great Pond and Beaver Meadow," about two miles above the works, on condition that he would remain in the service of the company three years. A large furnace farm, on the east

side of the lake, was also granted to the proprietors. As a further inducement, the works were exempt from taxation seven years, and it was agreed that Branford should supply three-eighths and New Haven five-eighths of the wood used in making charcoal for the furnaces.

John Cooper was the agent of the iron works, and lived on Stony creek; Captain Thomas Clark, the master, and later was one of the owners; Jasper Crayne was one of the overseers; Richard Post was a founder; John Russell and Ralph Russell were among the workmen. It appears that others of the employees were lawless, and that the furnace had gathered some disorderly persons, so that complaint was made to the town, December 1st, 1657, on that score. It was then agreed that those working there in the future should bring certificates of character, and later Matthew Moulthrop, 2d, was appointed conservator of the morals of the people at the iron works. In 1679 there was an epidemic sickness among the workmen, which caused the death of Ralph Russell and a number of others. It is said that this circumstance led to the suspension of work soon after.

In September, 1657, John Winthrop, Jr., disposed of his interest to Captain Clark and a Mr. Payne, also of Boston, and the former later became the chief owner and last operated it. The furnace was supplied with bog ore from North Haven, most of which was carted here, but some of the ore was taken by boat down the Quinnipiac and up Stony creek to a place below the furnace, which is to this day called "Bog mine."

It is probable that this enterprise did not meet with the expectations of the owners, and it was discontinued about 1680. In that year Thomas Clark sold the furnace farm of 300 acres upland and 60 acres meadow to William Rosewell, whose daughter married Gurdon Saltonstall, afterward the governor of the colony, and who lived there for a number of years.

A later attempt to manufacture iron was made in 1692, when John Potter was given permission to set up a forge near the first spring west of Stony river. This was not long operated, but the place was called for many years the "old forge."

In 1686 the furnace site was sequestered for a grist mill, to be put up by Samuel Heminway, the village of East Haven granting him certain privileges, which the town of New Haven refused to ratify. After 25 years, in 1706, the sons of Samuel Heminway, John and Abraham, secured from the town of Branford additional privileges, which enabled them to control the ground on both sides of the outlet. This mill was long carried on, and was known as the town mill. The Chidseys, father, son and grandson, in succession, were for many years the millers. The mill is but little used at this time.

Just below this place was a mill for making writing paper, etc., in which a number of hands were employed, and which was operated by James Donoghue, James Harper and others. This became the prop-

erty of the Saltonstall Milling Company, whose name was changed in 1871, to the Saltonstall Manufacturing Company. It had a capital of \$40,000, and was engaged in the manufacture of heavy carriage and portable engine wheels. Stephen Bradley was the president of the company. On the decline of the interest at that place, a part of it was transferred to a shop in the village where steam power is employed, and work is still done by Stephen Bradley & Co. In the old building, on the lake outlet, Charles L. Fabrique manufactured brushes until the building was burned, when the interest was taken to Westville. The waters of the lake are now almost wholly used by the city of New Haven, which here obtains a part of its supply. Pumping works have been erected on the west side of the lake.

The privilege where stood the forge was granted in 1706 to John and Abraham Heminway and John Marsh, who erected a fulling mill at that place in 1709. This was operated many years, when the building was used for the manufacture of horn buttons. Later a grist mill was here established and is now carried on by Hawkins & Forbes.

On the western border of the old town, along the Quinnipiac, near what was in early times known as Dragon point, the village of Fair Haven sprang up, after the war of 1812. It has grown steadily until it is a place of considerable importance, containing all the adjuncts of a progressive village. The part in East Haven was incorporated as a borough, with the title of Fair Haven East, which permitted the regulation of their local affairs, independent of the town, and which aided materially in the improvement of the place; and the population increased to about two thousand. Since 1881 this has been a part of New Haven.

In the early history of the village commerce with the West Indies and coastwise trading gave employment to many of the inhabitants. Later the oyster trade at this place assumed large proportions, as many as several score vessels being thus engaged, during the oyster season. In the summer and fall the quarrying of building stone, near the village, was a leading occupation, and this interest is still carried on.

After 1860 many of the East Haven oyster men transferred their base of operations to the Chesapeake bay, and at Baltimore and other points, became leading dealers and packers. Among these were the Mallorys, Augurs, Hemingways, Luddingtons, Rowes, Landfairs, Footes, Millers, Farrans, Chidseys, Holts and Maltbys. Their removal caused the decline of this industry at East Haven, but since 1872, when the systematic cultivation of oysters in the waters of this locality was begun, it has been somewhat revived and again engages considerable attention.

Several manufacturing plants of parties from other localities have been placed in the town, as the copper mill of the Humphreysville Manufacturing Company, about forty years ago; the works of the

American Chemical Company, in 1866; the New Haven Wire Company, in 1871; the Bushnell Lumber Company, in 1866; and the New England Acid Company, in 1881. Fair Haven East has also a number of stores and shops in the ordinary mechanic pursuits.

The village of East Haven, below Lake Saltonstall, is pleasantly located on an elevated plain, the oldest part being around the green, in the southern part of the present village. It presents a straggling but well kept appearance of about one hundred buildings, some of them antedating the present century, but still giving evidence of comfort. Many of the better residences are occupied by business people of New Haven, with which the place is connected by railway and several lines of stages. There are Congregational and Episcopal houses of worship, a town hall, several stores and the East Haven post office, besides the usual mechanic shops.

The post office has been kept by, among others, Isaac Hagerman, D. M. Church, Stephen Hemingway for nineteen years, and, since August 19th, 1889, by C. E. Kirkham. It has commodious and attractive quarters in the new Kirkham building, in which are also a fine reading room and a society hall. In the latter meet a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, East Haven, No. 106, organized December 3d, 1889; and Fidelity Division, No. 26, Sons of Temperance, which was organized January 24th, 1885, with thirty charter members. Both societies are very prosperous.

Doctor Bela Farnham, who died in 1857, at the extreme age of 89 years, was, for a long period of time, the settled physician of the town. He was a skillful practitioner, and was much respected as a citizen.

Doctor James Casey, a later physician, after being actively engaged in his profession a number of years, moved to Passaic, N. J. Subsequently Doctor Brainerd located here, coming from Naugatuck, but moved to Branford.

Doctor Marvin D. Smith is the present physician.

As properly accredited attorneys there were in East Haven, in 1890, S. W. F. Andrews, James S. Thompson, Dwight W. Tuttle and Grove J. Tuttle, whose legal business is in New Haven.

The first inhabitants of East Haven attended religious meetings at New Haven, which necessitated a long and tiresome journey. The way was by "Red Rock," through forests and swamps, and the river must be crossed by means of a ferry, none too safe or reliable. Hence, as soon as the population warranted such a step, the "East Side Farmers" asked for their own place of worship in the midst of their new homes. A petition for such a privilege, in 1677, was not granted until 1679, and two more years elapsed before the necessary arrangements could be made for holding meetings. In 1681 Reverend James Alling was engaged as a minister, and preached two years, when, not having received permission to organize a church, he left for a field

where he could become a settled pastor. Reverend John Harriman, of New Haven, now preached to them for two years, when, owing to the removal of many inhabitants, who had been connected with the iron works, the meetings could no longer be continued, and for eighteen years the services were intermitted.

In 1704 the matter of establishing public worship in the village of East Haven was again taken up, and the end attained by securing Jacob Heminway as a minister. He was the youngest son of Samuel Heminway, Esq., one of the leading men of the village, and was one of the three young men who, in 1701, first entered the newly-founded school at Saybrook, and which in time became Yale College. In the summer of 1704 he graduated from Mr. Pierson's institution, being at that time in the twenty-first year of his age. Returning to his home, he was in so much favor with his neighbors that he was desired to become their minister. Hence, at the meeting of the villagers, November, 1704, "Voted, To seek Sir Heminway, that he would give us a taste of his gifts in order to a settlement in the work of the ministry, and

"2. Voted, To desire John Potter, Sen., Caleb Chidsey and Ebenezer Chidsey to treat with Sir Heminway to get him, if they could, to give them a taste of his gifts in preaching the word."

The "taste of his gifts," was so pleasing to the villagers that they voted, December 19th, 1704, to engage him as a minister at £50 per year. Thus he continued two years, when he was more formally engaged, the villagers promising, on their part, a salary of £50 per year, to furnish him his firewood, and to build him a house. In 1707 they built him a house, 20 by 40 feet, on a five-acre lot, on the south-east corner of the green. In 1709 54 more acres of land, in three tracts, were settled upon him. In the meantime, in 1706, a small plain meeting house, barely 16 by 20 feet, had been built on the opposite side of the green.

These buildings provided and a minister secured, they voted, May 3d, 1709, to petition the general assembly to be embodied into a church state. This was done October 8th, 1711, when the East Haven Congregational Church was formally organized. On the same day Reverend Jacob Heminway was ordained to the pastorate, in which he continued until his death, in 1754, preaching for the people more than half a century, which is evidence of his proper service in his chosen field of labor.

The first meeting house becoming too small, a new one was built on the knoll, on the northwest corner of the green, which was long known as the Meeting House hill. The building committee were: Captain Alling Ball, Sergeant John Thompson, Samuel Russell, Sergeant Joseph Granniss, Samuel Hotchkiss, Nathaniel Hitchcock and Samuel Goodsell. The house was a high frame, 30 by 40 feet, having a straight roof and jugged ends. It was ready for occupancy in the

fall of 1719, when it was properly seated, after the manner of those times, according to the rates paid in 1717. Although a rude and barn-like structure, it was made to do duty more than fifty years, longer perhaps than if there had not been difficulty as to the site for a proposed new house. This was a matter for a heated controversy between the people of the South End and the Center, who preferred the green as a site, and those of Woodward town and Foxon Farms, who had selected Mullen hill as their site. After the matter had been more or less agitated, from 1769 to 1772, Thompson's corner, between the two proposed sites, was selected as a compromise site. Upon this the construction of the now famous "Stone Meeting House" was begun the same year by a building committee composed of Captain Amos Morris, John Woodward, Joel Tuttle, Stephen Morris, Isaac Chidsey, Stephen Thompson, Dan Bradley and Stephen Smith. It was finally determined to build the house, 50 by 73 feet, "and to build a steeple to be carried up with stone." The plan was at that time in the advanced style of architecture, and it is possible that the old South church of Boston may have been taken as a pattern. The material was gathered in the town, and the greater part of the work was done by those who expected to occupy it. The walls were finished and the roof put on in August, 1774, and it was so far completed that it was dedicated in the fall of that year. Up to this time its cost was about \$12,000, or nearly three-fifths of the grand list, which shows to what extent the people went in their endeavor to have a suitable and enduring house of worship. How well they succeeded in that laudable, though sacrificing purpose is attested by the fact that this is now one of the oldest meeting houses in the state, and the oldest stone meeting house standing in all New England. Its walls are to-day as firm as when put up, and will probably stand a century longer.

The house was not fully completed until 1796, after an expenditure of \$2,500 had been made mainly in finishing the interior and in building a spire. The following year, October 8th, 1797, the "great tornado," which passed over the center of the town, threw down the spire, unroofed the house, and damaged it to the extent of \$1,000. The repairs were immediately made, and in 1798 the spire was first supplied with a bell. It was cast in New Haven that year, when nineteen Spanish milled dollars were added to the other metal, by Doctor Bela Farnham, who was present when the bell was cast. In consequence the bell has a peculiar silvery, pleasing tone. Soon after permission was given to Edmond Bradley and others to place a clock in the spire which, like the bell, has done faithful service through a long course of years.

In 1850 the meeting house was so extensively remodelled that it was deemed proper to re-dedicate it, October 16th, 1850. About \$6,000 was expended. In 1859 the steeple was rebuilt and given a more

modern appearance, having now most graceful proportions and a height of 196 feet from the ground. This work cost \$2,000.

The interior of the house was renovated in 1868, at an expenditure of \$3,000, and about the same time the property was enclosed with an iron railing and the grounds beautified, at an outlay of \$1,300. Wood stoves were first placed in the meeting house in 1825, coal stoves in 1840, and steam heating apparatus in 1868.

A commodious chapel was built in 1874, which was consecrated as the Centennial chapel; and the same year the one hundredth anniversary of the occupancy of the "Stone Meeting House" was appropriately celebrated on the 16th of September. The society purchased a parsonage in 1853, and a more commodious one in 1873, which has been enlarged and beautified. All the church property, which is very valuable, has recently been placed in good repair, and the parish is not encumbered by a debt.

Reverend Nicholas Street was ordained as the second pastor, October 8th, 1755, and "acquitted himself a workman thoroughly furnished into every good work," until his death, on the 51st anniversary of his ordination, October 8th, 1806, aged 76 years. He was a man of superior ability, kindly disposed, yet of dignified appearance, and well fitted to inspire reverence, confidence and affection. In theology he was an "Old Light," and was opposed or indifferent to the more advanced methods of awakening interest in religious work.

Reverend Saul Clark, ordained the third pastor January 13th, 1808, was the opposite of Mr. Street in his methods and pastoral work. He was aggressive, zealous in his calling, and his ministry was characterized by a series of revivals, which greatly augmented the membership, in spite of the fact that some of the older members took exception to his methods and withdrew from the church. In many things Mr. Clark was in advance of the times, taking positions which are now occupied by the religious world, but which at that time aroused so much opposition that for the sake of harmony he was dismissed, at his own request, May 19th, 1817. He died in Meriden in 1849, but is interred at East Haven, where his memory is still respected.

Reverend Stephen Dodd was installed as the fourth pastor, December 11th, 1817, and resigned April 20th, 1847. He continued to reside in the town until his death in 1856, at the age of 77 years. He was an earnest and successful pastor, and an able and at times eloquent preacher. His long pastorate was quiet, yet one of steady growth, in spite of the fact that in 1830 many members withdrew to form the First church in Fair Haven. In 1824 Mr. Dodd published his "East Haven Register," which is a valuable historical work, and from which have been gleaned many facts for this sketch.

The successor of Mr. Dodd was Reverend Daniel W. Havens, who was installed June 16th, 1847, and resigned July 2d, 1877. Under his

ministry the church prospered materially and spiritually. Many of the most important changes and additions to the church property were made in this period, which placed the parish among the foremost in the county. In this time, also, several revivals of unusual interest took place, the fruits of the one in the spring of 1852 being an addition of 85 persons to the membership of the church. In September, 1874, Mr. Havens preached the historical sermon, on the occasion of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the occupancy of the "Old Stone Meeting House." This has been published.

Reverend Joseph Tomlinson was the acting pastor from 1877 to 1879. On the 7th of July, 1880, Reverend Daniel J. Clark, who had just graduated from the Hartford Seminary, was here ordained to the ministry and installed as the pastor of the church. In that capacity he has since successfully continued.

In October, 1890, the parish contained 130 families, and there were 245 communicant members. The clerk of the church was A. L. Fabrique. The Sabbath school had more than 200 members, and F. B. Street was the superintendent. In 1886 a mission Sabbath school was established at Morris cove, which is in charge of deacon J. H. Morris, and which is prosperous.

The deaconry of the church embraced the following: Caleb Chidsey, died in 1713; Joshua Austin, died in 1760; Thomas Smith, died in 1762; Daniel Hitchcock, died in 1761; Deodate Davenport, died in 1761; Samuel Heminway, chosen 1758, died 1777; Abraham Heminway, chosen 1761, removed; Amos Morris, chosen 1776, died 1801; Stephen Smith, chosen 1778, died 1816; Samuel Davenport, chosen 1797, died 1810; John Morris, chosen 1800, removed 1806; Levi Pardee, chosen 1800, died 1813; Enos Heminway, chosen 1806, removed 1830; Amos Morris, chosen 1816, resigned 1818; Bela Farnham, chosen 1832, resigned 1852; Amos Morris, chosen 1832, resigned 1852; Samuel H. Heminway, chosen 1832, died 1849; Reuel Andrews, chosen 1852, died 1864; Alfred Morris, chosen 1852, died 1876; A. L. Curtiss, chosen 1864, died 1872; Edwin Street, chosen 1868, resigned 1878; Asa L. Fabrique, chosen 1868, still serves; Samuel T. Andrews, chosen 1872, deceased; Thaddeus Street, chosen 1872, deceased; Julius H. Morris, Fred. B. Street and Collis B. Granniss, still in office.

Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) had its origin in a movement to unite the churchmen of the town, set on foot March 17th, 1788. Previous to that time these worshipped in Trinity church, New Haven. The meeting for organization was held at the house of Samuel Tuttle, who acted as chairman, and John Bird as clerk, when the following signed an agreement to form a parish: Henry F. Hicks, John Bird, Samuel Tuttle, James Pardee, Stephen Pardee, Mabel Bishop, Samuel Barnes, John Hunt, Stephen Thompson, Jr., David Goodsell, Jehiel Forbes and Levi Forbes. Two weeks later another meeting was held to elect officers, when Samuel Tuttle and

James Pardee were chosen wardens; Jehiel Forbes, Captain Samuel Barnes, Samuel Thompson, Captain Stephen Thompson, Jr., Ichabod Bishop, vestrymen. The new parish was now placed in care of Trinity church.

Early in 1789 the work of building a chapel was begun, the frame work being raised April 23d, 1789, when some of the timbers fell down, killing Jeremiah Bradley and injuring several others. The building was only partially completed and was not finished for consecration until July 25th, 1810. It was not painted until 1817. In the fall of 1828 it was supplied with a stove.

On Easter, 1789, Reverend Edward Blakeslee became the first rector of the parish, continuing about a year, but before that time Doctor Hubbard, of Trinity church, had preached here.

In 1843 and 1845 the chapel was enlarged and a tower built, in which a bell was placed in 1847. The following year Reverend Edward Warren gave an altar for the church. In 1859 the building was again repaired and a font placed in it, by the Todd brothers—Edward, Henry and Charles—of Brooklyn, N.Y. In 1866 the rectory was purchased at a cost of \$2,400, \$500 of which was a bequest by Mrs. Sarah A. Barnes. Ten years later it was remodelled and enlarged. In the summer of 1867 the church building was transformed to its present shape under the direction of a committee composed of O. B. Thompson, C. E. Kirkham and Ralph Wright. Later a memorial window was placed in it, in honor of Rector O. Evans Shannon, who died September 20th, 1877. In 1881 all the remaining debt of the parish was paid off under the rectorship of Reverend Clayton Eddy, who also presented the church with a cabinet organ. Improvements since that time have placed the parish property in good condition.

The ministers and rectors of the parish have been: 1788–9, Doctor Hubbard; 1790, Reverend Edward Blakeslee; 1791, Reverend Hull; 1796, Doctor Hubbard; 1796–9, Reverend Smith Miles; 1800–1, Doctor Hubbard; 1801–5, Reverend Ami Rogers; 1805–10, Doctor Hubbard; 1810–11, Reverend Samuel P. Jarvis; 1812–17, Elijah G. Plumb; 1819–26, — Perry; 1827, Peter G. Clark; 1834–9, Henry Ives; 1840–5, Henry Townsend; 1846, George W. Nichols; 1847, Henry Townsend; 1848, Henry Edwards; 1849, N. S. Richardson; 1850–63, Henry Townsend; 1864, Alonzo G. Shearer; 1865, Henry Townsend; 1866–77, O. Evans Shannon; 1878–80, John Gray; 1880, Henry Tarrant; 1881–6, Clayton Eddy; 1887, Charles Westerman.

In 1890 the parish was without a rector, and services were only occasionally held. The senior wardens have been the following: 1788–94, Samuel Tuttle; 1794–5, Samuel Barnes; 1795–1803, Samuel Tuttle; 1803–17, Samuel Barnes; 1818, Samuel Tuttle; 1819–36, Truman Cole; 1837–45, Leverett Bradley; 1846–53, John Bishop; 1854–73, Frederick W. Tuttle; 1874–89, Orlando B. Thompson; 1890, Dwight W. Tuttle.

At the same time William H. Shannon was the junior warden. Many of the foregoing served in the same office, and others were: 1790-1, Jehiel Forbes; 1794-1812, Ichabod Bishop; 1819, Joseph Pardee; 1853-9, Jesse Tuttle; 1860-6, J. H. Todd; 1873-85, Jesse Tuttle; 1887-9, Charles L. Mitchell.

It is said that the first settlers of East Haven were not as mindful of the benefits of schools as those of some other towns, and even after the lapse of a century of years the cause of education was said to be in a backward condition. In more recent years better schools were established, especially in the part which became Fair Haven borough.

The first school house was at the town's market place, or the village green, near where the first meeting house stood. It stood there as early as the beginning of the last century, and in 1707 Mr. Heminway was the teacher. In 1728 the village was divided into four districts; in 1769 six districts are mentioned, with a new school house north of Bloomary brook.

In 1823 there were but five districts, which contained 388 children. About that time more interest was manifested in educational matters, and a library company was formed. The library was maintained with good results some years. The later statistics of schools, on account of the division of the town, are here omitted.

But a considerable number of the young men of the town availed themselves of the benefits of Yale College. The East Haven graduates of that institution prior to 1800 were: 1704, Jacob Heminway; 1724, Thomas Goodsell; 1724, John Goodsell; 1760, Jared Potter; 1780, Asahel Morris; 1793, Amos Pardee.

The first public place of burial was sequestered in 1707, but before that time a few persons had been buried in the town on the west side of the green. Most of those who died at an early day were buried in New Haven. The cemetery was enlarged in 1797 and subsequently. It is still used, but the new East Haven cemetery, opened and controlled by Samuel Forbes, appears to meet the present requirements better than the old one. The latter consists of about five acres and is well conditioned. It is also at the center.

In the western part of the town a Jewish cemetery of small area has lately been opened.

The first death of a citizen of the town was Thomas Gregson, who was lost at sea in 1647. He was also the first white settler in East Haven. Other early deaths were:

1659, Edward Hitchcock, one of the South End men.

1662, Matthew Rowe and William Luddington, each being the first of those names.

1668, Francis Brown and Matthew Moulthrop, the latter being the father of that family.

1669, Edward Patterson and Matthias Hitchcock of the South End.

1673, Benjamin Lingo, an early settler of Stony creek; Thomas Morris, the ancestor of the Morris family in the town.

1674, Reverend Nicholas Street, the father of the Street family; John Thompson, father of the East Haven Thompsons.

1679, Ralph Russell.

1688, Deacon John Chidsey, father of the Chidseys, at one time so numerous in the town.

1690, John Austin, father of the East Haven Austins.

1700, George Pardee, the ancestor of the Pardees of this part of the county.

1702, Jane, the widow of Thomas Gregson, the first settler, and who was also the first to lose his life. He was above eighty years of age.

1707, Sergeant John Potter, the head of the Potter family in the town.

1713, Isaac Bradley, aged sixty-two years. He was the father of the East Haven Bradleys.

1724, Captain Thomas Smith, the father of the Smith family, which was in the town in the early part of its history.

The town was much exposed to Indian attack after the termination of King Philip's war, and in 1689 a patrol of four horsemen was kept scanning the woods in search of hostile Indians. But there is no record to show that the Indians ventured upon an attack. The resident Indians were always friendly, but when in liquor a trifle annoying.

In the French and Indian war of 1755 and the years following the town furnished about fifteen men. Benjamin Russell, of East Haven, was captured at sea in that period.

The war for Independence affected this town more than some of the others in the county. A number of men lost their lives in the service, and considerable property was also destroyed. Elijah Smith was killed at Long Island in 1776, Thomas Smith died the same year at Rye, Nathan Andrews and Isaac Potter died as prisoners about the same time. July 5th, 1779, Isaac Pardee was killed at Fort hill by a cannon ball fired by the enemy at that time in this town. The British landed at Morris neck and South End, July 4th, 1779, while making their movement upon New Haven. They encamped for the night and burned eleven houses and nine barns, among them being those of Amos Morris, John Woodward, John Luddington, Jr., Elam Luddington, Joseph Tuttle, Jacob and Abijah Pardee, Jehiel Forbes, Mary Pardee and Noah Tucker. They also destroyed Gurdon Bradley's sloop "and plundered as much as they could lay hold of." They left the next day, having inflicted much damage upon this section.

In 1779 Zebulon Bradley was killed, and Richard Paul, Jacob Pardee, Jr., Asa Bradley, Abijah Bradley and Elijah Bradley were made prisoners and were placed on shipboard in New York, where all except the latter died.

In 1781 John Howe was killed by Tories at the surprise of Fort Hale. John Walker was killed at Long Island; and Edward Goodsell, Isaac Luddington and Jared Heminway died later from the effects of exposure in the service.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Leonard R. Andrews, born in East Haven in 1833, is a son of Samuel T., he a son of Jared, he a son of Elisha, born 1746, whose father was Timothy Andrews, who married for his first wife Rachel Adkins and for his second Mrs. Anna Holt. They were all farmers. Elisha married Sarah Moulthrop in 1769. Jared married Dorothy Phelps in 1792. Their children were: Eliza, Sylvia, Polly, Susan and Samuel T. Samuel T. Andrews represented the town in the legislature about 1853. He married Sally Davidson. Their children were: Jared, Timothy, Leonard R., Elizabeth C. and John D. Jared married Harriet Smith. Timothy married Maria Benaway. Elizabeth C. married Lucius Smith. John D. married Susan A. Russell. Leonard R. Andrews has held the office of selectman several years and was elected to the legislature in 1873. He married Lydia S., daughter of Elijah Bradley in 1867.

Willis Bailey, born in Branford in 1821, is a son of Nathaniel, born 1780, and grandson of Elisha, who was a ship carpenter and a resident of Haddam, Conn. His children were; Lucy, Sarah, Nathaniel, Jonathan and Elijah. Nathaniel Bailey was a farmer. He settled in Branford and about 1828 became a resident of East Haven. He married Desire, daughter of John Robinson of Branford, and their children were: Eliza, Sarah, Sylvanus, Lucinda, Oliver, Willis, Lucy, Elizabeth and Merwin. Nathaniel Bailey died in 1868. Desire, his wife, died in 1866, aged 79 years. The only children of Nathaniel living are Willis and Merwin. Merwin is a farmer. He married in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of George Augur. They have one son, Walter, born 1860. Willis Bailey carried on a saw and grist mill for many years, and for eighteen years ran a stage line between East Haven and New Haven. He held the office of selectman three years. In 1845 he married Anna L., daughter of William Ward, from Lee, N. H., who died in East Haven at the age of 82. Their children were: Sophia L., born 1847, and Eleanor W., born 1849, and married in 1873 to James D. Ashbee. He was born in Kent, England, in 1839, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Faith) Ashbee. He came to America with his parents about 1846, and settled in Madison. Joseph Ashbee had three children: Joseph R., James D. and Emma S. Joseph R. married Eliza Dowd. Emma S. married Lucius Howe of New Haven and for her second husband Henry Merriman of Hamden. Joseph Ashbee died September 22d, 1878. Jane, his wife, died September 23d, 1878. The children of James D. and Eleanor W. Ashbee

*From Doctor Dodd's account.

are: Willie R., born 1874; Edward J., born 1877, and Burton W., born 1878.

CHARLES W. BRADLEY, born in East Haven in December, 1834, is a son of Samuel H., born 1808, and grandson of Samuel, who was a carpenter by trade, and accidentally met his death in the peat bog near where now is located the Shore Line railroad in East Haven. His grandmother on his father's side, was Sarah Bradley, and his great-grandmother, Elizabeth Woodward. Samuel H. Bradley was an apprentice to his brother-in-law, Roswell Chidsey, and succeeded him in business, as the village blacksmith; their place of business was the north side of the green. He was one of the prominent men of East Haven sixty years ago, and accumulated a large property for those times. East Haven was a rendezvous for mules from Kentucky, previous to shipment to West Indies, and a feature of Mr. Bradley's business was pulling off the shoes preparatory to the sea voyage.

Samuel H. married Sarah Louisa, employed in the family of James Thompson. At that time there was no foreign help. She was a daughter of Jacob Tyler of North Branford. Her mother was Huldah Stannard of Westbrook. Samuel H. died in 1843, and his wife in 1848, at the early ages of 35 and 33 years. They had but one child, Charles W., who was educated in the public schools, Branford Academy, the select school of Samuel M. Brown, of Fair Haven, and St. Matthew's Hall, at Port Colden, N. J. John Hemingway was his guardian for twelve years. He engaged in the mercantile trade with his cousin Stephen Hemingway in the fall of 1851, buying out the business of Horace R. Chidsey. This store was originally established by Charles Lindsley. The firm continued until 1855, when Mr. Bradley bought his partner's interest, and continued the business alone, having one of the largest country stores in the county, Naugatuck valley excepted. The same year he sold this business to Mr. Hemingway. In this connection it may be interesting to note the fact, that during the time Messrs. Hemingway & Bradley were in business, the post office was removed from the house of Ruel Andrews, where it had been for nearly a half century, to their store. They also contracted to carry the mails between New Haven and East Haven, with horse and wagon. The cars on the N. H. & N. L. road, when it was built in 1851, were inclined not to give much accommodation to East Haven. After selling out his business as previously stated, he then engaged in farming and trade; was also a teacher in the public schools in Branford and Guilford, and a correspondent for various newspapers. In politics Mr. Bradley is a democrat, and has been selectman in his native town. In 1867 he was appointed keeper of the New Haven Light House, during the national administration of Andrew Johnson, and at the time James F. Babcock was collector of the port of New Haven, which position he held for two years and two months, until President Grant's appointees in 1869, took possession of the offices.

He was then appointed superintendent of the New Haven almshouse from January 1st, 1870, remaining there one year.

During the three years following he resided in East Haven, and built the first dwelling house which was erected primarily for the purpose of renting in East Haven, the village of Fair Haven possibly excepted. In 1873 he was re-appointed superintendent of the New Haven almshouse, which office he held from January 1st, 1874, to March 1st, 1878. From that time until May 1st, 1890, he resided in Westville, where he erected a genteel residence, at which date he again became a resident of East Haven.

In 1854 he married Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of Horace Leete, of Guilford, a descendant of Governor Leete, one of the colonial chief magistrates of Connecticut. Their children are: Annetta Adeline, born 1856; Harriett Louisa, born 1857, died 1882; and Seymour Percy, born 1859. The last named was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from the Second congressional district of Connecticut in a competitive examination in 1878; an honor never before conferred upon an East Haven man. Mr. Bradley is a life long member of the East Haven Episcopal church, always taking an active interest in its affairs. He was a member of the Second Company, Governor's Horse Guards, and was honorably discharged.

JUSTIN BRADLEY was born in East Haven in 1815, and is a son of Samuel, whose father Azariah, born in 1734, was a son of Samuel, who married Sarah Robinson in 1715, and whose father Isaac Bradley, was a resident of the county as early as 1674, and settled in East Haven in 1683. He was a native of England. Azariah Bradley was a farmer and joiner. He married Elizabeth Woodward. Their children were: Elizabeth, Samuel, Esther, Roswell and Lydia. Samuel Bradley was also a farmer and joiner. He built the house in which Justin Bradley now lives, in 1792. He held the office of selectman several years, and was prominent in town affairs. He married Sarah, daughter of Jared Bradley. Governor Saltonstall's son resided on the governor's large farm by the lake; and having become wasteful in its management, the town of Branford appointed Jared Bradley his overseer, and he resided there many years. The children of Samuel and Sarah Bradley were: William, Laura, George, Lue, Esther, Azariah, Sarah Adeline, Samuel H., Lydia and Justin, who is the only one living. He learned the joiner's trade, and made that his principal business for many years. He has since been engaged in farming. He is a member of the Episcopal church of East Haven. In 1885 he was elected representative to the Connecticut legislature. In 1839 he married Esther S., daughter of John Tyler. They had three children; Marietta, who married Willet Forbes; George, who at the age of 46 is unmarried; and Louisa C., who died in 1851, aged two years. Mrs. Bradley died in 1882. In 1883 he married Frances E., daughter of Charles L. Paddock of Meriden. Many items of interest

John Bradley





might be mentioned respecting Mr. Bradley's long and active life. The late ex-governor, James E. English, who had a national reputation, learned the joiner's trade, and he and Mr. Bradley worked at that occupation at the same time, in New Haven.

Stephen Bradley, born in 1836, is a son of Stephen, born 1795, he a son of Stephen, and he a son of Stephen Bradley, who married Thankful Smith. Stephen, their son, married Mehitable Luddington. Stephen, their son, married Lydia Foote and their children were: Mary, Amanda, Baldwin, Samuel, Lydia and Stephen. Mr. Bradley engaged in carriage and wagon making in East Haven about 1856, and has carried on that business continuously since that time. He has been twice married; first in 1858 to Sarah B. Wheeler. They had one son, Stephen, born January 12th, 1867, died November 2d, 1888. Mrs. Bradley died April 15th, 1870. Mr. Bradley married for his second wife Susan B., daughter of Samuel and Silah Clark of Woodbury, Conn., in 1872. They had one daughter, Grace, born January 10th, 1873. Mrs. Susan B. Bradley died December 21st, 1888. Mr. Bradley is a member of Lodge No. 66, F. & A. M., of New Haven.

Samuel Chidsey, born in East Haven in 1810, was a son of Samuel, he a son of Isaac, born 1731, he a son of Caleb, born 1697, he a son of Deacon Caleb, born 1661, and he a son of John Chidsey, who was a deacon of the first church of New Haven. He came from England and signed the colony constitution in 1644. Deacon Caleb Chidsey married Anna Thompson. Caleb, their son, married Mrs. Abigail Smith. Isaac, their son, married Sarah Bradley in 1752. Samuel, their son, married Betsey Holt. He was a captain in the old militia. Their children were: Sally, Russell, Harriett, Lorinda, Annie, Samuel, Almira, Betsy, Lydia, Abbie, Hannah, and two that died in infancy. Samuel Chidsey, son of Samuel, was a farmer and was also extensively engaged in stock speculations for many years. He always took a deep interest in the affairs of the town, holding various town offices, and served one term in the general assembly. He married for his first wife Esther Bradley. They had four children: Jane, John, Josephine and Hattie. He married for his second wife Maria A., daughter of William Ford of North Branford. They had one son, Samuel R. Chidsey. Mr. Chidsey died in 1886.

Reuben H. Coe, born in Durham, Conn., in 1837, is a son of Merrick and grandson of Abraham Coe, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Rebecca Elwell. Merrick Coe married Aseneth Harrison. Reuben H. Coe settled in East Haven in 1860, and has been engaged in farming. He has held the office of selectman and was assessor for two years. He married in 1857 Marietta Sanford. Their children are: Hattie R. (deceased), born 1861, and Herbert W., born 1863, married in 1887, Emogene Hall. Their children are: Herbert Earl and Ethel May.

Charles L. Davis, born in New Haven in 1855, is a son of Samuel, whose father Avery, was a son of Avery. The two Averys were residents of Stafford, Conn. Avery, the father of Samuel, married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Lyon. Samuel, their son, was superintendent of the New Haven almshouse from 1851 to 1864. He married Emily, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Mansfield. Their children were: Elihu S., Avery, Charles L., Martha E., Elizabeth L., Susan L., Benjamin J. and John H., all living. Charles L. Davis for fourteen years was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company. In 1887 he settled in East Haven and is extensively engaged in market gardening. He was elected assessor in 1888, '89 and '90. He was married in 1877, and has one daughter, Emily N.

Frederick A. Forbes, born in East Haven in 1860, is a son of Alexander, he a son of William, he a son of John, born 1770, he a son of Isaac, born 1742, and he a son of Samuel, who married Mary Thompson. Isaac, their son, married Hannah Hemingway in 1776. John, their son, married for his first wife Anna Holt and for his second wife Amey Holt. William C. carried on a general merchandise business in New Haven for many years. He married Abigail Wilmot. Their children were Alexander and Louise. Alexander was a farmer and carried on a grain and milling business in East Haven for many years. He represented the town in the legislature several years. He married for his first wife Sarah E., daughter of Chester Bradley. Their children were: Frank B., Frederick A. and William C. Mr. Forbes married for his second wife Jane Tuttle. They had one daughter, Lelia M. Frank B. married Matilda C. Barnard. Frederick A. Forbes is in the milling business.

Charles W. Granniss, born in East Haven in 1844, is a son of Frederick, born 1813, he a son of Jared, born 1756, he a son of Isaac, born 1716, he a son of Joseph, born 1677, and he a son of Edward Granniss, who came from England in 1644, and settled in North Haven, where during the next hundred years more than one hundred of the name were born. Joseph Granniss married Hannah, daughter of John Russell. Isaac married Keziah Moulthrop. Jared was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He married Eunice Munson. Their children were: Horace, born 1805; John, born 1811; Frederick, born 1813; and Isaac, born 1815. Frederick Granniss married Emily Bailey. Their children are: George F., born 1835; Andrew J., born 1841, and Charles W., born 1844. George F. married Matilda Burgess. Andrew J. married Honoria Irwin. Charles W. Granniss is engaged in farming and the milk business. He enlisted in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment in 1861, and served four years. He was sergeant in Company A. He is a member of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., of New Haven. He married Annie C. Irwin. Their children are Irwin and Lincoln.

Charles T. Hemingway, born in East Haven in 1857, is a son of Stephen, he a son of John, he a son of Stephen, he a son of Samuel, he a son of Samuel, he a son of John and he a son of Samuel, who is supposed to have come from England, and who settled in East Haven and in 1662 married Sarah Cooper. John, their son, born 1675, married Mary Morris in 1703. Samuel, their son, born 1713, married Mehitabel Denison. Samuel, their son, born 1739, married Hannah Morris. Stephen, their son, married Esther Bradley in 1791. John, their son, married Adeline Bradley. Their children were Stephen and Jared. Stephen, born 1827, married Ann A., daughter of Merwin Tuttle. Their children were Charles T. and Charlotte A. Stephen Hemingway engaged in the mercantile trade about 1857 in East Haven and continued until his death in 1889. He was postmaster for over thirty years. Charles T. Hemingway became a partner of his father in 1881, and continues the business. He was elected town clerk in 1881 and held the office continuously until 1892; also justice of the peace since 1881. He is a member of the Episcopal church, a vestryman and treasurer of the parish, also clerk of the board of health several years.

William H. Hosley, born in Branford in 1863, is a son of Benjamin A., born 1823, and grandson of Loring D. and Anne A. (Beach) Hosley. Benjamin A. Hosley married in 1849 Lois W., daughter of William Ward of Vermont. Their children are: Benjamin F., Anna M., John H., M. Carrie, William H., Edward K. and Judith E. (deceased). Benjamin F. married Idella Pond. Anna M. married George W. Dory. John H. married Jane Van Wie. M. Carrie married Gaius W. McClunie. William H. married in 1885 Amelia L., daughter of Charles W. Farnam of Norwich, Conn. They have one son, Charles F. Mr. Hosley became a resident of East Haven in 1885, and has been engaged in the milk business.

Joseph Ives Hotchkiss, born in East Haven in 1814, is a son of Lyman, he a son of Joseph, born 1756, he a son of Joseph, born 1725, he a son of Samuel, born 1683, and he a son of Samuel Hotchkiss, who married Sarah Talmadge in 1678. Samuel, their son, married for his first wife Sarah Bradley in 1705, and for his second wife he married Hannah Russell. Joseph, their son, married Esther Russell. He served in the revolutionary war. Joseph, his son, married Temperance, daughter of Timothy Andrews. Their children were: Annie, Lyman, Orrilla, Esther, Polly and Huldah. Lyman Hotchkiss married Sybil, daughter of Captain Daniel Bradley. Their children were: Grace A., Sophronia, Joseph Ives, Lyman, Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth (died in infancy) and Elizabeth A. Joseph Ives Hotchkiss was clerk in a store at Fair Haven for a time, then spent a year in the West. Returning he followed the sea for six years, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He has held the offices of assessor, selectman, etc., and in 1869 was elected to the legislature.

He was captain of the East Haven militia four years. He married in 1836 Sarah A., daughter of Roswell Bradley. Their children were: Ellen E., Sarah E., Theron B., Joseph I. and Cornelia M.; all living except Theron B. Mrs. Hotchkiss died in 1889.

William S. Jones, born in Northford, Conn., in 1839, is a son of Edwin L., whose father John, was a son of Morris Jones, who was in the revolutionary war. They were farmers and residents of North Madison. John Jones married Marian Webber. Edwin L. married Emily, daughter of Luman Johnson. They had one son, William S. Jones. He resided in New Haven from 1864 to 1876, then came to East Haven. August 8th, 1862, he enlisted in the 14th Connecticut Regiment. He married in 1862 Ellen C., daughter of Richard and Lucretia (Moulthrop) Russell.

Archibald A. Perkins was born in Bethany, Conn., in 1819. His father's name was Jesse, and he was a son of Archibald, who was a resident of Woodbridge (now included in Bethany) and kept a tavern on the New Haven and Waterbury Turnpike for over sixty years. He was a deacon in the Episcopal church of Bethany for many years. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Wooding and the second a Miss French. Their children were: Lybias, Archibald A., Jesse, Guy, James, Burr, Charles, Rebecca and Sarah. Archibald A., son of Archibald, was a shoemaker and tanner by trade and was one of Bethany's prominent men, representing the town in the legislature several terms and was justice of the peace for many years. He was also prominent in the Masonic Order. Jesse Perkins was a joiner by trade. He married Charlotte Hotchkiss and their children were: Hiram, Maria, Celestia, Jesse D., Nancy, Noah H. and Archibald A. Archibald A. Perkins is a brass and iron moulder by trade and for fourteen years was superintendent of the W. & B. Douglass Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Conn., after which he was superintendent of the brass foundry of J. B. Sargent & Co., of New Haven for nine years. He enlisted in Co. B., 25th Connecticut Infantry in 1862, and served thirteen months. He became a resident of East Haven about 1867. He married Malvina Andrews of Bristol in 1840. Their children were: Martha M., born 1844, and Noah H., born 1850. Martha M. married Lovell Jones. Their children are: Helen M., Jesse and Bertha. Mr. Perkins married for his second wife Barbara Patrick.

Jonathan N. Rowe was born in East Haven in 1859, and is a son of Robert, who was born in Lands End, England, and came to America about 1825. He followed the sea for many years and for thirty years he ran between New Haven and New York as first mate on a steamer. He married Abbie A. Story. They had five sons and nine daughters. Jonathan N. engaged in the grocery trade in 1883. He was elected selectman of New Haven in 1890. He married Margary M. Kenty in 1888. They have one daughter, Margary S.

Frank M. Sperry, born in New Haven in 1850, is a son of Hosmer and grandson of Marcus, whose father Jacob was a son of Lemuel Sperry. Jacob Sperry was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He married Sarah Perkins of Woodbridge. They went to Waterbury when young and six children were born to them there. Huldah, the eldest, married Noah Bronson. The next two, Marcus and Sally, were twins. Sally married Daniel Cook. Lydia married Gideon Platt. Anson married Lois Upson. Charity married Clark Sperry. Anson Sperry was a cooper by trade and carried on that business in Waterbury for over forty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was captain of the First Flank Company of the 22d Regiment Connecticut militia several years. Marcus Sperry married Rebekah, daughter of Samuel Carrington of Woodbridge. They had two sons: Edwin, born 1808, and Hosmer, born 1810. Jacob Sperry died in 1834, aged 86 years. Marcus, his son, died in 1811, aged 33 years. Lemuel, the father of Jacob, was a soldier in the English army during the French war in Canada and died there at that time. Hosmer Sperry learned the joiner's trade and for forty years was engaged in stair building. He married Desire Smith, daughter of Captain Caleb and Elizabeth Chidsey of East Haven. Their children were: Minot, who died in infancy; Elbert H., born in 1843; Mary, born 1845; Frank M., born 1850, and Charles E., born 1852. The sons learned their father's business, Elbert H. becoming a partner of his father. In 1887 he engaged in the same business for himself. He married in 1871 Martha Jane Leavenworth. They had one child, Fannie G., born August 14th, 1876. Charles E. married in 1881 Mary E. Robinson. Their children are: Mary E., born 1882; Lulu F., born 1884. Frank M. Sperry became a resident of East Haven in 1881, held the office of constable from 1885 to 1889, selectman in 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 he was appointed deputy sheriff under C. A. Tomlinson. He is a member of Polar Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Haven, and is secretary of the Foxon Grange. He married in 1871 Nellie A., daughter of Albert Palmer of North Branford. They have one son, Arthur Sperry.

Asahel H. Thompson, born in East Haven in 1840, is a son of Samuel C., born 1806, he a son of Abraham, born 1772, he a son of Timothy, born 1727, he a son of John, born 1692, he a son of John, born 1667, he a son of John, who was a son of John, who was one of the signers of the colony constitution of New Haven in 1639. Timothy Thompson married Esther Perkins. John, his father, married Sarah Pardee. Abraham Thompson, son of Timothy, was a sea captain. He married Mary Smith in 1797. Their children were: Julia A., born 1798; William, born 1801; Desire, born 1804; Samuel C., born 1806; Mary A., born 1808; Abraham, born 1810; Asahel, born 1813; Joseph, born 1816, and Sally, born 1820. Abraham died May 6th, 1848. Mary, his wife, born 1778, died 1855. Samuel C. Thompson was a seafaring

man. For many years he ran a packet between New Haven and New York. He married Grace A. Hotchkiss in 1832. Their children were: Samuel, Asahel H., Lyman and Theodore. Samuel married Eveline F. Andrews for his first wife. They had a daughter, Olive A. For his second wife he married Susan O. Russell. They have one daughter, Julia E. Asahel H. was married in 1865 to Mary A. M. Woodward. Their children are: Grace E., born in 1867; Charles W., born 1868, died 1869; William W., born 1874. Lyman C. married Julia L. Morris. They have one son, Morris L. Theodore Thompson married Ella S., daughter of Elizur Thompson. They have one daughter, Florence S.

Elizur Thompson, born in East Haven in 1809, is a son of James, and grandson of Stephen, born 1723. He was a stone mason by trade, and was one of the building committee who built the stone church at East Haven; was one of the builders, fell, had his skull fractured, was trepanned and got well. He married Hannah Rowe. Stephen had a second wife, widow Mary Baldwin. She was the mother of James. The father of Stephen was John, born 1692, son of John, born 1667, he a son of John and he a son of John. James, the father of Elizur, married Lydia Chidsey. Their children were: Stephen, Mary, Leonard, Nathaniel, Henry, Elizur, James, Abraham C., Abraham, Edward E. and Haynes H. Elizur Thompson learned the tailor's trade but soon after engaged in the grocery business in New Haven, with his brother Stephen, which they carried on for several years; afterward was so engaged in East Haven. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of the New Haven Light, and with the exception of two years was in charge of the same until 1877, when he resigned and his son Henry C. Thompson was appointed in his place and has since held the position. Since 1877 Mr. Thompson has had charge of the signal station at Morris Cove. He married in 1830 Elizabeth M., daughter of Leverett Bradley of East Haven. Their children were: Leonard, born 1831; Henry C., born 1833; Hemingway H., born 1835; Antoinette, born 1839; Jason D., born 1841; Sidney, born 1844; George, 1846; Stephen E., born 1849; and Ella S., born 1851. Leonard married Susan, daughter of Daniel Thompson. He was in New Orleans at the opening of the war and was never heard of after that time. Henry C. married Lucretia Buttrick. Hemingway H. is supposed to have been lost at sea. Antoinette married Lyman Granniss. Jason D. married Harriett Arison. Sidney married Emily Craig. George married Fannie Hunt. Ella S. married Theodore, son of Samuel Thompson. Elizabeth M. Thompson died December 9th, 1871, and in 1877 Mr. Thompson married Mrs. Ellen Pierce. Three of his children served in the Union Army through the rebellion and were honorably discharged, viz.: Jason, enlisted for three months, reënlisted in Connecticut Cavalry, was captain, served under General Custer; Sidney and George, served as privates.

Henry J. H. Thompson, born in East Haven July 5th, 1832, is a son of Albert I., he a son of Joel, born 1764, he a son of Samuel, born 1737, he a son of Samuel, born 1704, he a son of John, born 1667, he a son of John, and he a son of John. John second, married Priscilla Powel in 1666. Samuel, son of John third, married Hannah Hemingway. Samuel, their son, married Desire Moulthrop in 1759. Joel, their son, married Lois Chidsey in 1782. Albert I., their son, married Jane B., daughter of Harmon Byington in 1831. They had one son, Henry J. H. Thompson. He is a joiner by trade and was a contractor and builder for many years. He enlisted in the 9th Regiment Connecticut Infantry as drum major, but being taken sick did not serve in that regiment. He enlisted in 1862 in the 15th Connecticut Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was promoted to corporal. He is a member of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R.; Polar Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Fair Haven; Golden Rule Encampment, No. 24, of New Haven; the Veteran Firemen of New Haven and the Foxon Grange and Pomona Grange. He married in 1856 Lucretia E., daughter of David Cooper of North Haven. They have one son, Ellsworth H. Thompson, born July 4th, 1866.

John Woodward Thompson, born in East Haven in 1833, is a son of James and Laura Woodward Thompson. His grandfather, James Thompson, was a son of Stephen, who was a descendant of John Thompson, who came from England at an early date and settled in East Haven in 1647. James Thompson, son of Stephen, was one of the prominent men of the town, and represented East Haven in the legislature eleven terms. He was also a captain in the Old Militia. James, his son, was in the legislature in 1857 and 1859, and was selectman several years. John Woodward Thompson was elected to the legislature in 1875. The children of James and Laura Woodward Thompson were: John Woodward, Eliza C., Emeline A. and James. John W. began life as an entry clerk in a New York dry goods house and later was engaged in the grocery trade in New Haven, retiring in 1871. He is a descendant of Reverend John Davenport, the founder of New Haven; of Reverend John Woodward, pastor of the church at Norwich, 1699; of Deacon John Chidsey and John Thompson.

Ruel S. Thompson, born in New Haven in 1831, is a son of Ruel, he a son of Joel, born 1764, he a son of Samuel, born 1737, he a son of Samuel, born 1704, he a son of John, born 1667, he a son of John and he a son of John. John second married Priscilla Powel. Their son Samuel married Hannah Hemingway. Samuel, their son, married Desire Moulthrop, and Joel, their son, married Lois Chidsey. Their children were: Sarah, born 1783; Huldah, born 1785; Polly, 1789; Anson, 1792; Horace, 1794; Nancy, 1796; Ruel, 1798; Lucy, 1800; Linda, 1802; William, 1805; Almira D., 1808; and Albert, 1811. Ruel Thompson married Lucy Sanford of North Haven. Their children were: Clarrissa, Nancy, Ruel S., Reumah A. and Lucy. Ruel S.

Thompson was assessor several years and with the exception of two years has held the office of selectman since 1879. He married in 1855 Martha Noble of Portland, Maine. Their children are: Ruel N., born 1858, and Eugene S., 1863. Ruel N. married Eva J. Schappa. He died in 1887. Eugene S. married in 1882 Eva J. Weisbarth.

John Smith Tyler, born in East Haven December 2d, 1834, is a son of William, and grandson of John, who was a native of Branford, and a shoemaker by trade, carrying on an extensive business in that town. John Tyler was in the government service during the war of 1812. He settled in East Haven, and married there Mabel Bradley. Their children were: John, Ami, William and Jerusha Louisa. William was a shoemaker, having a shop just east of his residence on the main street, and also engaged in farming. He married Julia A., daughter of Abraham Thompson, who resided at South End, town of East Haven. The dwelling house in which William Tyler was born has always been the residence of John S., and is probably the oldest in the town. It has a leanto roof, which was common one hundred and fifty years ago, and is in good repair at the present time. Simeon Bradley was great-grandfather to John S., and also lived in this house. The children of William Tyler were John S. and Harriet A., who died in 1852. John S. was educated in the public schools, and in the select school, which was in the town hall, the instructor of which was a Mr. Potter, also at one time a Mr. Woolcott. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was elected selectman on the republican ticket in 1886, and was reëlected in 1887, '88, '89 and '90. In 1866 he married Jane E., daughter of Joseph Thompson. The children of this marriage were Willie J. and J. Alexis D., both deceased.

Gilbert Van Sickles was born in Milton, N. J., in 1845, and is a son of Augustus Van Sickles, who with his family settled in East Haven nearly forty years ago and was superintendent of the New Haven Chemical Company's works for many years. He married Hannah Ayres, and their children were: Margaret O., Elizabeth, Gilbert, Alexander, Euphemia and Frederick. Margaret O. married David Bennett, Elizabeth married George Ward, Euphemia married Luke Haviland, Frederick married Lillian Forbes and Alexander married Ella Talmage. Gilbert Van Sickles enlisted in the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., of New Haven. He married in 1866 Alice E. Thompson. Their children are: Fannie H., Augustus, Theodore, Irving and Raymond.

Edmund B. Woodward was born in 1859. The first of the family to settle in New Haven county was Reverend John Woodward, who graduated from Cambridge College in 1693. He assisted in the council that compiled the Saybrook platform in 1708, and was admitted an inhabitant of New Haven in 1716. He married Sarah Roswell,

and had a son John, who married Mary Denison. They had a son Stephen, born 1758, who married Elizabeth Morris. William Woodward, born 1781, son of Stephen, was thrice married: first to Sarah Bradley, second to a Mrs. Davis and third to Nancy Thompson. Charles Woodward, son of William, married for his first wife Maria, daughter of Morris Hemingway. Their children were: William A., born 1841, married 1861, Lois Thompson; Anna M., who married Asahel H. Thompson; Charles E., born 1848, married Flora Hull, and John E. (deceased). Charles Woodward married for his second wife Laura A., daughter of William and Mehitabel Richards. They had two children: Edmund B. and Lulu E. (deceased). Edmund B. married in 1883 Hattie S. Brigham.

CHAPTER V.

THE TOWN OF NORTH HAVEN.

By SHELDON B. THORPE.

Location and Description.—Settlement.—Early Religious Affairs.—Reverend Benjamin Trumbull.—Congregational Church.—St. John's (P. E.) Church.—Baptist Church at Montowese.—Clintonville Union Mission.—The Militia.—Cemeteries.—Education.—Incorporation of the Town.—Civil List.—Public Improvements.—Public Buildings.—The Bradley Library.—The Town Centennial.—General Business Interests.—Villages.—Sabbath Day Houses.—Slaves.—Fishing Privileges.—Taverns.—Physicians.—North Haven in the Nation's Wars.—Biographical Sketches.

THE town of North Haven lies within the tract purchased of Momauguin, the Indian sachem, by the New Haven colonists in 1638. Its boundaries are irregular, but mainly conform to the layout of March 19th, 1715, at which time, by petition of its settlers, the mother town (New Haven) gave them permission to apply to the general assembly for erection into a separate parish, which prayer was granted at the October session, 1716. Its length north and south, is about eight miles, and its greatest breadth not far from three. Its area, taken from its first grand list in 1786, is given as 8,348 acres; in 1890 as 11,837 acres. The surface is denominated as level. Two ridges of easy grade traverse its length and give variety to its contour. The westernmost is composed of a soft reddish gravel, terminating on the south at East Rock. The other, much the older, geologically considered, is of igneous origin, with walls of trap rock markedly exposed on their eastern face. On this ridge, near the southern line, rises "Peter's Rock," or Rabbit Rock, notable for its steep escarpments and hexagonal columns of basalt. These latter are among the finest in the state.

Two rivers, the East and the Muddy, water its valleys, the latter uniting with the former at the historic locality of "Momauguin hill."

Generally speaking the soil is light. The land is easily worked and the river bottoms and occasional areas on the hills yield abundant crops. Its poorest area is in the northern portion, where the soil has become utterly exhausted and patches of barren sand are frequently seen. The valley of the Quinnipiac, formerly called the East river, is underlaid on either side by immense clay beds, from which large

quantities of brick are manufactured. On the extreme southern border lies an extended marsh, once diked and yielding hundreds of tons of passable fodder, but now neglected and of little value. Timber grows freely and of excellent quality. There are no minerals, with the possible exception of bog iron ore, once dug in considerable quantities.

The first settler in North Haven was William Bradley, a reputed officer in Cromwell's army. He located on the ridge west of East river and above what is now known as Cedar hill. His dwelling house doubtless did not stand within the present town limits, but as a large portion of his farm lay north of the New Haven line, he is assumed as the first comer. This was about 1640. In 1660 Thomas Yale came from New Haven and located near the present residence of General E. D. S. Goodyear. With him came two of his sons, John and Nathaniel. They were the pioneers and in point of fact the actual settlers of North Haven. John Yale married Rebecca ———. Of their children David was born October 8th, 1699. He went to England in 1712, returned in 1718, and was made one of the first two deacons of the Congregational church, in that year, being then only 19 years old. He received an honorary degree from Yale College in 1724, and died in 1730. His only child, Martha, married James Todd, from whom descended Yale Todd, afterward a soldier in the revolutionary army and ancestor of many of the Todds in the town to-day. Nathaniel married Ruth Bishop of New Haven.

At the death of their father the two sons succeeded to the paternal estate. Nathaniel kept the old place, while John set up near by for himself. The country above them, in 1660, was a wilderness, but the New Haven colonist was aggressive and slowly forced his way into it. In 1670 Jonathan Tuttle, Nathaniel Thorp, Ebenezer Blakeslee and John Humaston, all from New Haven, went on two miles above the Yales, crossed the river and located in and around the present village center. In the same year Daniel and Thomas Barns, Moses Brockett and Thomas Jacobs began a settlement at Muddy River, now called Montowese. These men were the fathers of North Haven. With the exception of Yale, their family names are the most numerous within our borders to-day.

Other settlers followed. Land could be had almost for the asking. The East river was alive with fish, the woods with game. The Indians were not troublesome, the open country was easy of tillage, and its nearness to the city of New Haven made it desirable as a location. Notwithstanding this, the condition of the settlers was far from enviable. Their first dwellings were log houses; raiment was of the coarsest quality, and all food plain and oftentimes not abundant. Social privileges were scant; there was little of literature and less of the lighter accomplishments; they were there to fight the battle of life in the

wilderness with the axe, the plough, the gun, rather than with the embroidery needle, the piano, the palette.

From 1670 to 1716 this small nucleus received slow but constant accessions. In all this time they were as much a part of New Haven as if they lived within the city limits. There they attended church, there they voted, and there did military duty. Doctor Trumbull says frequently the women walked from North Haven to New Haven, in some instances with a child in arms, attended two long services and returned.*

In 1716 the population of the parish comprised forty households.† In addition to the families named, had come the Sanfords, Eatons, Coopers, Todds, Clarks, Bradleys and a few others. All told, the population was between two hundred and three hundred. It was at the above date, as stated in the commencement, that they became embodied as the "North Parish," or "Northeast Parish" of New Haven. Under their new privileges their first meeting was held November 2d, 1716, at which time the First Ecclesiastical Society was organized, with Nathaniel Yale moderator and Joseph Ives clerk. Mr. Ives held his position 14 years, or until his removal to Wallingford, in 1730. Their earliest business was to seek a place of worship, which was first established at the house of Ebenezer Blakeslee, and later with Captain Joseph Ives. Two years before (1714) Reverend James Pierpont of New Haven had given "the neighbors" of the North Parish a plot of land (8 or 10 acres), "provided they would set their meeting house there and make their training and burying place there."

This grant they accepted, and began the erection of a meeting house on it late in 1717. It was a plain wooden structure, 30 by 40 feet, without "steeple" or "terrett," and stood at the southwest corner of the present old cemetery, or probably at the exact center of "The Green," Mr. Pierpont's grant. It was two stories in height, with a gallery on two sides. The furnishings were rude, and but one pew was built within it. Reverend James Wetmore, a graduate of the collegiate school at Saybrook, Conn., came from Northfield, Mass., to preach in the spring of 1717. He remained a little more than a year on trial, holding services during this time at the house of Ebenezer Blakeslee, and was accepted by the society and ordained as the first minister, in October, 1718. The society received permission to embody itself in church estate May 8th, 1718. The meeting house was not finished until 1722.

Mr. Wetmore remained with his charge four years. In September, 1722, he avowed his sympathy with the belief and practice of the Church of England, and was at once dismissed from the North Parish pulpit. He went to England for orders, returned and was settled over a little church at Rye, N. Y.

Mr. Wetmore's successor was Reverend Isaac Stiles, a native of

*Century sermon. †President Stiles.

Windsor, Conn., who was ordained November 11th, 1724. His pastorate covered a period of 36 years, or until his death, May 14th, 1760. During his ministration the parish received its greatest impetus. A new meeting house 65 by 40 feet and second to no country structure in the state, was built in 1739, a little south of the old site. New highways were laid out, bridges were built, commons cleared, boundaries defined, schools organized, better dwellings erected, and all the incipient machinery of a town set in motion. Mr. Stiles died May 14th, 1760. His successor was Reverend Benjamin Trumbull, of Hebron, Conn., ordained December 24th, 1760. He maintained a pastorate of 60 years, and died February 2d, 1820. He was eminently fitted to take up the work dropped by Mr. Stiles. A man of immense resource, of ceaseless energy, of strong convictions, an intense lover of his people and a devoted servant of God, he led his church safely through more than half a century, and left it a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Doctor Trumbull was born December 19th, 1735. He graduated at Yale College in 1759, and was licensed to preach in 1760. It was in the summer of the latter year that he came to North Haven church, and November 14th was ordained as its pastor. The following year he purchased a tract of land of Joseph Pierpont, and began the erection of a dwelling house upon it. The old mansion is still standing and in excellent repair. It is the property of Hon. Ezra Stiles, who has occupied it something more than 60 years. As a historic point, there is none greater in the town. The great double doors were ever ajar. Over its threshold were ceaselessly trooping scores of busy feet. Ministers, messengers, committees, referees and strangers made it a religious caravansary and rested in its shadow. Hither came during the revolutionary war aids and officers with despatches, and later eminent historians and theologists tarried within its walls.

Following the outbreak at Lexington, Mass., April 19th, 1775, Governor Trumbull (relative of Reverend Benjamin) summoned the general assembly of Connecticut to take measures for the public safety. Six regiments of soldiers were ordered raised. Among the first to report was Colonel Wooster's. Of this command Reverend Mr. Trumbull was appointed chaplain. It was sent to the "Northern Department" and returned at the expiration of its service in November. Early in 1776 Mr. Trumbull again received the appointment of chaplain in Colonel Douglass' regiment, and was absent a second campaign of six months. During this period he experienced continuous hard service. In January, 1777, the enemy appeared to be threatening the seaboard towns above New York city, and a sudden call was made for assistance. Mr. Trumbull responded at once, this time, however, as a captain, at the head of 60 men from Mt. Carmel and North Haven. The British attack, if such was contemplated, was frustrated, and Trumbull's command returned home late in the winter of that year.

The revolutionary war over, Mr. Trumbull was invited by the gen-

eral association of Connecticut, in 1785, to compile a history of its events. He accepted the trust and began his labors. From year to year, as the association met, he reported the progress of his work, but it was slow, and not until 25 years after its beginning, or in 1810, was the first volume of his "History of the United States" issued from the press. The second and third volumes were never completed. During the compilation of this work he was also engaged upon a "History of Connecticut," the first volume of which was published at Hartford in 1797; the second volume in 1818. Besides these publications were nearly a score of others relating to his ministerial work, such as sermons, discourses, addresses, etc. In 1796 Yale College worthily conferred the degree of D. D. upon him, an honor he esteemed and reflected credit upon. He died February 2d, 1820, and was buried in the old cemetery, within a stone's throw of his church and his home.

Should it be said by the reader that unusual prominence has been given Messrs. Stiles and Trumbull, it will be answered that these two divines in the formative period of the town, more than all others, helped lay those foundations of morality, honor and godliness on which the reputation of the town to-day rests. The clergyman of the 18th century builded better than he knew.

Following Doctor Trumbull came Reverend W. J. Boardman, a native of Massachusetts. He was ordained September 3d, 1820, and resigned October 30th, 1833. Of his pastorate it may be said that during its continuance the church received its largest accession of members; in all, there being 280 admissions in the thirteen years of his service.

Reverend Leverett Griggs of Tolland, Conn., succeeded Mr. Boardman. He was ordained October 30th, 1833, and dismissed at his request, July 30th, 1845. During his ministry the present Congregational church was erected. The second meeting house, which stood in the middle of the "green," and completed in August, 1741, was used until the summer of 1835. In 1750 a small bell, brought from England, was placed in a turret on the rear of the building. In 1800 a tall spire, costing £210, was built to the house, and in it was placed a new bell, weighing 900 pounds. In the fall of 1834 the present meeting house, originally 45 by 62 feet, and built of brick, was begun, and dedicated July 1st, 1835. In 1871 the house was enlarged by extending the side walls 16½ feet and building an addition to the rear. At the same time the arched ceiling was removed and the interior of the house remodelled, including the fitting up of the basement room. The re-dedication of the house was put off until the spring of 1874, when, on account of the breaking of the church bell, it was postponed. A new bell was procured, and November 18th, 1874, the meeting house, which had been improved at a cost of \$14,000, was duly dedicated. It is now a spacious and well ordered place of worship.

After the retirement from the pastorate of the Reverend Leverett Griggs, D.D., in 1845, came the following ministers: Reverends Ira Smith, ordained February 10th, 1846, dismissed March 28th, 1848; Theron G. Colton, ordained September 25th, 1849, dismissed August 26th, 1851; Silas W. Robbins, ordained June 16th, 1853, dismissed October 13th, 1856; Benjamin St. John Page, became acting pastor June 20th, 1857, retired July 1st, 1862, and died at Warren, Ohio, November 9th, 1868; Reverend William T. Reynolds became acting pastor April 1st, 1863, and was installed pastor April 29th, 1869. His ministry has since been successfully continued, the church at no time being more prosperous and united than in his pastorate. There are more than three hundred members, belonging to 185 families.

Among those who served in the office of deacon were the following: David Yale, chosen 1718; Samuel Ives, 1718; Samuel Todd, 1727; Moses Blakeslee, 1728; Thomas Cooper, 1740; Isaiah Tuttle, 1741; Jesse Todd, 1772; James Humaston, 1773; Solomon Tuttle, 1780; Titus Todd, 1787; Joshua Barnes, 1800; Eliada Sanford, 1800; Byard Barnes, 1824; Harvey Smith, 1824; Joseph Foote, 1835; Eleazer Warner, 1836; Anson Moody, 1838; Henry McNeil, 1854; Marcus Linsley, 1854; Frederick L. Barnes, 1857; Nathan W. Brown, 1857; Whitney Elliott, 1864; H. P. Shares, —; Cullen B. Foote, 1883.

Whitney Elliott has been clerk of the church the past 26 years. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 267 and is one of the most prosperous in the county.

St. John's Church, Protestant Episcopal, was organized early. Side by side with the establishment of the Congregational church in the parish, grew the Church of England. Its beginning dates 1722, its focal point was the house of Ebenezer Blakeslee, and its father was Reverend James Wetmore. Mr. Wetmore's defection uncovered a condition of things little suspected in this community. With his retirement from the pulpit went also six of his parishioners, who proved the germ of the future Episcopal church, viz.: Ebenezer Blakeslee, Thomas Ives, Simon Tuttle, Nathaniel Tuttle, Samuel Brockett, Lawrence Clinton. No mention is made in the ecclesiastical society records of the loss of these men and it is probable no action was taken. In 1723 Mr. Blakeslee opened his doors (as he had done in 1716), but this time for worship according to methods of the Church of England. There was no clergyman for them and the services probably were of a simple character. In 1740 the members of this persuasion in the towns of Cheshire, Wallingford and North Haven, met on the Monday after Easter and organized themselves under the name of "The Union Church." Wardens and vestrymen were chosen and the same year a small building about twelve feet square was erected at Wallingford in the "Pond Hill district."

Religious services were maintained by the joint worshippers until

Wallingford withdrew in 1757, and North Haven in 1759. On April 24th of the latter year St. John's parish was formally organized. Application was made by its members to the First Ecclesiastical Society for permission to put up a church building and they declared on December 18th, "We were willing that those that profest to the Church of England should set a church or House for Publick Worship on the northeast corner of the Green." A building 38 by 30 feet was begun at once and dedicated by Reverend Ebenezer Punderson, December 27th, 1761. This was a wooden structure, without steeple or porch. It had no furniture of any description, nor was any used until years afterward. Mr. Punderson officiated as its minister a portion of the time, until his transference to Rye, N. Y., on the death of Reverend James Wetmore. The Reverend Samuel Andrews succeeded Mr. Punderson and divided his labors among the parishes of North Haven, Wallingford and Cheshire. What Reverend Mr. Trumbull was to the Congregational church, Mr. Andrews was to the Church of England. A graduate of Yale College, a man of estimable character and a zealous worker, he really became the establisher of Episcopacy in the surrounding communities. During the revolutionary war he was a staunch loyalist, and this attitude caused him and his church some inconvenience. Popular feeling ran bitter against him especially in Wallingford, nor was the North Haven church without signs of dissatisfaction at his course. He resigned his labors in 1785, removing to New Brunswick, N. S., where he ended his days in 1820.

This church found no successor for him until 1790, when they secured Edward Blakeslee, son of Abraham Blakeslee, a native of the town and a graduate of Yale College. He was entrusted with the three parishes of Northford, Hamden and North Haven. At this time the enrolled male membership of the latter church was 75. Mr. Blakeslee remained until the close of 1792, and then went to Derby, Conn. In 1793 the pulpit was occasionally supplied by Solomon Blakeslee, son of Zophar Blakeslee, also a native of the town. Reverend Samuel Andrews, who had returned from New Brunswick on a visit to Wallingford, also assisted. Mr. Blakeslee was called to New London and the people were again shepherdless. In the following thirty years Reverends David Butler, Reuben Ives, Tillotson Bronson, Manoah Miles, Elizur Plumb, Nathan Burgess, Asa Cornwall, Jasper Davis and Origen P. Holcomb officiated at different times. The church had a hard struggle. In 1820 there were but 41 Episcopal families in the town and 27 communicants.

The following is the succession of ministers in this church from 1822 to 1891: 1822-3, Reverend John M. Garfield; 1823-7, Joseph Perry; 1827-32, Ashbael Baldwin; 1832-6, Charles W. Bradley; 1836, Robert Shaw; 1836-8, John W. Woodward; 1838-9, A. B. Chapin; 1839-41, S. Stocking; 1841-3, A. B. Chapin; 1843-6, Henry Fitch;

1846-9, C. W. Everest; 1849-51, S. B. Paddock; 1851-2, Frederick Sill; 1852-5, A. G. Shears; 1855-7, Seth Davis; 1857-8, Joseph Scott; 1858-60, C. C. Barclay; 1860-3, Enoch Huntington; 1863-6, Arthur Mason; 1866-8, S. P. Simpson; 1868-9, J. E. Wildman; 1869-77, E. L. Whitcome; 1877-80, John Coleman; 1880 to date, William Lusk, Jr.

A list of the wardens is also submitted: 1821-30, Isaac Stiles and Philemon Blakeslee; 1830-3, Elisaaph Hull and Isaac Stiles; 1834-9, Isaac Stiles and Evelyn Blakeslee; 1840-1, Dr. C. B. Foote and Evelyn Blakeslee; 1841-2, Evelyn Blakeslee and Isaac Stiles; 1843-4, Evelyn Blakeslee and Stephen C. Gilbert; 1845-81, Evelyn Blakeslee and Ezra Stiles; 1882-3, Ezra Stiles and Evelyn Blakeslee; 1883-4, Ezra Stiles and Bennett Todd; 1884-5, Isaac L. Stiles and Bennett Todd; 1885-91, Isaac L. Stiles and Joseph Pierpont.

Mr. Evelyn Blakeslee was made warden fifty years in succession. Honorable Ezra Stiles was elected parish clerk thirty-two years in succession.

In the ministry of Reverend Charles W. Bradley, from 1832 to 1836, the present church was erected. The corner stone was laid by him June 12th, 1834. It is a good brick structure, with 300 sittings, and has a beautiful location. On the site of the old church, near by, is a fine brick rectory. The parish contains 103 families and the whole number of individuals is 400. There are more than 150 communicants. The affairs of the parish under the direction of the present rector, Reverend William Lusk, Jr., are in flourishing condition, and the usefulness of the church is yearly being extended.

The Baptist Church at Montowese dates its existence from June 12th, 1811. Its germ had been gathering for some years previous partly from the religious sect known as "Separatists," and partly from the strictly orthodox belief. At this date of organization it comprised twenty-three members. Reverend Joshua Bradley became its first preacher; he remained three years and increased his flock to seventy members. The early services of this church were held for eighteen months or more at private houses. The first meeting house erected in 1812 on the "Muddy River Green" was 45 by 35 feet, a plain wooden building, and cost not far from \$2,000. From the departure of Mr. Bradley in 1814, to December, 1817, the people depended upon "supply preaching." In the latter year they ordained Reverend Oliver Wilson, who remained until 1825. In 1831 Reverend Ira Bentley came among them. He proved to be a man of power and a second religious awakening strengthened the little band. In this year their Sabbath school was also organized. In July, 1835, Reverend Truman O. Judd was ordained over them. He remained nearly four years and was dismissed at his request. Through his efforts the present parsonage was built.

Following him came in turn: Reverends John Noy, 1839; Harmon Ellis, 1840; E. T. Winter, N. Whiting, Charles W. Potter, 1847. This

latter gentleman remained four and a half years and was instrumental in the erection of the present church edifice. The first building of wood, cheap, unattractive in style and unsuited to the wants of the worshippers, was superseded by one of brick at a cost of about \$4,000.

Mr. Potter resigned in 1852, and was succeeded by Reverend Truman Judd, who remained until 1862. Following him came: Reverends Solomon Gale, E. J. Ganan, J. M. Lyon, A. H. Simons, 1867. At this time the church had assumed a strong membership and though possessing few or no men of wealth, more than held its own among the country churches of its belief. Mr. Simons remained until April, 1874, and then resigned the pastorate. He was succeeded by Reverend Henry G. Smith, ordained June 11th, 1875, and dismissed March, 1877. The Reverend Otis Saxton came next, but remained only a few months. In June, 1878, Reverend William Gussman was made pastor, serving until November, 1880. The next regular preacher was Reverend E. S. Hill, 1882. After him came Reverend W. R. Terry, 1885-7, when upon his retirement an invitation was extended to Reverend A. H. Simons to again assume the pastorate. This he did May 1st, 1887, and is the present incumbent.

The following gentlemen have served this church as deacons: Jesse Brockett, Ward Johnson, Benjamin Baldwin, Lewis Bates, Hervey Sackett, Linus Barnes, William P. Todd. There have been added to the church 418 members, 1811-1891, the present number being about 80. The church is valued at \$3,000, and the parsonage at \$1,500. John L. Larkin is the church clerk. A Sunday school of about 100 members is a useful moral agent in that part of the town.

Clintonville Union Mission is a voluntary association of the citizens in and near the hamlet of Clintonville, organized in the spring of 1889. There were 80 contributing members. A building 24 by 32 feet was erected by them in the summer of that year at a cost of about \$1,000. Its character is purely undenominational, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists, and many without church connection of any kind joining in its support. Sunday evening service is regularly maintained with attendance of from 70 to 100. Its business affairs are managed by an executive committee elected annually.

Having provided for the means of spiritual defense in the settlement by the organization of the ecclesiastical society, the parish next turned its attention to the formation of a militia company for the protection of its material interests. This movement assumed shape in 1718. Joseph Ives was chosen captain, John Grannis, lieutenant, and Samuel Ives, ensign. No muster roll of its rank and file exists. The following gentlemen have served as commanding officers of this anciently organized company: Joseph Ives, 1718; John Grannis, 1733; John Sanford, 1736; Andrew Tuttle, 1737; Samuel Barnes, 1742; Samuel Sackett, 1744; Theophilus Goodyear, 1749; Jason Bradley, 1749; Gershom Barnes, 1753; Daniel Ives, 1759; James Heaton, 1760;

Joseph Pierpont, 1764; Abraham Blakeslee, 1770; Ezra Tuttle, 1772; Noah Ives, 1776; Jacob Brockett, 1778; Jonathan Dayton, 1779; Benjamin Brooks, 1780; Lawrence Clinton, 1781; Allen Cooper, 1782; Joshua Barnes, 1782; Timothy Andrews, 1786; Levi Ray, 1787; Joshua Barnes, Jr., 1787; Gideon Todd, 1787; George Todd, 1788; Joseph Brockett, 1790; James Ives, 1791; Stephen Monson, 1792; Hezekiah Bassett, 1793; Thomas Ives, 1793; John Frost, 1795; Peter Eastman, 1799; Lemuel Brooks, 1800; Benajah Tuttle, 1801; Philemon Blakeslee, 1801; Jacob Bassett, 1805; Isaac C. Stiles, 1806; Ithimar Tuttle, 1807; Nathan Marks, 1808; Seba Thorpe, 1810; John Beach, 1811; Jesse Brockett, 1815; Leonard Ives, 1816; John Frost, 2d, 1829; Elizur C. Tuttle, Rufus Pierpont, Willis Churchill (Independent Company), 1838; Peter Van Houten, 1840; Justin Marks, 1843; Henry H. Stiles, 1845; Bennett Todd, 1849.

About the time of the revolutionary war a second military company was organized, composed mainly of men living on the west side of the Quinnipiac river. Hence arose the term "Westsidiers" and "Eastsidiers," in militia parlance, and hence grew also considerable friction between these rival bodies. At their annual musters each company remained within its own jurisdiction in the forenoon, but in the afternoon their forces were generally united for "battalion drill" either on the old green or in some adjoining field. As late as 1812 the Congregational meeting house was frequently used for a drill room in stormy weather. The Independent Company (North Haven Blues, 1838) grew out of dissatisfaction with Captain E. C. Tuttle, as commandant of the local forces which a few years before had been united again in one company.

The last parade was made September 26th, 1851, at which time only three officers and eight privates reported for duty. The arms were returned to state headquarters, and thus terminated its existence. But its spirit was transmitted. A careful study discloses the curious fact that the "Wide Awakes" of 1860 were mainly the children of those who once bore arms in its ranks, and further that more than sixty per cent. of the latter politico-military organization enlisted in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The third main event in order after settlement of the parish was the laying out of the burying ground. By the conditions of the grant of Reverend James Pierpont it must be established upon the meeting house green. Its place was designated by vote of the society in 1720. The oldest recorded date on any stone within its borders is 1723 (Joel Cooper). The last interment was in 1882 (Elvira Cooper). Hither for a little more than a hundred years, or until 1835, were brought the dead of the community. In the latter year the present cemetery was laid out, and though an occasional burial took place in the old enclosure, it was practically abandoned. So many had been buried within it that it had become absolutely impossible to open

a grave without uncovering the dust of some sleeper. The settlers at Muddy river had established a burying ground in their vicinity a score of years before this in question, the earliest date there being 1700. This makes it probable that in the early settlement of the parish, the people at the center buried their dead at New Haven. On no other ground can the late date of 1720 be explained.

There is no mention made that it was even enclosed until 1774, when "certain gentlemen" were given permission by the ecclesiastical society to erect a fence at their own expense. This latter concession with a single exception appears to have been the sum total of the society's concern about it for 170 years or until 1890, when upon the occasion of an attempted renovation of the long neglected place, it got itself into a great passion over the alleged desecration of the briar strangled graves. Since 1822 the town has assumed the cost of its few repairs. Originally it was enclosed by a plain unpainted wooden fence. In 1856 a stone and iron fence was erected at a cost of about \$800, of which amount the ecclesiastical society granted \$100, the town \$300, and the balance came from private sources.

On the ancient sandstones in this cemetery there are three distinct types of cutting. From 1723 to 1750 winged faces are frequent, but the sculptor's conception of them is hideous. The head is a veritable death's head, fleshless and sightless; the neck is unduly prolonged and the wings coarse and clumsy. Foot stones are not common in this period, and when found are from eight to ten feet in rear of the head stone. Nathaniel Thorp had the first in 1725. The oldest epitaph is recorded on the stone erected for Mr. Moses Clark. He "died Aug ye 21, 1736."

Reder stop your space & stay
& harken unto what I say,
Our lives but cobwebs tho' near so gay,
And death ye broum ye sweeps away.

His wife, Dinah, survived him fifteen years and "Died Oct ye 2d, 1751." To allay all doubt in after years, concerning her station in life, it is asserted both on her head and foot stones that she was "once ye wife of Mr. Moses Clark." Her epitaph is similar to others in this yard:

On this grave stone my name is red,
You are alive but I am dead,
In a short space of preacious time
Theay will read your name as well as mine.

The second period of stonecutting occurs between 1750 and 1800. The work during this half century was done by one Miller of Middlefield, Conn. He quarried the stones from his own farm and brought them to North Haven on sleds during the winter season. His stock was kept under the oak trees on the hill. Miller was an artist. Few country cemeteries can produce "winged heads" and "borders,"

comparable with his. The poise of the face, the lines of the eye, the sweep of the wings, are in some cases so singularly drawn that they reveal that indefinable sphinx like gaze common in old Egyptian cuttings.

Marble was introduced about the year 1800, and also at this date occurs the third type of ornamentation. New designers entered the field and drooping and broken willows shading mortuary urns of impossible construction supplanted the winged emblem of immortality. The change was not a happy one although it prevailed for forty years. From 1750 to 1820 was the age of the epitaph in this church yard. Saint and sinner alike during this period invoked the chisel's aid to express sentiments, the wonder and puzzle of men and angels. Notwithstanding all, this ancient yard is an historic spot. To the North Haven people "names that were not born to die" are found here. Stiles, Trumbull, Pierpont, Foot, yea and a hundred others to whom we owe our birthright to-day, make it all "hallowed ground."

The present cemetery was laid out in 1841, and the first burial within it was a child of Zophar Blakeslee, who died May 21st of that year. Formerly the entrance was at the north end. Later its area was enlarged and a handsome gateway erected on the east side. At the present rate of occupation less than another fifty years will demand still a third location.

At an ecclesiastical society meeting held December, 1720, it was "Agreed on by ye society that ye school shall be kept at four places. First, that it be kept on ye east side New Haven East river, below Muddy river—secondly, that it be kept on the west side East river, below ye Pine bridge—thirdly, from ye Pine bridge upward to ye Blew Hills—fourthly, on ye east side East river and northward of Muddy river." These were the four original districts of the parish. The present number is eight.

It is not probable that school buildings were erected at the date above mentioned. There is no mention of the appointment of school officials and we grope along to 1750 before definite action appears. At this time a "committee to manage school affairs," consisting of Sergeant Ebenezer Frost, Deacon Isaiah Tuttle, Captain Sackett and Captain Barnes was chosen. A two penny rate on the pound was laid. In 1763 the system was revised and a new division of the districts ordered. Frequent as it was in the colony to plant a school house under the eaves of the meeting house, this custom had not obtained in the North Haven parish, for it was not until the latter year that they "voted that a school house might be set on the market place, built by particular men." This building stood a few rods north or northeast from the meeting house and remained well within the present century. It was adorned with the usual collection of autographs of its pupils common to that day.

The ecclesiastical society continued to appoint the school committees down to 1796. In that year a school society was formed for the separate maintenance of educational privileges. Eight districts had been previously organized and each was supervised by a committee man. Two years later (1798) the first board of school visitors was appointed. In 1820 a local commission re-arranged the boundaries of some of the districts, substantially the same as to-day. In 1841 the Fifth district began to decline in point of numbers. It is now practically abolished. The first public examination of candidates for teachers was held in 1850. In 1855 the school society came to an end and the powers heretofore vested in it were transferred to the districts. The latter plan has remained in force to the present day. The various buildings are in good order and well supplied with the modern helps to education. The most notable instance of progress has occurred in the Fourth district (Center) when the old red school house alluded to above as "built by particular men" was demolished. Its successor was a small brick structure now standing a few feet south of the Congregational church. For years it furnished ample accommodations but as the district increased following the war, it became outgrown. A later attempt to provide more suitable quarters was vigorously opposed by the conservative element and killed. It was not until the board of education threatened to withhold the public funds that the district was brought to terms. A lot was purchased at a considerable sum and the matter rested again.

In 1887 it was resolved to open the struggle once more and force it to an issue. The chief opponent was now dead, the large enumeration of the school children was an unanswerable argument, and by degrees former objections became overcome. A building committee was chosen as follows: Maltby Fowler, Edward L. Linsley, Sheldon B. Thorpe, Solomon F. Linsley, F. Hayden Todd. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated and the committee authorized to commence at once. The building was designed for four departments and a capacity of 200 pupils. It was completed in the summer of 1888, at a total cost of \$3,640, and opened for use in the fall of that year. Additional features and improvements have raised its outlay to near \$6,000. Three departments, with considerably over one hundred pupils, are maintained in it with all the features of a graded school.

The town was not without its academy in the days when such institutions were common. Among the teachers of this higher school, were: Luzerne Ray; William Hartley, 1832; Reverend Orson Cowles, 1835-6; Reverend Samuel Noyes, 1837-8; Reverend Ammi Linsley; Oswin Hart Doolittle, 1845; Henry D. Smith, 1846-7; Leander Cook; Sereno Smith; F. C. Selden; Reverend Mr. Baldwin. About 1850 a new brick-academy was built. In this, Messrs. Dodge, Dimock, Linsley, Niles, Tucker, Little and others taught until the patronage was insufficient to sustain it longer.

In 1781, the parish, following the example of similar bodies in the state, made an attempt to secure incorporation as a town. A futile trial had been made 22 years before, but was rejected by the general assembly. It was in contemplation at this time to unite the parishes of Mount Carmel and North Haven. The mother town of New Haven, beginning to feel the burden of caring for her distant possessions, was somewhat clamorous for separation. Altogether it seemed an opportune time, and February 1st, 1781, at an ecclesiastical society meeting a committee was chosen to confer with Mount Carmel. In December of that year, also at New Haven, a committee was raised to prepare a plan for the division of the town. This latter committee reported January 6th, 1782, "that the parishes of North Haven and Mount Carmel be made into a separate and distinct town." The two parishes endorsed the report a few days later, a memorial to the general assembly was prepared and presented at the following May session, but for some reason the plan was negatived.

They waited four years and in February, 1785, resolved to attempt it again on the same plan as before, but with the added determination that if neither Mount Carmel or Northford parishes would join with them, they would fight it out alone. On the latter basis they went to Hartford at the May session, 1786, by Thomas Mansfield, their agent. The petition was referred to the fall session and then granted October, 1786.

The charter directed that the first town meeting should be held on the second Tuesday of November at the meeting house, where such officers as were required by law were to be chosen. It appears that these appointees were but temporary and for the purpose of providing for a second town meeting in the following month of December, which was thereafter to be the date of the annual meeting.

The first selectmen were Joseph Bradley, Ephraim Humaston and Samuel Mix. The first town clerk was Joseph Pierpont, and the first tax collector, Elias Beach. The total valuation of the first grand list was £7,947, 4s. 2d. The amount of the first tax laid was £171, 2s. 10d.

The following table shows the prosperity of the town by decades:

Years.	Acres.	Valuation for Taxation.
1786	8,348	\$7,947 00
1796	9,515	31,074 24
1806	10,816	21,920 70
1816	11,350	26,975 28
1826	11,293	17,363 89
1836	11,636	19,434 04
1846	11,289	17,851 44
1856	11,730	20,867 65
1866	11,800	722,355 00
1876	11,626	801,829 00
1886	.....	.....
1890	.....	792,840 00

It will be seen from the above that the standard of value fluctuated to a wide degree during the above hundred years.

Directly following incorporation came the division of the personal estate owned in common with New Haven. Roads, bridges, town poor, taxes, etc., had to be adjusted. In all this, Joseph Pierpont was the leading spirit and the conservator of the new town's interests. He was the first representative to the general assembly in 1787, and continued for six terms thereafter.

Under their new powers the people took on fresh life and enthusiasm. All through the state towns were springing up and a certain rivalry existed among them to be well up on the front line. By the separation, taxes were reduced, greater privileges were secured, the interests of the land holders better conserved and a feeling of hopefulness and buoyancy was general throughout the community.

The town records prior to 1855 have been burned. Since that time the town clerks have been: 1856-7, Ezra Stiles; 1858-61, Nathan W. Brown; 1862-3, Stephen C. Gilbert; 1864, Isaac L. Stiles; 1865, Sheldon B. Thorpe; 1866-9, Nathan W. Brown; 1870-9, Stephen C. Gilbert; 1880-4, Edward L. Linsley; 1885-90, L. Peet Tuttle.

In the same period the first selectmen have been: 1856-7, Evelyn Blakeslee; 1858, Jared Bassett; 1859-60, Elihu J. Dickerman; 1861, Henry H. Stiles; 1862-3, Elizur C. Tuttle; 1864-5, Whitney Elliott; 1866-9, Henry H. Stiles; 1870, Elizur C. Tuttle; 1871-80, Andrew F. Austin; 1881-4, Cyrus Cheney; 1885-6, R. T. Linsley; 1887, Whitney Elliott; 1888, R. T. Linsley.

There has not been shown a marked disposition by the people to beautify in a public manner any part of the town. The attempt occasionally made in communities to make some central point, usually the "village green," the object of especial attention was never imitated here. The "North Parish Green" was donated to "the neighbors" by Reverend James Pierpont, of New Haven, in 1714; in quantity it contained as the will says "8 or 10 acres." It is more than probable it was heavily wooded at that time, the ancient oaks still remaining on its highest part offering presumptive evidence to that effect. With the exception of clearing it and on one occasion rectifying its bounds, nothing was done to enhance its condition from the date of its gift to the year 1880, a period of 166 years.

Perhaps one reason for this neglect lay in the disputed ownership of the tract, the First Ecclesiastical Society and the town both claiming it. The space is too limited to admit the arguments each body adduced to prove its title. In its unsettled condition nothing was done—it was in sooth a "public common," a sunken highway traversed its length diagonally and its surface was cut and furrowed in innumerable directions. Barren areas of sand showed here and there and it was a hissing and a by-word to the surrounding communities.

Despairing of its condition ever being bettered, a few of the citizens living in the near vicinity, willing to concede its oversight to the First Ecclesiastical Society, petitioned that body for a commission to be raised to improve the public green. A special meeting was called December 20th, 1880, at which time a committee of five was chosen for the above purpose with the privilege of beginning work when the sum of \$500 had been raised to the satisfaction of the society's committee. The committee was made up as follows: Deacon Whitney Elliott, Sheldon B. Thorpe, Cullen B. Foote, Edward L. Linsley, John F. Barnes. Elliott resigned and Charles B. Smith was chosen to succeed him. The committee then organized with Thorpe as president, Linsley, secretary, and Foote, as treasurer. An appeal for funds was made and within sixty days something over \$700 was secured. Work was begun; highways around the tract were laid out, trees were planted, the surface graded and temporarily enclosed, fertilizers were applied with scores of loads of clay, soil and ashes, and the entire area underwent a wholesome change.

The extensive improvements, particularly in the drainage and highway work, which the town should have done at its own expense, made large inroads on the treasury. Local jealousies sprang up over the contested ownership as stated, and the funds dwindled. The work came to a standstill in 1883, and has not since been resumed. Enough improvement is apparent, however, to warrant the expenditure of the sum named. Should at any time the contemplated plan be carried out the result will be a country park second to none in the county.

Previous to 1886 the town owned no public building. Its business had been transacted at the Academy Hall, as has been said, for about 35 years, and previous to that at any convenient place. In 1885 the Veteran Soldiers Association conceived that the time had arrived for the erection of a monument to their deceased comrades. Application was made to the town for an appropriation of one and one-half mills on the dollar, as provided by statute, on the grand list (a sum amounting to about \$1,200), for such purpose. This request was unanimously granted. Two thousand dollars was named as a suitable sum to raise and the veterans set themselves at work at once to secure it. This was in October, 1885. Opposition sprang up in an unexpected quarter from certain citizens, and a special town meeting was called early in November to repeal the former appropriation. The meeting failed of its object and the canvass went on during the winter. By spring it was seen the entire amount would be secured and the long dream of the veterans find its fulfillment. The opposition was again renewed, this time in the guise of a public building needed by the town. This project found favor in various directions and a second town meeting was called in February, 1886, for the repeal of the grant of 1885. The scheme succeeded. The appropriation was withdrawn

from the veterans' plan and transferred to a project for a Memorial Hall to be erected at an expense not exceeding \$5,000.

The action of this meeting was final, and the building soon commenced. A committee of nine superintended its construction. It was built from plans mainly prepared by Solomon F. Linsley, a local carpenter. Ornamental attractions were held in little favor, the design being to provide for space rather than effect. The first floor is devoted to the Bradley Library and the various town offices. The second floor is used entirely for a public hall. The building was erected and furnished at an expense of something over \$8,000. Externally the words "1886, Memorial Hall," and internally a marble slab bearing the names of those who fell during the civil war, are all that indicate its memorial purpose.

The Bradley Library Association is a chartered institution under the laws of the state. It grew out of the legacy of \$1,000 from Honorable S. Leverrius Bradley, of Auburn, N. Y., a native of North Haven. It was incorporated March 19th, 1884. Its rooms at first were at the house of Doctor Austin Lord, and until the completion of Memorial Hall. By the most careful economy it has been made almost self sustaining and has attained at the present time quite reputable dimensions. Upwards of 2,000 volumes are in circulation. Its rooms are open two afternoons and evenings per week. A small fee is charged for membership, also for transient books drawn. By a recent legacy of the widow of Mr. Bradley, its founder, another \$1,000 will be available in 1892.

An event in which the town was specially interested was the 100th anniversary of its incorporation, which occurred October 21st, 1886. The main features of this occasion were "an Old Folks' concert," a "Loan Exhibition," procession of the trades of the town, free dinner, public addresses, band concert and fireworks in the evening. The interest was something phenomenal. The entries for the loan exhibition rose to nearly one thousand, and three thousand persons were provided with dinner.

A synopsis of the interests of the town, compiled from the grand list of 1890, shows the following: Population, 1,858; dwellings, 394; stores, 5; manufactories, 27; cattle, 1,027; horses, 471; acres, 11,837; valuation, \$792,840.

The first mill of any kind within our present borders was erected on Pine brook, in the northwest corner of the town in the year 1700. It was a small saw mill. The site of the old dam can be seen at present.

The general development of manufacturing in the parish was slow. Water power was depended upon, and there practically was but one stream (Muddy river) that could be utilized. This at one time was well dotted with mills. Doctor Ezra Stiles shows upon a rude map in 1761, seven in active operation—"two corne mills, two

fulling mills and three saw mills." On the East river in 1762, Aaron Day and others built a "corn mill," at the east end of Mansfield bridge. A saw mill was constructed upon the opposite side, managed at one time by Benjamin Bishop. In the year later Doctor Walter Monson built a grist mill upon the same stream at Quinnipiac. One James Bradley, about 1720, had a fulling mill at "Smithtown," near the present Smith saw mill. About 1760 a shipyard was established on the west bank of the East river, south of the bridge, which was maintained till after the year 1800. Here small seagoing craft were built. Some of them ventured as far as the West Indies. Of these was the "Hiram," commanded by one Captain Davidson of Milford, lost at sea with her crew in 1796.

Bog iron ore was dug in the swamps in the vicinity of "The Pool" previous to 1665, and taken to the "Iron Works" at East Haven. It was also carted to "Bogmine Wharf," a locality near the present Sackett's Point bridge, and there loaded on boats for the same destination. The owner of the land at this time was probably Reverend James Pierpont, who possessed an immense tract of 800 or 1,000 acres extending between the East and Muddy rivers.

The hard wood lumber trade early in our history was the most extensive and thrifty of any of the pursuits of the settlers. Oak and whitewood were exclusively used, and the North Haven plains furnished both in abundance. The latter must have attained dimensions far beyond anything found in the town in later days, as seen in the inside finish of sundry "front rooms" in old dwellings. Here in some cases are found "panels" made of single boards measuring from 36 to 40 inches in width. Oak was the main building material; frames, floors, clapboards and shingles were wrought of it and none but the best quality was used. Large quantities of it were exported from New Haven.

The manufacture of brick began about 1720. The pioneer in this industry was Nathaniel Thorp, and the first yard was about 100 rods north of the present New Haven & Hartford railroad station, and directly east of the track. Abraham Seeley, a Hollander, came next, locating first at Muddy river and afterward removing to near the present plant of Brockett & Todd. Later it was discovered that extensive clay beds underlaid large areas on both sides of the East river, and as brick was beginning to come into favor, as a building material, yards sprang up quickly all over the town.

Among the earlier brick makers were Josiah Thomas, Samuel Pierpont, Seth Blakeslee, Ebenezer Pierpont, Enoch Barnes, Joshua Thorp, Caleb Humaston, Jesse Andrews, Solomon Bradley, Titus Bradley, David Bradley, Jared Bradley and others. Later came John Gill, Orrin Todd, Isaac Stiles, Horace Stiles, Amasa Thorpe and others. Then followed Erus Bishop, Henry M. Blakeslee, Willis Hemingway, Samuel Culver, Alfred Ives, Eleazer Warner, Orrin

Warner, J. M. Mansfield, and lastly I. L. & H. H. Stiles, whose plant, in 1891 under the name of I. L. Stiles & Son, produces about 16,000,000 bricks annually. The latter works are managed on an extended scale, employing about 150 men and 60 or more horses. Sewer and building brick are the only kinds manufactured. This and the yard of Brockett & Todd, with that of Thomas Cody at Montowese comprise all at present in the town.

An extensive business in carriage parts (wooden work) at one time engaged attention. Smith Brothers. Edwin Clinton & Son, Alonzo Smith, John F. Barnes & Co., and others, have still interests in this branch. The latter establishment is situated on the old Middletown turnpike at the old cabinet and undertaking stand of Frederic Barnes. This business originated in 1806. The manufacture of choice wood-work in that day was carried on mostly by hand, and "apprentices" were common learning this trade. Mr. Barnes' establishment was noted for the number of apprentices it always had and the fine quality of its work. In 1870 extensive buildings were erected and the capacity for work much increased.

At Quinnipiac is a valuable water power, but the buildings are the worse for age and wear. Formerly German silver spoons were made in large quantities there; at present Hotchkiss Brothers manufacture bolts and a small grist mill supplies the near community with grain.

The first stock company of which any account is obtainable was the North Haven Academy Association, organized about 1850. The shares were \$25 each but no record of the amount of stock is found. Its purpose was to provide better facilities for education, in fact to establish a high school. Such an institution had already been in operation in the community for a number of years with a paying patronage, but never at a specific place or maintained except by transient enterprise. So far as can be learned the earliest "select school" was taught in the winter months over Joel Ray's store (now Stephen Gilbert's), at least 60 years ago, and among the earlier "Masters" were Reverend Orson Cowles, Reverend Ammi Linsley, Honorable Henry D. Smith and others. The new academy was built of brick a few feet north of the Congregational church. Its second floor provided the first public hall in the village, and hither the town's business was transferred from the basement of the Congregational church.

For a few years a school was maintained with considerable success and then patronage declined. Many of the incorporators became restless and unloaded their holdings. The building finally passed into the hands of Alfred Linsley at a sacrifice. Attempts were made from time to time to revive school privileges but with no lasting result, and the structure was devoted to commercial purposes. It is now occupied by the Tuttle Brothers Printing Company.

Following this came these organizations:

2. Clinton Wallace & Co., September 29th, 1853. Capital stock \$28,000, Lyman Clinton, president. This company was formed for the manufacture of agricultural implements. A large two story wooden building was erected in the meadow, west of the track and a few rods north of the New Haven & Hartford railroad station. Business was carried on a few years in connection with the firm of David Clinton & Son, but it does not appear that the venture brought its promoters any money. There were various changes of management, but through them all a constant shrinkage of business. It was finally shut down and the works practically abandoned. The last transaction in stock was January 12th, 1860. The building was destroyed by fire.

3. The North Haven Brick Company, organized January 21st, 1854. Capital stock \$13,000. Elihu Dickerman, first president. The issue of this company was disastrous. Its last transfer was March 13th, 1856.

4. The Warner, Mansfield & Stiles Brick Company, organized May 1st, 1854. Capital \$18,000. J. M. Mansfield, first president. Last stock transfer May 13th, 1874, when it went into liquidation.

5. Quinnipiac Paper Company, organized October 1st, 1869. Capital \$30,000. John W. Bishop, first president. Factory on Quinnipiac river, near Wallingford line. Last statement made January 1st, 1872.

6. The U. S. Card Factory Company, organized April 12th, 1881. Capital \$500.

7. The North Haven Manufacturing Company, organized November 27th, 1882. Capital \$18,000. Manufacturers of tin spoons.

8. The Tuttle Brothers Printing Company, organized April 19th, 1886. Capital \$6,000. Frederic C. Bradley, first president. Publishers of cards of all varieties.

Among the prominent industries of the town, and for a long time apparently the most successful, was the Clintonville Agricultural Works. This concern was founded by David Clinton previous to 1830. He first made fanning mills, at his house. Corn shellers, horse rakes and other machines were coming into notice, on which he made many radical improvements. In 1831 he united with Jude B. Smith in the erection of a large manufactory at what was then known as the hamlet of Smithtown, since Clintonville. The main building was of brick with various additions, and the motive power, water brought from Muddy river. Clinton's implements became renowned. They met with ready sale through the country and were found wherever farms were worked. In 1850 Mr. Clinton associated his son Lyman with him under the name of D. Clinton & Son, and the business was conducted more vigorously than ever. The works gave employment to a large number of hands and were continued until 1875, when they were sold to Carr & Hobson, of New York city. This firm managed

them with spirit a few years, but in 1881 removed the plant to New Jersey. Thus was withdrawn from the community a business of over a half century standing, and one that doubtless in its day proved the most profitable of all. The transfer was unfortunate for its owners, as financial disaster overtook and scattered their resources.

Among the earlier manufactures was that of carriages by Captain Benajah Tuttle and Esquire Jacob Bassett. A factory 100 feet long built by them, formerly stood on the site of the Smith Brothers plant, and an extensive trade was developed. The destruction of the establishment by fire broke up the business. The present brick factory was then erected.

One Henry Martin made "locofoco matches" about 1840-45, near Mansfield's bridge.

The following list covers nearly all the business interests of the town at date (spring of 1891): Groceries: Joseph Pierpont, Stephen G. Gilbert, George H. Cooper. Saw Mills: Doolittle Brothers, Lucius Smith, Hector W. Storrs, Origen C. Clinton. Brick yards: I. L. Stiles & Son, Brockett & Todd. Blacksmiths: Rowe S. Bradley, George B. Maginnis. Carpenters: S. F. Linsley, R. T. Linsley. Carriage part makers: Barnes & Co., Smith Brothers, W. H. Smith, Clinton & Son. Wagon makers: Frederick Mansfield, George Gilbert. House painters: Zenas W. Mansfield, Vernone Stiles. Market men: Jared B. Bassett, Dennis Tucker. Card works: S. S. Vibbert & Co., North Haven Card Company, The Tuttle Brothers Company, E. H. Pardee, F. L. Clinton. Manufacturers: North Haven Manufacturing Company.

The capital of the before mentioned concerns, as a whole, is small, ranging from \$500 to \$50,000. The card companies employ ladies mostly. In the latter line, the wholesale house of Vibbert & Co. is a model of business and neatness. Their business was established at Clintonville in 1875, and removed to the present plant in 1888, where a large building is occupied and several dozen people given employment.

The pioneer card printer in the town was Frederick L. Clinton, who began in 1872, using the presses he had himself made at Clintonville foundry. He was one of the first in the state to advertise the card printing business and has also been a pioneer in the use of improved machinery in this line of manufacture. He has a finely equipped establishment at Clintonville, where the latest methods in card printing are employed. Large quantities of novelty goods are sent by the above firms to all parts of the Union.

Nearly the entire number engaged in the foregoing businesses are located in the small villages of the town, three in number—North Haven, Clintonville and Montowese. The former is a station on the Hartford railroad, seven miles from New Haven, and has a pleasant location on both sides of the Quinnipiac. Here are the main interests of the town, including Memorial Hall, the North Haven

green, Congregational and Episcopal churches. Near the latter is the old Trumbull homestead. There are several hundred inhabitants, living in homes widely separated, which give the place a straggling though not unattractive appearance. The principal interest is the brick manufactory of I. L. Stiles & Son, as well as several card printing shops.

Montowese is a station on the Air Line railroad, four miles from New Haven, and contains several dozen buildings. Here are the Baptist church, the Montowese post office, established in 1872, and of which George H. Cooper is the postmaster. There are also several shops and grain and lumber mills.

Northford station, on the Air Line railroad, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from New Haven. Here is the Clintonville post office, David L. Clinton, postmaster, the appointment being third class presidential, owing to heavy business, consequent upon the card printing establishments of this locality. Half a mile east is the village of Clintonville, formerly so active in manufacturing and still having several thriving industries. In addition there are a Union chapel and a dozen fine residences.

"Sabbath Day houses" were regarded as necessary adjuncts to the meeting house. The earliest mention of these buildings occurs in 1753. They stood on the west and south sides of "the green," on ground now covered by the Congregational church, the public school building and the private property of Henry D. Todd. Their construction was one story in height and not far from twelve feet square. Sometimes they were built "double," that is with a chimney in the middle, but oftener at one end. Occasionally accommodations for horses were provided in the rear. Among the early owners were Theophilus Eaton, Abraham Bassett, Samuel Sackett, James Humaston, Joshua Barnes, Joel Barnes, Ezekiel Jacobs, Samuel Thorp, Isaac C. Stiles and Isaiah Brockett. The last disappeared from the vicinity of the green about 1850, but one still remains standing on the Deacon Byard Barnes estate, removed thither more than half a century ago. It was not strange to see them converted into temporary bar-rooms for the sale of liquor at "May musters" and on "general training days."

North Haven had colored people held as slaves previous to and during the revolutionary war. In 1795 Joel Blakeslee manumitted his negro man "Ben," and in 1798 Samuel Hemingway freed his slaves "Dick and wife." Captain Peter Eastman also emancipated his slave "Jube" in 1801. There were others in the community who not only freed their property of this nature, but paid them wages and retained them to the end of life.

The settlers early availed themselves of "fishing grounds" along the East river. In 1732 the first was "taken up" at "Andrews Point." After that came the record of "rights" at "The Elm Tree," "Duck Cove," "Mocking Hill," "Red Bank," "Sackett's Point,"

"Newman's Point," "Bridge," "Quinny," etc. Companies were formed who had "plants" at these places and the town defined how much length of river line their fishery should cover. These ancient "fish rights" were transferable by title and were bought and sold like real estate. They were more especially used to catch shad in the months of May and June.

The taverns were of very much significance to the country people at least, of the eighteenth century. No well regulated place was supposed to be without one or more. The most famous in this community was that known as the "Andrews Tavern," at the northwest corner of the old green. It was established by Timothy Andrews about 1770. This gentleman journeyed to Vermont in 1788, and died there. His widow carried on the business but the place did not reach its highest renown until her son Jesse came to man's estate and assumed the title of landlord. This was in 1800. Jesse married Phila Humaston and under the management of the twain no country hostelry ever attained so wide a popularity. It was known throughout the state and the fame of it was carried by travellers to New York and Boston. Before the advent of railroads it was a very busy place. Teams and travellers were arriving and departing at all hours of the day and night. Balls, dinners, suppers, dancing schools, trainings, courts, all sent their quotas there only to be entertained in the handsomest manner. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews remained in it until a little after 1830. At this time the sun of the country tavern had begun to wane. Railroads were threading the land and conditions of travel were changing. Among the successors of this worthy couple were Jesse, Jr., their son, Seymour Bradley, John Gill, John Farren and one Perkins. The completion of the New Haven & Hartford railroad gave it its death blow as a public resort.

No definite account of any resident physician can be obtained previous to 1760. Tradition mentions one Doctor Hill shortly after 1700, but the evidence as to residing in the parish is very meagre. Doctor Walter Monson came from New Haven and opened the practice of medicine in 1760. He was succeeded by Doctor Joseph Foote, 1790-1836. Then came Doctor Chauncey B. Foote and Doctor Anson Moody. These gentlemen gave way in turn to Doctor Austin Lord, 1849, and Doctor Roswell F. Stillman, 1851. The latter died in 1879. In 1868 Doctor R. B. Goodyear, a native of the place, having graduated with distinction, commenced his practice here and is now the leading physician of the town. Doctor Lord is still living in the town, but not in active practice.

The part borne by the town in the war of the revolution commends itself to the attention of every resident within its borders. The record is such, thanks to the care of Doctor Trumbull, that a nearly complete muster roll of all who bore arms in the support of independence has been ascertained. The news of the attack at Lexington

Mass., reached New Haven Friday evening, April 21st, 1775. On Saturday, the 22d, men from the various militia companies, who could be spared, were informally hurried forward for the "relief of Boston." The first man in the parish to respond to the call was Abner Thorpe, living in the southeast part. He marched with the Branford men. The limits of this article forbid individual mention except by name of the men who took part in this struggle. The following list has been carefully prepared, with the years in which they served: Abner Thorpe, 1775-7; Abraham Bassett, 1775-6, died in the service; Samuel Barnes, 1775-6; Joel Thorpe, 1775-7; Solomon Tuttle, 1777-80; Jonathan Dayton, 1777; Thomas Barnes, 1776-7, died in service; Joshua Barnes, 1776-9, (Alarm list); Isaac Bishop, 1776, died in service; Zophar Jacobs, 1776-8, died in service; John Smith, 1777-9, (three years); Zealous Blakeslee, 1776-81, inclusive; Yale Todd, 1776-7; Ebenezer Mansfield, 1776-7; Eliada Sanford, 1776-9; Thomas Humaston, 1778-9, (alarm list); Justus Todd, 1777-9, died in service; Daniel Sackett, 1778; Joy Bishop, 1778; Joel Brackett, 1775, (1779 alarm list); Caleb Blakeslee, 1777-81, inclusive; Jared Barnes, 1777; Gideon Todd, 1777; Joel Sanford, 1780-2, killed in action; Jacob Thorpe, 1777-9, killed in action; Caleb Tuttle, 1777-80, inclusive; Jonathan Heaton, 1776; Calvin Heaton, 1777; Jonathan Tuttle, 1776-7; William Tuttle, 1776-7; Dimon Bradley, 1776-7; Jacob Hitchcock, 1776-7; Ebenezer Todd, 1776-7; Enos Brockett, 1777; Thomas Pierpont, 1775-7; John Pierpont, 1777; Reuben Tuttle, 1777; Enos Todd, 1777; Abel Tuttle, 1777; Isaac Brockett, 1777; Caleb Thomas, 1777; Monson Brockett, 1777; Jared Tuttle, 1777; Jared Hill, 1777; Jacob Brockett, 2d, 1777; Timothy Thorpe, 1777; Jared Blakeslee, 1777; Jesse Todd, 1777; Ezekiel Jacobs, 1777; Benjamin Bassett, 1777; John Brockett, 1777; David Bishop, 1777; Joseph Sperry, 1777; Solomon Jacobs, 1777; Stephen Ives, 1777; Levi Cooper, 1777; Jacob Brockett, 1776, captain in Colonel Douglass' Regiment; Thaddeus Todd, 1777; Peter Eastman, 1775-7; Nathaniel Stacy, 1775, prisoner until 1779; Jonathan Ralph, 1777; Levi Ray, 1777; Thomas Cooper, 1777; Joseph Smith, 1776; Noah Barnes, 1776; Nathaniel Dayton, 1776; William Sanford, 1776; Moses Thorpe, 1776; Timothy Andrews, 1776; Jesse Blakeslee, 1776; Phillip Daggett, 1776; Ephraim Humaston, 1776; Thomas Ives, 1776; Giles Dayton, 1776; Charles Tuttle, 1776; Benjamin Trumbull, 1775-7; Richard Mansfield, 1777; John Brockett, 1776.

Though the terms of service of a majority of the foregoing men were brief, yet none the less were they loyal to the cause, and it is with pride that it can be said, out of these, there was but one case of desertion. In estimating the patriotism of these men, let it be remembered there was but little of pomp and show in that day, little of the glamour and fascination that attends great bodies of armed men in modern times. The need of the hour and the duty of the man led each hero to his place in the struggle, and of the fourscore souls who

by turns followed the drum from Lexington to Yorktown, it is pleasant to know the blood they transmitted to their descendants was found again in the name of liberty on the fields of Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and all along the lines where the dread issues of rebellion were met and settled.

The part borne by the town in the war of 1812 was comparatively an unimportant one. An alarm was raised in the spring of 1814, and again in September of that year. The latter was the most serious, when demand was made for the services of the following: Eneas Blakeslee, John Todd, Timothy Bassett, Samuel Cooper, Thomas Eaton, John Goodsell, Alfred Pierpont, Joel Pierpont, Augustus Munson, Ziba Shephard, Jesse Cooper, John Bassett, Levi Brockett, Joshua Dayton, Leverett Frost, Richard Mansfield, James Pierpont, Isaac Stiles, John Beach, Enoch Ray.

These men belonged to the local militia companies and were "levied" or drafted. Their terms of service were short and with the exception of Blakeslee and Beach, it is doubtful if they ever saw the enemy. Most of them eventually obtained pensions. The last survivor was Levi Brockett, who died in 1884.

The first North Haven born boy to volunteer in the war of the rebellion was Henry F. Cowles, son of Reverend Orson and Eunice (Foote) Cowles, May 7th, 1861. He was then living at Norwich, Conn., and entered the Second Connecticut Infantry. The first resident young men to enlist were Walstein Goodyear and Leverett M. Rogers, May 23d, 1861, both in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Joseph O. Blair and John McCormick next followed in the Fifth Connecticut in July; Luzerne S. Barnes and Alfred A. Howarth, in the Sixth Connecticut in September; Theodore Bradley, F. Wilber Goodyear, James E. Smith and Frederic G. Eaton, in the Seventh Connecticut, also in September; E. D. S. Goodyear, Oliver T. Smith and Edward L. Goodyear, in Tenth Connecticut in October. This closed the enlistments for 1861. These were made without the stimulus of town bounty, and after careful deliberation.

The first public flag raised in the town was in the Fifth district, April 24th, 1861. The people of Montowese followed the example on June 26th, and the town at large on North Haven Green, August 28th.

The first town meeting of the citizens to encourage volunteering was held in Academy Hall, August 4th, 1862. A committee was appointed and a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer ordered paid. On the evening of the same day a second meeting was held at which (and the following day) thirty young men enrolled themselves as volunteers. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The first one to put down his name on this ever to be remembered evening was Jacob F. Linsley, who had previously enlisted in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, March, 1862, but on account of sickness had been discharged without service. These thirty volunteers enlisted in the Fifteenth

Connecticut, under Captain Henry H. Stiles, and went into camp a few days later.

The next public meeting was held August 30th, at which time the town bounty was raised to \$150 for any one who should enlist before September 10th, 1862. On October 21st, a third meeting was held, and later a fourth, at which an appropriation of \$900 was made to fill the quota of the town.

On March 3d, 1863, came the act of congress approving of a draft. The following July another meeting was held, at which it was voted that every person drafted into the service of the United States who responded either personally or by substitute or paid the commutation fee of \$300 should be allowed \$150 from the treasury and a sum not exceeding \$5,000 was so appropriated.

November 25th, 1864, the town again voted to pay such of its citizens as had volunteered or furnished substitutes since July 1st of that year, the sum of \$200. This was the highest bounty offered. Under this act \$2,400 was paid to twelve of its residents.

The last meeting was held January 2d, 1865. At this time the selectmen were authorized to suspend the payment of bounties when in their judgment the quota was full.

Great credit is due the town authorities in these trying years for their efforts to make the burden light upon the people. Deacon Whitney Elliott and Elizur C. Tuttle were most active in this direction.

The first death in the four years struggle was that of Leverett M. Rogers, July 23d, 1861. The first death on the field was Joseph O. Blair, at Cedar Mountain, August 9th, 1862. The first prisoner taken was F. Wilbur Goodyear, June 18th, 1864.

The following roster of enlisted men is compiled from official sources and believed to be correct: Charles M. Barnes, 27th Conn. Infantry; Luzerne S. Barnes, 6th Conn. Infantry; Stuart Barnes, 15th Conn. Infantry; Hobart A. Bassett, 15th Conn. Infantry; Seth B. Bassett, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; Joseph O. Blair, 5th Conn. Infantry; Julius Blakeslee, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; Edgar S. Bradley, 15th Conn. Infantry; Henry E. Bradley, 15th Conn. Infantry; Ellsworth H. Bradley, General U. S. Service; Theodore Bradley, 7th Conn. Infantry; Charles A. Brockett, 15th Conn. Infantry; Eli I. Brockett, 15th Conn. Infantry; George E. Brockett, 27th Conn. Infantry; Horace Brockett, 27th Conn. Infantry; James H. Brockett, 15th Conn. Infantry; William E. Brockett, 15th Conn. Infantry; Edmond Burke, 15th Conn. Infantry; Elbert C. Clarke, Naval Service; Thomas J. Cleary, 15th Conn. Infantry; Harvey E. Cooper, 15th Conn. Infantry; Edward O. Cowles, 15th Conn. Infantry; Henry F. Cowles, 18th Conn. Infantry; Henry Culver, 15th Conn. Infantry; Isaac L. Doolittle, 15th Conn. Infantry; Jesse T. Doolittle, 15th Conn. Infantry; Frederic G. Eaton, 7th Conn.

Infantry; Alva Frost, 15th Conn. Infantry; E. D. S. Goodyear, 10th Conn. Infantry; Edward L. Goodyear, 10th Conn. Infantry; Walstein Goodyear, 1st Heavy Art.; F. Wilbur Goodyear, 7th Conn. Infantry; Robert B. Goodyear, 27th Conn. Infantry; John P. Gilbert, 99th N. Y. Infantry; Russell Hills, 15th Conn. Infantry; Henry C. Hart, 15th Conn. Infantry; Henry B. Hartley, 15th Conn. Infantry; James Higgins, 15th Conn. Infantry; Harvey S. Hoadley, 10th Conn. Infantry; Walter P. Hovey, 10th Conn. Infantry; William B. Hovey, 10th Conn. Infantry; Alfred A. Howarth, 6th Conn. Infantry; Adolphus F. Hunie, 15th Conn. Infantry; Charles W. Jacobs, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; Marcus A. Jacobs, 10th Conn. Infantry; John T. Jacobs, 27th Conn. Infantry; Truman O. Judd, 27th Conn. Infantry; Adam Lamm, 27th Conn. Infantry; Jacob F. Linsley, 15th Conn. Infantry; Samuel M. Linsley, 15th Conn. Infantry; Thomas O'Brien, 27th Conn. Infantry; Nathan A. Marks, 15th Conn. Infantry; George Morgan, 15th Conn. Infantry; Augustus G. Morse, 15th Conn. Infantry; William J. Morse, 15th Conn. Infantry; John McCormick, 5th Conn. Infantry; William P. Phelps, 15th Conn. Infantry; Merwin E. Palmer, 15th Conn. Infantry; Nathan A. Palmer, 27th Conn. Infantry; Milton B. Pardee, 15th Conn. Infantry; Horace Riggs, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; Riley A. Robinson, 15th Conn. Infantry; Leverett M. Rogers, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; William A. Rogers, 15th Conn. Infantry; Elbert J. Smith, 27th Conn. Infantry; George W. Smith, 15th Conn. Infantry; Henry E. Smith, 15th Conn. Infantry; James E. Smith, 7th Conn. Infantry; Merton L. Smith, 15th Conn. Infantry; Oliver T. Smith, 10th Conn. Infantry; Sanford B. Smith, 15th Conn. Infantry; Ezra L. Stiles, 13th N. Y. Cavalry; Henry H. Stiles, 15th Conn. Infantry; Edwin A. Thorpe, 15th Conn. Infantry; Rufus Thorpe, 15th Conn. Infantry; Sheldon B. Thorpe, 15th Conn. Infantry; Henry D. Todd, 27th Conn. Infantry; Kirtland Todd, 27th Conn. Infantry; Dennis W. Tucker, 27th Conn. Infantry; Henry F. Tuttle, 15th Conn. Infantry; Justus Voght, 27th Conn. Infantry; Horace Waters, Regular Army.

Of these men Blair, Eaton, Hoadley, McCormick and Smith, were killed in action and buried on the field. Edgar Ellsworth and Theodore Bradley, the two Linsleys, Walstein Goodyear, Leverett Rogers, Hobart Bassett, Pardee, Augustus G. Morse, Merton L. Smith, Culver, Clarke and Waters, died of disease in service. F. Wilbur Goodyear, Alfred A. Howarth and Henry F. Cowles languished in southern prisons, the latter making a successful escape therefrom.

Politically, the town was democratic previous to the war of the rebellion; since then it has been mainly republican. In its history, for energy, integrity and worth, its sons have well borne their part along with the towns of the state to uphold the honor and dignity of the commonwealth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Andrew F. Austin, now 57 years of age, resides in North Haven, in which town he was born March 26th, 1834. His education was obtained from the common school. At the age of 17 he attended the State Normal school for one term. When 18 years of age he commenced teaching school and followed the same for 15 winters. November 26th, 1857, he married Charlotte P., daughter of Horace and Lois P. Stiles. Their children are Frederick W. and Gardner E. Austin. When 25 years of age, Mr. Austin was elected justice of the peace, which office at the present writing he holds, having been trial justice for more than 30 years. About the same year he was elected one of the board of school visitors, and held the office till 1889, having been acting school visitor for many years. In 1866, he was elected selectman, which office he held 14 years, and during 11 years of said time was elected and served as town agent. In 1880 he was employed as census enumerator in taking the 10th census of the 102d district, which then included his native town. In 1882 he represented his town in the legislature. His occupation, when not otherwise engaged, is that of a farmer, although he spends much time in adjusting difficulties, and in the settlement of estates. He is also employed in selling goods for Bradley & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., and in selling fire and burglar safes for the Marvin Safe Company, of 265 Broadway, N. Y. His father, Joseph Austin, was born in Wallingford, Conn., April 23d, 1803, and married Celia Foote of Northford, October 14th, 1829. They came to reside in North Haven. His death occurred October 14th, 1854. The widow now survives him. Their children were: Andrew F., Abner E. and Charles R. Abner E. resides in Meriden, and Charles R. died August 28th, 1851.

Harley Bishop, son of Calvin and Rebecca (Stilson) Bishop, was born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1797, and died in North Haven in 1872. He lived several years in New York state, and came from there in December, 1868, settling near his son Joseph E., who had bought a farm here two years previous. Mr. Bishop married Mary A. Moody, and had thirteen children. Six are now living: James L., Mary A., Janette M., Henry M., Joseph E. (who married Margaret Stuart, and has five children: Mary C., Walter H., Lucy M., Edwin S. and James S., who died), and Caroline E., now Mrs. Reverend E. L. Whitcombe.

Lucius Brockett, born in 1817, is the only surviving child of Benjamin and Mabel (Blaksley) Brockett, grandson of Benjamin Brockett, and great-grandson of John Brockett. Mr. Brockett is a farmer, owning the homestead of his father and grandfather. He was two years selectman, and for several years had charge of the roads in the south part of the town. He married Betsey M., daughter of Edward and Millie (Baldwin) Linsley, and a granddaughter of Obed Linsley. Their children are: Melissa, Alice E. (Mrs. Wells C. Hoadley), and

Mary J. (Mrs. James Moulton), who died leaving one daughter, Mabel. Benjamin Brockett, grandfather of Lucius, was in the revolutionary war. Mr. Brockett has in his possession a powder horn which belonged to his grandfather. The horn bears the following inscription: "Benjamin Brockett. His Powder Horn Dated att North Hauen in the year 1753." The ox from which the powder horn was taken was killed and eaten in the revolutionary war. John Brockett lived west of the residence of Lucius Brockett, near the river.

Wales W. Buckingham was born in 1810, in Oxford, Conn., and is the youngest son of Ebenezer and Olive (Woodruff) Buckingham. He has been a farmer in North Haven since 1843. He married Julia, daughter of Isaac Morgan. She died in 1866. Their children were: one that died in infancy; Harriet (Mrs. George Dickerman), Emma, Mary (Mrs. Lewis Dudley) and Henry W.

Thomas Coady, born in 1844, in Ireland, is a son of Michael Coady. He came to North Haven from Ireland in 1858, and from that time until 1867 was employed as a brickmaker. He bought the brick yard of Ami Culver in 1867, where he has carried on the business since that time. He now has a capacity of two million brick a year.

George H. Cooper, born in 1849, is a son of Justus and Julia (Gorham) Cooper, and grandson of Justus Cooper. He was a farmer until October, 1883, when he succeeded C. J. Hills in the store at Montowese, and he has increased the business to include a full line of groceries, besides flour, grain and feed. He has been the postmaster since April, 1889. He married Bessie L., daughter of Henry M. and Betsey L. Coe, of Durham. Their two daughters are Mabel J. and Millie M.

Elihu Dickerman, born in 1802, in Hamden, is a son of Enos and Mary (Todd) Dickerman, grandson of Enos, who was a revolutionary soldier. The latter was a son of Jonathan, who was a descendant from Thomas Dickerman. Mr. Dickerman is a farmer. He came from Hamden to North Haven in 1848. He taught school 14 winters, was a surveyor several years, selectman in Hamden and in North Haven, and was constable and justice several years. He married Sylvia, daughter of Justus Humiston. Their children were: Elihu J., Charles A. (deceased), and Elisabeth S. (Mrs. Hubert Barnes). Mr. Dickerman had in August, 1891, six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren living.

Elihu J. Dickerman, born in 1828 and died in 1872, was a son of Elihu and Sylvia (Humiston) Dickerman. He was a farmer. He married Grace A., daughter of Zopher Blakeslee. She died in 1889. Their children are: Sarah A., William E., Robert E., Grace E. and one that died, Julia M. Robert E. is a farmer on the homestead of his father.

Jesse B. Goodsell, son of John and Huldah (Bassett) Goodsell, was born in 1830. He is a lineal descendant from Thomas Goodsell, who settled in East Haven in 1647. He is a farmer. He taught school a

part of thirteen years, and was a member of the school board for several years, acting school visitor for ten years and sole acting visitor of the town four years. He is now (1890) filling his third term as selectman, and is also a justice of the peace. He married Charry E. Tucker, and has one son, Wilson E.

ROBERT BEARDSLEY GOODYEAR, M. D.—The ancestral home of the Goodyear family is in England, where their coat of arms is a partridge, holding in its beak three ears of wheat—their motto: "*Possunt Quia Posse Videntur.*" Stephen Goodyear, the ancestor of the family in this country, was one of the founders and principal men of the New Haven colony. He was a merchant from London and was here a man of large business and active in public affairs. According to Doctor Bacon (Hist. Discourses) he had much to do with the civil government of the colony and was in the extent of his services and qualifications second only to Governor Eaton. He helped to organize the government of the colony and was the deputy governor until his death in London, in 1658. His first wife was one of the company which sailed from New Haven in 1646 in the ill-fated vessel whose loss at sea was revealed by the "phantom ship."* He afterward married Mrs. Lamberton, the widow of the master of that unfortunate bark, and from this second marriage are descended all of the Goodyear family in this country—among them being, in a long line of descent, Bela Hubbard Goodyear, who was married to Delia Ann Gill, and who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Robert Beardsley Goodyear, the fourth of their family of seven sons, was born in North Haven, November 4th, 1836. He received his early education principally in the public schools of his native town and Wallingford. He was next, for several years, a teacher in the public schools of North Haven and other towns in the state. At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he was teaching a portion of his time, being also engaged in pursuing a preliminary course of study with a view of entering upon the practice of the medical profession. Four of his brothers had enlisted in the army for the defense of the Union, when he also volunteered his services. He was enrolled in September, 1862, in Company B, 27th Regiment, Conn. Volunteers, and was commissioned a sergeant. He served with his regiment until the expiration of its term of service in July, 1863, and was in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862; at Chancellorsville May 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863; he was captured and was a prisoner of war at Richmond about two weeks.†

*See account in General Chapter.

†Of the six brothers of Doctor Robert B. Goodyear all but the youngest, whose age did not permit him to volunteer, were in the army and held more or less prominent positions, obtained by meritorious service. The eldest, Gen. E. D. S. Goodyear, raised a company of volunteers and was commissioned its captain in the Tenth Regt., C. V. I. He was promoted to the rank of major, lieutenant-col. and colonel and brevetted general for gallantry in leading a charge on Fort

Soon after his return from the army he entered the Medical School of Yale College, from which he finally graduated in January, 1868. In the meantime, he received the appointment of resident physician of the State Hospital at New Haven, in January, 1865; the appointment of physician and surgeon of the Hartford Hospital, in January 1866; and supplied a vacancy in the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, under the late Doctor John S. Butler, in 1867. After his graduation he became a general practitioner in North Haven and has since been successfully and extensively engaged in his profession in this and adjoining towns. He has also retained a warm interest in education, serving for a long time as a member of the town board and for ten years was acting school visitor.

Doctor Goodyear was married, May 19th, 1869, to Jane, daughter of Norman Lyman, of Hartford, Conn. She died in March, 1878, leaving two children: Anna Lyman, born February 17th, 1874, and Robert Walstein, born January 9th, 1878. For his second and present wife, he married Ellen Maria, daughter of Stephen and Maria Good-year Hotchkiss, of New Haven, June 26th, 1884.

Merwin E. Hemingway, born in 1831, is one of eight children of Augustus Hemingway, and a brother of Willis B. Mr. Hemingway is a farmer and market gardener. He married Mary, daughter of Medad Robinson. She died leaving three children: Walter M., Harry L. and Minnie A. His second marriage was with Fannie V., daughter of Grove Winchell. They have two sons: Louis R. and Clinton G.

Willis B. Hemingway, born in 1820, is a son of Augustus and Juline (Blakeslee) Hemingway, and grandson of Samuel, whose father Samuel, was a son of John, and he a son of Samuel and Sarah (Cooper)

Gregg, near Petersburg, in 1865, in which he was severely wounded. He participated in nearly all the engagements of his regiment in its service, from 1862 until the end of the war in 1865. He next served for 25 years as inspector of the New Haven custom house and is now living retired in North Haven.

Simeon Eldridge, the second brother, was an independent commissary. He was captured at Winchester, Va., and was a prisoner several months. He died at Springfield, Mass., January 22d, 1890.

Edward L., the third brother, enlisted as a musician in Company C, 10th Regt. C. V. I., and gallantly assisted in the care of the wounded, serving until the surrender of Lee in 1865. He is now postmaster of the North Haven office.

Walstein, the fourth brother, was the first of the family to enlist. He was a member of the 1st Conn. Heavy Artillery; was wounded at Malvern, in the Peninsular Campaign, taken prisoner and carried to Richmond; paroled and died from his wounds in the hospital at Philadelphia.

Francis Wilbur, the fifth brother, was in Company E, 7th Regt. C. V. I.; was for several months a prisoner at Andersonville and has never recovered from the effects of his imprisonment at that place. Returning to his command he was promoted to lieutenant and was with his company until the end of the war.

The youngest brother, Stephen Edgar, died beloved by all who knew him, November 26th, 1871, aged 24 years.

Dr. Goodyear was born May 19th, 1810, in the town of North Haven, Conn. He attended the North Haven School at North Haven, and was graduated from the North Haven Academy in January, 1838. He was appointed resident physician of the North Haven Dispensary in January, 1865; the appointment of the North Haven Dispensary in January, 1866; and the appointment of the North Haven Dispensary in January, 1867. After his graduation he became a resident in North Haven and has since been successfully engaged in his profession in this and adjoining towns. He has also retained a warm interest in education, serving for a long time as a member of the town board and for ten years was acting as a member.

Doctor Goodyear was married, May 19th, 1838, to Jane O'Leary, daughter of John O'Leary, North Haven, Conn. She died in March, 1878.

Dr. Goodyear was married a second time, February 17th, 1879, to Mary O'Leary, daughter of John O'Leary, North Haven, Conn. His second wife passed away in March, 1880.

Dr. Goodyear has one son, Walter M., born in North Haven, Conn., in 1861, and one daughter, Mary O'Leary, born in North Haven, Conn., in 1863.

Dr. Goodyear has been a member of the North Haven Dispensary since its organization in 1865, and has served as its president for several years.

Dr. Goodyear has been a member of the North Haven Academy since its organization in 1838, and has served as its president for several years.

Dr. Goodyear has been a member of the North Haven Dispensary since its organization in 1865, and has served as its president for several years.

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R. B. Goodyear, M.D.

Joseph Pierpont, born in 1853, is a son of Rufus and Harriet (Richards) Pierpont, and grandson of Daniel, whose father Joseph, was a son of Joseph Pierpont. Mr. Pierpont has been a merchant since 1876, having succeeded to the business which was established in 1848 by his father, who conducted it until his death, when his wife succeeded him, continuing until 1876. Mr. Pierpont married Hattie, daughter of Atwater Brockett, and granddaughter of Bathuel Brockett. They have three children: Grace G., Richards B. and Joseph, Jr.

Hubert F. Potter, born in Hamden in 1857, is a son of Samuel F. and Martha E. (Pierpont) Potter, and grandson of Horace Potter. He graduated from Yale Business College in March, 1877. He is a farmer and market gardener on the farm where his father lived for six years prior to his death in 1874. Mr. Potter is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 103, F. & A. M., and in 1889 he was master of the County Grange, P. of H. He is now one of the school visitors and one of the town auditors. He married Katie A., daughter of John E. and Susan C. (Heaton) Brockett, granddaughter of Bethuel, a son of Eli, whose father Isaiah, was a son of John Brockett. They have one son, Walter F.

REVEREND WILLIAM THOMAS REYNOLDS, the pastor of the Congregational Church of North Haven, is a descendant of the Reynolds family, which was among the first settlers of Wethersfield, this state. His great-grandfather, James Reynolds, served in the French and Indian wars and later as a soldier in the revolution was with the gallant General Wooster, when he fell mortally wounded, at the battle of Danbury. Near the close of that war, in the spring of 1783, he removed to West Haven, which was his home until his death, May 8th, 1818. Of his family one of the sons, James Blakeslee, the grandfather of Reverend W. T. Reynolds, was born at Wethersfield, April 27th, 1754, and died at West Haven, January 1st, 1834. His only son, James Reynolds, 3d, was born at that place January 27th, 1795, and was the father of him whose life is here sketched. He was a merchant and farmer and died in Orange, November 17th, 1862. His first wife was Hetty, daughter of Deacon Ezra Smith, also of West Haven, whose only son to attain manhood was the Reverend W. T. Reynolds, born at West Haven, November 23d, 1823.

After spending his boyhood on his father's farm, young William Thomas was prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire and entered the freshman class of Yale in 1841. He graduated in 1845 and in the fall of that year entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., but remained only one year. From 1846 to 1848 he pursued his studies in the seminary connected with Yale College, graduating the latter year. Poor health prevented him from at once entering upon the work of the ministry and he devoted several years to other duties, teaching in the academy at Adams, N. Y., in 1851. In October of the same year, he began to preach at the Congregational

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William Reynolds, born in 1793, the pastor of the Congregational Church in West Haven, is a descendant of the Reynolds family, which came from the town of Westbury, this state. The grandfather of William Reynolds, served in the French and Indian War, and was killed at the battle of the Clouds. The father of William Reynolds, also served in the French and Indian War, and was killed at the battle of the Clouds. William Reynolds was born in West Haven, and lived there until his death, May 8th, 1818. Of his sons, James Blakeslee, the grandfather of Reverend W. T. Reynolds, was born in 1793, April 27th, 1793, and died at West Haven, January 1st, 1834. His only son, James Reynolds, 3d, was born at that place January 27th, 1793, and was the father of him whose life is here sketched. He was a merchant and farmer and died in Orange, November 17th, 1862. His first wife was Hetty, daughter of Deacon Ezra Smith, also of West Haven, whose only son to attain manhood was the Reverend W. T. Reynolds, born at West Haven, November 23d, 1823.

Spending his boyhood on his father's farm, young William Reynolds prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, and entered the freshman class of Yale in 1841. He graduated in the fall of that year entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., but remained only one year. From 1846 to 1848 he studied in the seminary connected with Yale College, and in the latter year. Poor health prevented him from at once entering the work of the ministry and he devoted several years to other studies. He was teaching in the academy at Adams, N. Y., in 1851. In October of that year, he began to preach at the Congregational



William J. Reynolds

church at Sherman, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was ordained as the pastor April 22d, 1852. He continued in that capacity three years, when failing health compelled his return to his native home, where he remained one year and was much benefitted.

In the spring of 1856 he removed to Kiantone, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he was the minister of the Congregational church six years. In 1862 he returned to West Haven in consequence of the death of his father and remained there until April, 1863, when he was invited to become acting pastor of the Congregational church of North Haven. In that relation he served six years when, in 1869, he was formally installed as the pastor. As such he has since continued, how well is attested by the uniform or increased prosperity of the church, in spite of the changes in population of the town. At different periods the membership was increased in consequence of special awakenings and the temporalities of the parish have been much improved.

In 1879 Mr. Reynolds took a trip through European countries, in the company of his daughter, for the benefit of his health and returned much improved. His pastorate is one of the longest in the county and although confined to narrow limits has conduced to the general welfare of the community where he has so long resided. He has preached sermons which were published, and delivered a historical discourse, on the occasion of the first centennial celebration of the town's organization, October 21st, 1886, which has also been issued in pamphlet form. By his ministerial associates Mr. Reynolds is much esteemed and he has held responsible trusts and offices in ecclesiastical associations, in this and other states.

On the 18th of November, 1850, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Sarah Maria Painter, the eldest daughter of Alexis and Thalia M. Painter. She was born in Westfield, Mass., January 12th, 1827, but when eight years old her parents returned to their native place, West Haven, where the Painter family was among the first settlers. Thomas Painter, her grandfather, was a brave seaman and while fighting for the independence of the colonies, in the revolution, was taken prisoner and confined for a time on the old "Jersey" prison ship, where he suffered all the privations inflicted upon those there held in captivity. Five children came to bless the marriage of this couple, the two first born and the youngest dying in youth, namely: Julia, born June 14th, 1852, died December 2d, 1867; Sophia Eliza, born August 3d, 1853, died September 22d, 1854; and Mary Painter, born August 24th, 1862, died March 27th, 1868.

The third child, Anna Maria, was born at Kiantone, N. Y., August 12th, 1858. After being a student at Wellesley College a little more than a year, she traveled six months in Europe for her health, then remained on the continent to study French and German. She thus spent several years at Constance, Heidelberg, Berlin and Paris. Re-

turning to this country she engaged in teaching at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, until 1887, when she entered into the service of the Young Women's Christian Association. In that department of Christian effort she is now (1891) the state secretary of the Iowa association.

James Bronson, the fourth child and only son, was also born at Kiantone, March 17th, 1861. He graduated from the Hopkins Grammar School in 1879 and from Yale in 1884. He then went abroad for travel and study, one year, when he returned to Yale, where he began his theological studies in 1885. He graduated in 1888, when he again went to Europe, in the interests of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., "to promote Christian fellowship between students in the Universities of Europe and America and to unite them together in helpful relations." He has thus labored in nearly all the European universities and his work in that capacity is still successfully continued, with Paris as his headquarters.

Willard A. Robinson, born in 1843, is the youngest of eight children of Jesse and Betsey (Todd) Robinson, grandson of Harmon, and great-grandson of John, whose father John, was a son of Jacob Robinson. Mr. Robinson is a farmer. He was postmaster at Montowese for about 19 years prior to April, 1889. He is a member of Adelphi Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M. He married Georgiana, daughter of Zenas O. and Lydia W. (Smith) Lombard. Their children are: Nellie E., Amelia J., Herbert W., Merton A. and Jesse G.

Samuel A. Sackett, born in 1824, is the youngest son of Daniel and Patta (Brockett) Sackett, grandson of Eli, and great-grandson of Samuel, whose father Joseph, was a son of John Sackett. Mr. Sackett is a mechanic. In company with three brothers he built an auger shop on the Five Mile brook in 1844, where they manufactured augers until 1862, when the factory was converted into a saw mill and is now owned and run by Mr. Sackett. He first married Mrs. Betsey Blaksley, daughter of Zopher Jacobs. His present wife was Mrs. Delia Maria Culver, daughter of Zenas Young.

Roswald J. Shepherd, born in 1862, is a son of Franklin, grandson of Ziba, and great-grandson of John Shepherd. His maternal ancestors were: Sarah M^s., Jared^r, Joel^o, Titus^s, Titus^t, Joseph^s, Joseph², Richard Mansfield¹. Mr. Shepherd married in 1888 Louise N., daughter of Solomon Linsley. They have one daughter, Margaret.

Mrs. Sibyl Smith, daughter of John and Chloe (Bishop) Barnes, married Jacob Smith, who was born in 1783, and died in 1834. He was the son of Jacob Smith. They had three children: John S. and Robert, both deceased, and Marina—Mrs. Reverend Doctor Bennett of Guilford. She has one daughter—Mrs. Doctor Bishop.

EZRA STILES is one of the oldest and best known of the present citizens of North Haven. He was born July 26th, 1804, the seventh of a family of eight children, and is the only surviving member, all the others—Laura, Lucina, Eunice, Isaac (father of the present Isaac L.),

country she engaged in teaching at Nyack-on-the-Hudson in 1887, when she entered into the service of the Young Women's Christian Association. In that department of Christian work she has been since 1894 the state secretary of the Iowa association.

James William, the fourth child and only son, was also born at Antwerp, March 17th, 1861. He graduated from the Hopkins Grammar School in 1879 and from Yale in 1884. He then went abroad for nearly one year, when he returned to Yale, where he began his post-graduate studies in 1885. He graduated in 1888, when he went to Europe, in the interests of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., "to promote Christian fellowship between students in the Universities of Europe and America and to unite them together in helpful relations." He has thus labored in nearly all the European universities and his work in that capacity is still successfully continued, with Paris as his headquarters.

John S. Sackett, the youngest of about half a dozen children of Jesse and Rebecca (Todd) Robinson, grandson of Harmon, and great-grandson of John whose father John, was a son of Jacob Robinson. He was born at Antwerp, N. Y., in 1840, and is now residing at Lodge No. 63, F. & A. M. He married Georgiana, daughter of Zenas Young, and has three children—William, Nellie, and Amelia J., Herbert W., Merton A., and

Patte (Brockett) Sackett, grandson of Mr. and great-grandson of Mr. Sackett is a mechanic, and keeps a well-fitted workshop with an auger shop attached. He was born in 1821, and lived until 1865, when the factory was converted into a saw mill and is now owned and run by Mr. Sackett. He first married Mrs. Betsey Blaksley, daughter of Zopher Jacobs. His present wife was Mrs. Delia Maria Culver, daughter of Zenas Young.

Roswald J. Shepherd, born in 1862, is a son of Franklin, grandson of Ziba, and great-grandson of John Shepherd. His maternal ancestors are—Mr. and Mrs. (Miss) Thomas, Joseph, Joseph, Henry, and Mansfield. Mr. Shepherd married in 1888 Louise N., daughter of Linsley. They have one daughter, Margaret.

Sibyl Smith, daughter of John and Chloe (Bishop) Barnes, daughter of Jacob Smith, who was born in 1783, and died in 1834. He was the son of Jacob Smith. They had three children: John S. and Robert, both deceased, and Marina—Mrs. Reverend Doctor Bennett of Guilford. She has one daughter—Mrs. Doctor Bishop.

EMMA SMITH is one of the oldest and best known of the present citizens of North Haven. He was born July 26th, 1804, the seventh of a family of eight children, and is the only surviving member, all the others—Laura, Lucina, Eunice, Isaac (father of the present Isaac L.),



Ernest

Zopher, Horace and Harvey—having deceased. He is a son of Isaac C. and Eunice (Blakeslee) Stiles and a grandson of Isaac, born 1729, whose brother Ezra, born 1727, became president of Yale College. They were the sons of the Reverend Isaac Stiles, who was born in Windsor in 1697, and who became the pastor of the Congregational church of North Haven.* The Reverend Isaac was a grandson of John Stiles, born in England in 1595, who came to America in 1635 and who died in Windsor in 1662. This descent places the family of Mr. Stiles among the very oldest of the state, in which this name has been illustrious in church and civil affairs.

In the early years of his life Ezra Stiles was a successful teacher in the public schools, but later became a brick maker, in which occupation he was very active. In later years much of his time was absorbed in public affairs, but for a long period he has lived retired. Since 1826 his home has been in the house built by the Reverend Doctor Trumbull, in 1765, and which remains in a fine state of preservation, much as it was built by that well-known historian. On the exterior are the original clapboards, beaded, chamfered and fastened on with English wrought nails. The famous study of Doctor Trumbull, which also served as his private school room, has been enlarged to form a chamber. The historic desk upon which he wrote his four thousand sermons, was detached from the wall and presented by Mr. Stiles to the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and it is preserved among its relics.

Mr. Stiles was thrice married. His first wife, Esther Pierpont, died and there is no living issue. To his second wife, Mary Bristol, two sons were born, one dying in youth, after the death of his mother; the other, Ezra L., born in 1844, is now a citizen of North Haven. He served in the rebellion as a member of the 13th New York Cavalry and, after the war, was for ten years a clerk in the adjutant general's office, of Connecticut. Mr. Stiles married his present wife, Frances E. Johnson, in 1854. By this marriage there is one son, Arthur M., born in 1865, and now connected with the dry goods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston.

Since his youth Mr. Stiles has been a devoted churchman and a member of St. John's parish. He had a fine talent for music and early taught "singing meetings" in the Episcopal society, and led the first chanting in St. John's church. He also introduced that practice in St. Paul's church, Wallingford, in 1825. In his own parish he was the first to use musical instruments, to assist the service of song, and was the first organist of St. John's church. For thirty years he was the leader of the church choir. He served as parish clerk from 1843 until 1875 and was a warden of the church from 1845 until 1884. In all things he has ever held the interests of St. John's parish warmly at heart.

*See account of the Church.

In politics Mr. Stiles has always been a consistent democrat, but frequently received the votes of those belonging to other parties in his election to important offices. He was for many years the town clerk and treasurer and served a long term of years on the board of education. In 1833 he was elected a selectman and served, in all, four terms in that office. He was a trial justice many years and was appointed probate judge of the New Haven district. In 1845 he was the member from North Haven in the state house of representatives and the following year he was honored by an election to the state senate. In both houses he made an honorable record.

Ezra Stiles has been a prudent, methodical business man in his own and in public affairs. His nature is kind and genial and being blest with a good memory, he is an interesting member of former generations, and is much esteemed by all who know him for his worth as a neighbor and a citizen.

ISAAC LORENZO STILES, son of Isaac Stiles and Lois Cooper, was born at North Haven, Conn., June 28th, 1819. His grandfather was Isaac Clark Stiles, and great-grandfather Reverend Isaac Stiles, pastor of the Congregational church, North Haven, 1724-1760. The latter gentleman was the son of John and was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1697. The Stiles family is one of the oldest in the state. Of English origin, the "passenger list" of the good ship "Christian" mentions that eight persons of this name were brought in her to Boston, early in 1634. Among them was Francis Stiles, who joined the expedition to Connecticut, shortly after, and settled at Windsor. According to Savage, he was a freeman there in 1640. Tradition avers that the wife of his son John was the first white woman to set foot on Connecticut soil, but as this honor is claimed by two other families at least, limited credence should be given it.

Mr. Stiles was born at a period when industry, good character, and sound religious views were insisted upon as requisites of every young person. The first he learned on his father's brick yard, the second at the family fireside, and the latter, by inheritance, from that stubborn, though staunch old divine, his great-grandfather. He obtained but a limited education in the district school. A boy was an indispensable acquisition on a brick yard and with the exception of a term or two under the tuition of his uncle, Hon. Ezra Stiles (see this volume) at the latter's house, which course supplemented a few brief years in the "old red school house on the green," he had no other advantages. As said, he was early put to work on his father's yard driving the oxen on their weary round in the clay tempering pit, and frequently falling asleep at his post. At this occupation—brick making—he grew to manhood, becoming thoroughly familiar with every step in the process.

He married first Sophronia M. Blakeslee, February 16th, 1842. Two children were born of this union: Isaac W., a dentist in New

Mr. Stiles was a Democrat, but usually received the votes of those belonging to other parties in the town. He was an open supporter of the new constitution. He served a long term of years on the board of selectmen and served, in all, four terms in the town council. He was a trial justice many years and was appointed a judge of the New Haven district. In 1845 he was the representative from North Haven in the state house of representatives and the following year he was honored by an election to the state senate. In both houses he made an honorable record.

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ISAAC LORENZO STILES, son of Isaac Stiles and Lois Cooper, was born at North Haven, Conn., Jan. 18, 1812. His grandfather was Isaac Clark Stiles, son of the Rev. Dr. Reverend Isaac Stiles, pastor of the Congregational Church in North Haven, 1724-1760. The latter gentleman was the son of John Stiles, born at Windsor, Conn., in 1697. The Stiles family is one of the oldest in the state. Of English origin, the "passenger list" of the good ship "Christian" mentions that eight persons of this name were brought to her to Boston, early in 1634.

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Two children were born of this union: Isaac W., a dentist in New



Isaac L. Stiles



Haven, and Frank L., associated with his father under the name of I. L. Stiles & Son. Mrs. Stiles died after a long and distressing sickness, November 17th, 1886. He married second, Mrs. Ellen (Rich) Dickerman, October 23d, 1888.

Mr. Stiles is one of the foremost supporters of St. John's church. He has held the office of senior warden since 1883, besides serving on numberless special committees of various nature. For many years he was a valuable member of the church choir. He is rarely absent from church service, and his liberality has often assisted the ecclesiastical society in emergencies.

In politics he has always been a pronounced republican. In 1849 he was placed upon the town ticket for selectman, and to the surprise of the opposite party was elected, the first whig on the board for many years. He represented the town in general assembly in 1854, 1884 and 1885, and with such popularity that, in 1890, much against his wishes, he was prevailed upon to stand as senator for the Seventh district, but was beaten by local issues in the Naugatuck valley. This defeat was tempered, however, by the fact that he ran far in advance of his ticket, even exceeding the vote for governor in the district. His sound judgment, fairness and liberality, have made him sought for advice in a multitude of ways by his townsmen. It is the exercise of these same qualities in his business relations that has made his name honored throughout a wide circle and brought financial success. From a few thousands of brick indifferently made half a century ago, he has seen the business grow to millions, and is now the oldest practical brick manufacturer in the town.

SHELDON BRAINERD THORPE, son of Dennis and Elmina (Bassett) Thorpe, was born in North Haven, February 21st, 1838. He is in the eighth generation from William Thorpe, who came with the colony under Davenport to New Haven, in 1638. In English genealogy he traces his family line to the time of William the Conqueror, or about 1060. His ancestor, Nathaniel Thorpe, in the second generation from William the colonist, was one of the first settlers of North Haven, in 1670.

Mr. Thorpe received his education in the poor district schools of that period and attended a few terms the academy at North Haven, walking four miles daily for that privilege. At the age of sixteen he himself began to teach at Northford and "boarded around" among his patrons. The following winter he taught at Hamden Plains and later several years in his native town. August 9th, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 15th Connecticut Infantry; was promoted to second sergeant; served until after the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862; was taken sick and discharged for disability May 1st, 1863.

In 1865 he entered the employ of the H. & N. H. Railroad Company, at Windsor Locks, Conn., and was with that corporation a couple of years. Later he was four years in the service of the Adams Ex-

press Company. December 25th, 1865, he married Isabel Jane Barnes, of North Haven, and they have two children—Gardiner Ellsworth and Arthur Barnes. In 1871 he returned to North Haven and built the fine home since occupied by him and his family.

Mr. Thorpe cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has since been an ardent republican. By that party he was honored with an election to the state legislature for the session of 1881. He has also held various town offices and for the past twenty years has been on the board of education. In 1858 he united with the Congregational church, in whose welfare and that of the Sunday school he has been warmly interested, serving four years as superintendent of the latter and since 1873 has been clerk of the Ecclesiastical Society, besides holding many other positions in the church and parish.

The life of Sheldon B. Thorpe is full of unceasing activity. He is a member of Trumbull Lodge, F. & A. M.; and of Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R. When the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was formed, he was one of the charter members and the first two years managed that organization. He is a member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society and a writer of good repute on historical subjects. After years of patient toil and research he has nearly completed for publication a history of his native town and is also prosecuting his work upon the genealogy of his ancestor William Thorpe and his descendants. The foregoing sketch of the town of North Haven is also from his pen.

FRANCIS HAYDEN TODD.—The Todd family is one of the oldest and best known in the town. Its members are direct descendants of Christopher Todd and Grace Middlebrook, early settlers at New Haven. Near the close of the last century Joel Todd, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Mabel Mansfield, daughter of Titus Mansfield, of Hamden, and settled on the Todd homestead, below the village of North Haven. Part of the original house, built by them about 1795, still remains, and has been continuously occupied by three generations of the family. Joel Todd died in 1820, but his widow survived him until after 1850. Their family, consisting of five children, were Dennis, Orrin, George, Salome and Caleb. Of these Orrin was born February 26th, 1800, and was married October 30th, 1823, to Aurelia, daughter of Jesse and Patience (Todd) Clinton, of Wallingford. He lived on this homestead until his death December 8th, 1889—one of the oldest men of the town. His widow still survives, at the same place. They reared as children Francis Hayden, Grace Angeline (wife of Samuel Hale, of California), Henry Dennis, also of North Haven, and Mary Aurelia, who deceased in November, 1886, as the wife of Eli I. Brockett.

Francis Hayden Todd was born on this homestead, August 8th, 1827, and has followed his grandfather and father in its occupancy.



J. Hayden Todd

He attended the public and private schools of the town and like his ancestors adopted the life of a farmer, in which occupation he is enterprising and progressive. He is a member of the North Haven Grange and a director of the successful Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Connecticut. Mr. Todd is not only a successful farmer but he has made an honorable record as a useful citizen in public affairs. Elected first as a grand juror in 1864, he has since, with the exception of two years, filled that office, and it has been to his efforts largely that the law and order of the town have been so well conserved. He is one of the oldest in that office in the county. In October, 1891, he was elected for the sixteenth time treasurer of North Haven and yearly disburses the several funds to the entire satisfaction of his fellow townsmen. In 1883 the republicans (of which party he has been a member since its organization) elected him as their representative in the state legislature and in that body he served with credit as a member of the committee on agriculture. He was also a selectman four terms and has held other public trusts which have made him one of the leading men of the town.

On the first of January, 1855, Mr. Todd married Miss Elizabeth M. Gill, daughter of John Henry and Louisa (Tuttle) Gill, of North Haven, and they have reared three sons: George Henry, born October 31st, 1861; John Hayden, born November 14th, 1866; William Handel, born March 5th, 1871. All are citizens of North Haven and the entire family are consistent members of the Congregational church.

Henry D. Todd, son of Orrin, and grandson of Joel Todd, was born in 1832, and is a farmer. He served from September, 1862, until July, 1863, in Company B, 27th Conn. Vol. He married Grace A., daughter of Bernard and Sarah A. (Bishop) Hartley, and granddaughter of Henry Hartley.

Edmund C. Warner, son of Rufus and Harriet (Dorman) Warner, and grandson of Isaac Warner, was born in 1840 in Hamden. He is a farmer, having moved to North Haven from Hamden in 1866. He has been selectman two terms. He married Vestina, daughter of Vinus Wooding. Their children are: Wilson H., Alice V., Herbert E., Elton V., L. Jane, and one daughter that died in infancy.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TOWN OF HAMDEN.

Location and Natural Features.—Early Agricultural Industries.—The Early Settlers and their Descendants.—Population.—Civil Organization.—Town Poor.—Town Hall.—Town Clerks.—Public Thoroughfares.—Manufacturing Interests.—Hamlets, Post Offices, etc.—Masonic Lodge.—Schools.—Mt. Carmel Congregational Church.—Congregational Church in Whitneyville.—Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal).—St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic).—Hamden Plains Methodist Episcopal Church.—The New Lebanon Mission.—Cemeteries.—Water Works and Parks.—Biographical Sketches.

THE town of Hamden is centrally situated in the county, lying between the broad valley of the Quinnipiac river on the east, and the West Rock range on the west, which separates it from Woodbridge and Bethany. On the north are the towns of Cheshire and Wallingford; east lies the town of North Haven, and on the south are the city and the town of New Haven, from which Hamden was cut off in 1786. The town thus has an approximate area of 32 square miles, being about eight miles from south to north and from three to five miles in width. It is probable that the name was given in compliment to John Hampden, the English patriot, and in some of the early records and contemporary writings it so appears, instead of Hamden, which is more euphonious and more readily written.

The borders of the town are mountainous or hilly, partaking of the characteristics of the foregoing ranges, which are a succession of elevations, composed of trap rock and green stone formation, the latter affording a splendid building stone. At the south end of the town the West Rock range is 380 feet high, increasing in elevation to 600 feet, opposite the Blue hills, or Mt. Carmel, as this elevation is now most generally called. This varies from 600 to 800 feet in height, and overtops all the surrounding country. In one locality its contour resembles a huge man, in a recumbent position, hence it is also called the "Sleeping Giant." The western descent of the main mountain is the most lofty and is almost precipitous, forming one of the most striking objects in the county. At its foot is a defile, separating it from the neighboring hill, which is called the "Steps," and through which the Mill river breaks its way, following in its general course the East Rock ranges. Of this elevation the southern bluff is 360 feet high and Whitney's Peak, in the rear, is 300 feet high. These outlying ranges have subordinate or projecting inward spurs, Mill

Rock, 225 feet high, stretching westward from East Rock, and Pine Rock, 271 feet high, extending eastward from West Rock. The main ranges received their names from their relative position to New Haven and the others from local circumstances. Between the last named hills and extending toward Mt. Carmel, is a comparatively level stretch of land, called Hamden plains. It undulates gently toward tide water and is composed mainly of alluvial deposits, in many localities sand predominating. Environed as the town is by the foregoing hills, there is a most pleasing landscape, and in parts it is also picturesque.

Mill river, with its affluent brooks, drains the eastern and central parts of the town, flowing through its entire length and having a slope of about fifteen feet per mile. After filling Whitney lake, it passes into New Haven, between the East Park and Mill Rock. Wilmot brook drains the western part of Hamden, taking the waters of Cranberry lake and flowing into the West river, in the town of New Haven. Its course is between the West Rock and Pine Rock hill. These streams take the waters of numerous brooks, flowing from constant springs, Hamden being well favored in that respect.

In the lower ranges of hills are fine quarries of building stone, of the green stone variety; and the trap rock has also been quarried for paving purposes. The more valuable minerals also abound to some extent, of which copper is the most abundant. It is probable that most of it was floated into the town during the glacial period. The finding of a large mass of copper, weighing about 90 pounds, in one of the Mt. Carmel hills by Josiah Todd while he was gathering wild fruit, soon after the revolution, encouraged the belief that the town had copper in large quantities and much time and means were spent in seeking for it. Many mining leases were executed and at the Tallman mine, on Ridge hill, near the north line of the town, excavations of considerable extent were made. But in this, as in many other cases, later than 1837 (about which time the first operations took place), there was not enough ore developed to pay the expenses of working. But little mining has been done since 1864.

The soil of the town is variable but is adapted to the production of the ordinary crops, and agriculture was for many years the principal pursuit. It can usually be advantageously fertilized, and it is claimed that the menhaden fertilizing works of William D. Hall, in 1856, were among the first of that nature in the Union. Its products were used with good effects in the town. In addition to the ordinary crops, attention has been paid to crops of special culture, tobacco being extensively grown from 1854 to 1865; peaches prior to 1850 and on a limited scale since; cherries have been grown on an extensive scale and Cherry hill, on the West Rock range, derived its name from that fact. In that locality the peach was also very productive many years, but in later periods has suffered from the disease called "yellows."

In 1775 Benjamin Douglas,* a lawyer of New Haven, planted an orchard of 64 cherry trees near East Rock, all being of the grafted variety, which yielded fine crops many years.

In the period of the *Morus Multicaulus* excitement many mulberry trees were planted in the town, there being in 1836, according to J. W. Barber, more than one hundred acres in the town set aside for this purpose, and native silk was reeled and spun from the cocoons raised in the town. But as a permanent industry it never took an important place and was soon abandoned, the people of Hamden sharing the experience of other towns in this matter. In more recent years dairying has become an important industry, and considerable attention is paid to improved stock.

Hamden was settled by the colony of New Haven and was included in the Indian lands purchased for the colony by Reverend John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, November 24th, 1638. Many evidences have been found that this was favorite ground for the Indians, but in their own affairs or relations to the whites nothing of importance appears to have transpired. The Indians were peaceable and the whites mingled among them as hunters or grazed their cattle here long before it was permanently occupied by the planters of the colony. To Jonathan Ives† is given the credit of being one of the first white men to rear a home in the wilds of Central Hamden. In 1735 he first located on the bank of Mill river, not far from the locality called Ivesville, but afterward lived on the turnpike. When he came he was a single man but in 1837 married Thankful Cooper and of their eight children four were sons, one only of whom remained in the town—Jonathan, who remained on his father's place. This became known, in more recent times, as the Dickerman place. James Ives, who was born in Hamden, was the father of Elam Ives, also born in Hamden, about 1762. The latter and his sons, Parsons, Jason, Elam, Henry and James, were among the foremost in developing the manufacturing interests of the town. The name is still honorably perpetuated in this and adjoining towns.

Stephen Goodyear, who came to New Haven in 1638 and was chosen magistrate and was deputy governor from 1641 until his death in London, in 1658, was one of the foremost men of the colony. From him, it is said, descended all the Goodyears in America, and he was thus the ancestor of the numerous Goodyear family in Hamden. Among these were Asa, one of the first selectmen; Theophilus and Stephen, who held that office later; Asa, Jr., Titus, Jared and Eli, all of whom were admitted freemen prior to 1796. Charles Goodyear, the discoverer of vulcanizing rubber, was a son of Amasa Goodyear, of this line of descent, but not of Hamden. William B. Goodyear and Watson A. Goodyear, both of whom became distinguished in their avocations, are natives of the town.

*Blake's Hamden, p. 90. †Blake's Hamden Centenary, p. 256.

Among the planters of the colony in 1639 were members of the Tuttle family, and one of the descendants, Nathaniel, born in 1676, settled at Tuttle's bridge, on the Quinnipiac. His fourth son, also Nathaniel, born in 1714, married Mary Todd in 1737, and settled in Hamden. They were the parents of Jesse Tuttle, born in 1759, who died in Hamden, in 1849, aged 90 years. He was the father of Ambrose, Jesse and Leverett Tuttle, all of them prominent in the town's affairs. The latter was the captain of the Hamden men in the war of 1812 and was the father of Judge Horace Tuttle, Lewis Tuttle, Henry Tuttle and Dennis Tuttle, some of whom attained more than ordinary distinction in the town, or in their new homes. This may also be said of earlier generations of Tuttles, having among them Lyman, Levi, Asa, Amasa, Eli, Julius and Jesse S.

The Todds were also early settlers and active in affairs, Christopher Todd owning the old colonial mill, at Mill Rock, many years. Asa Todd, born in 1723, was one of the Hamden soldiers killed when the British invaded New Haven, July 5th, 1779. His daughter Elizabeth, who had married Captain Solomon Phipps in 1779, at this time fled to her ancestral home, on Cherry hill, taking with her in a chaise her young daughter Elizabeth, who married Captain Jonathan Mix in 1800, and she long resided at that place in an old fashioned farm house, which was taken down in 1845. The only child of Captain and Mrs. Mix, married Elihu Blake, who built a new mansion on Cherry hill, and, it is said, so named that locality. Captain Jonathan Mix also served in the revolution, as captain of marines, and was imprisoned in the Jersey prison ship. After the war he turned his attention to inventions and patented so many different kinds of carriage springs that he may be regarded as the father of that industry in America. The other Mix families in the town descended from Thomas Mix, who moved to Hamden before its incorporation and had sons named Benjamin, Zina and Stephen. The former was the father of Norris Bennett Mix, who has been very active in the later affairs of the town.

In the southern part of the town settled Daniel Gilbert, a grandson of Deputy Governor Matthew Gilbert. He had five sons—Matthew, Solomon, Caleb, Michael and John. The latter two were killed at the invasion of New Haven, by the British, July 5th, 1779. John Gilbert was at that time the captain of the Up-town militia company and when he received word that the British were coming up on the west side of the West river, to cross at Thompson's bridge, he rallied as many of his men as he could to intercept them. In an engagement that day five of his men were killed outright and Captain Gilbert himself was wounded. "Upon being ordered to surrender by the British Captain Parker, whose troops confronted him, Captain Gilbert asked: 'Will you spare our lives?' 'No, you d—d rebel,' and ordered a soldier to shoot him. Captain Gilbert replied: 'We'll never surrender,' and

shot Captain Parker so that he fell wounded from his horse. Captain Gilbert was then pierced with bayonets and his skull was broken with the butt of a gun."* He was at that time nearly 48 years old and was the father of Jesse Gilbert, who was born in 1762 and died in 1833, leaving four sons who, with their descendants, were mainly the Gilberts who figured in the affairs of Hamden.

The Bassetts were also early settlers, John Bassett being one of the first, leaving a son James, who reared a large family. Of these, two sons, James and Timothy, were soldiers under Captain John Gilbert and were both wounded July 5th, 1779, Timothy being left for dead. † He afterward lived on Shepherd's brook and suffered much all his life from his wound. In 1819 he built what was considered at that time the best house in the town. The following year he died. His son, Jared, born in 1789, who afterward lived on this place, held many important town and state offices and was widely known as "Squire" Bassett. He died in 1855, most highly respected by all.

In the western part of the town lived the Allings, of whom Caleb and Abraham took a keen interest in public affairs. The latter was afterward pastor of the Hamden Plains church. In the same locality and farther north were members of the Benham family, some of the descendants still remaining. The Bradleys were more numerous, coming probably from North Haven, where Major William Bradley settled very early in the history of the New Haven colony. In Hamden were, before 1790, Alvan, Jabez, Amasa, Levi, Eli, Jabez, Jr., and Daniel, Jr., some of whom were frequently called to hold public office. Of the later members, David Bradley was ordained a Baptist clergyman in 1828, and frequently held meetings in the northwestern parts of the town.

The descendants of Deacon Isaac Dickerman, of the "First Society" of New Haven, were also early in the town, Samuel Dickerman, his son, being a large farmer in Hamden. He had sons Isaac, Samuel, James and Chauncey, some of whom became well-known. Another son of the Deacon Isaac, above noted, was Jonathan Dickerman, who was also a large land holder. His children were Enos, Jonathan, Hezekiah, Joel, Amos and Rebecca. From these have descended a long line of worthy citizens, many of them being at this time residents of Hamden.

When the town was organized Simeon Bristol was one of the most active participants. He was a man of property and was a slave owner. The family became few in numbers and has passed away. So, also, the Ford family, in its day, was very influential. Thomas Leek, 2d, a grandson of Philip Leek, one of the early settlers of New Haven, made some early improvements in Hamden, probably being among the first to make a permanent home. Descendants remain. Russell Pierpont, born in 1763, succeeded Simeon Bristol as town clerk in 1801, and held the office until 1842. His ancestors were leading

*From Hamden Centenary, p. 248. †Hamden Centenary, p. 234.

men, the Reverend James Pierpont, pastor of the First New Haven church in 1685, being one of the founders of Yale College.

In the northwestern part of the town many members of the Warner family lived, so that locality came to be called Warnertown. Others of Hamden's early citizens, whom the town delights to honor, have been the Putnams, Whitings, Whitneys and families represented by the names of the members of the Seventeenth Company or Train Band of the Second Regiment, which was maintained in the territory, now forming a part of Hamden, in 1770 and later. This list is compiled from Barber's "History of Connecticut," and some of the given names appear missing: Captain, Stephen Ford; lieutenant, John Gillis; ensign, Elisha Booth; clerk, Charles Alling; drummers, Samuel Cooper, Hezekiah Tuttle; corporals, Caleb Alling, Moses Gilbert, Joseph Gilbert, Moses Ford; privates, Zadock Alling, Amos Alling, Medad Atwater, Abraham Alling, Ebenezer ———, ——— Bassett, ——— Ball, ——— Bradley, ——— Bassett, Timothy Cooper, Dan. Carrington, Hezekiah Dickerman, Jonathan Ford, Stephen Ford, Nathaniel Ford, Daniel Ford, Michael Gilbert, Gregson Gilbert, Lemuel Gilbert, Daniel Gilbert, Ebenezer M. Gilbert, John Gorham, Amos Gilbert, Sackett Gilbert, Nathaniel Heaton, Jr., ——— Hemberton, John Munson, John Manser, Jabez Munson, John Munson, Jr., Job Potter, Abel Potter, Timothy Potter, Levi Potter, Stephen Potter, Amos Potter, John Roe, Abel Stockwell, Thos. Wm. Talmadge, Gordain Turner, Japhet Tuttle Josiah Talmadge, Israel Woodin, Silas Woodin.

On the 5th of July, 1779, this company was commanded by Captain John Gilbert and was engaged to repel the advance of the British upon New Haven, commanded by Major General Tryon, when six of its men were killed, namely, Captain John Gilbert, Michael Gilbert, Samuel Woodin, Silas Woodin, Joseph Dorman and Asa Todd. Most of them were cut off by a charge of grape shot, fired near the west end of Broadway, in the city of New Haven.

The names of other prominent settlers appear in the following pages. In 1790, when the first census of the town was taken, there was a population of 1,422. In the next two decades there was a slow increase, followed by a diminished population in the next two decades. In 1840 the inhabitants numbered 1,797 and since that time, each census shows a healthy increase. In 1880 the population was 3,408, and in 1890 3,882.

Hamden was incorporated as a town by the May, 1786, general assembly, to embrace the parish of Mount Carmel and the district of the 17th Military Company of the Second Regiment of the state militia, both being parts of the town of New Haven. Provision was made to give the inhabitants of the new town privilege, on equal terms with the inhabitants of the old town, "to catch Fish, Oysters, Clams and Shells within the bounds of said New Haven"; and, on the other hand, the inhabitants of New Haven were not to be

hindered "from getting Stone from the East and West Rocks as usual."

The bounds of the Military Company began "at the foot of the long bridge (so called) from thence a straight line to the dwelling house owned by Mr. Hezekiah Sabin, now in possession of George Peckham, thence on the north side of said house in a straight line to the southeast corner of the farm lately owned by Capt. John Hubbard, deceased, thence in the line of said farm to the top of the West Rock, thence on said Rock northerly to the southeast corner of Woodbridge, thence in the line of said Woodbridge to the southwest corner of Mount Carmel Society, thence in the south line of said Society to North Haven line, thence upon said line to the East River, thence along the middle of said River to the first mentioned corner."

The bounds of the parish of Mount Carmel, as finally fixed by the assembly, in October, 1758, were as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner at the mouth of Shepherd's Brook, where said brook falls into the Mill River; thence running westward a parallel line with the line on the south side of the half division, so called, unto the east line of the parish of Amity; thence northward in said line to Wallingford bounds, and to extend northward from the first mentioned bounds by said river, being the west line of North Haven Parish bounds, until it comes to the south side of James Ives's farm, and to run eastwardly a parallel line with the south line of said James Ives's farm, until it comes to a highway four rods wide; thence north by said highway unto Ithamar Todd's farm, including said farm within the limits of said Parish, and thence to the Blue Hills, so called, and to run eastwardly by a highway four rods wide, that is, by the southward side of the Blue Hill land, so called, until it comes to a highway six rods wide, that runs northwardly by the east side of Lt. Blacksley's house, to run by said highway until it comes north of the widow Todd's dwelling house, thence eastwardly on the southward side of the said Blue Hill until it comes to Wallingford bounds, at the east end of said hill, and thence westwardly, in the north side line of New Haven bounds into said Amity line."

These divisions will be recognized as constituting the southern and the northern parts of the present town.

The first town meeting was held on the third Tuesday of June, 1786, and Simeon Bristol moderated. He was also appointed town clerk and was one of the first selectmen. His associates on that board were John Hubbard, Asa Goodyear, Samuel Dickerman, Moses Gilbert. Other town officers elected were as follows: Constables, Samuel Humiston, George A. Bristol; listers, Samuel Bellamy, Jonathan Ives, Jr., Benjamin Gaylord, Jr., Stephen Goodyear, Job Todd, Medad Atwater, Abraham Alling, Stephen Todd, Samuel Humiston, Benjamin Wooding, Joel Goodyear; grand jurors, Samuel Atwater, Jr., James Bassett, Jr., Amos Peck, Alvin Bradley; tything men, Sackett

Gilbert, Daniel Talmadge, Jr., Calvin Mallory, Elisha Atwater; surveyors of highway, Samuel Humiston, John Hubbard, Thomas Mix, Joel Ford, Samuel Dorman, Amos Bradley, Caleb Doolittle, Hezekiah Bassett, Medad Alling, Joseph Johnson; fence viewers, Jonathan Dickerman, Stephen Ford; sealers of leather, Joseph Benham, Joel Hough; sealers of weights and measures, Daniel Bradley, Eli Bradley; key keepers, Timothy Potter, Asa Goodyear, Ebenezer Beach, Caleb Alling, Benjamin Gaylord, Jr. Simeon Bristol, John Hubbard, Thomas Goodyear, Isaac Dickerman and Elisha Booth were appointed a committee to divide the town stock, poor, etc., with the town of New Haven.

Places for notification of public meetings were designated, at the sign post and two extreme taverns in the parish of Mount Carmel; and at one public house on the road at the East and West Farms or Plains.

At the special meeting held November 16th, 1786, Doctor Elisha Chapman was chosen clerk *pro tempore*. George Augustus Bristol was appointed collector of taxes laid by the state on the list of 1785. The highways were divided into districts, and Jabez Bradley was chosen surveyor, in room of Amos Bradley, who refused to serve.

At the first annual meeting held December 11th, 1786, Jesse Goodyear was chosen the first treasurer, a tax of 4 pence on the pound was voted to defray the expenses of the town for the ensuing year and John Hubbard was appointed collector, his pay to be £10 sterling money, out of the town treasury.

In November, 1787, the town voted on the question of approval of the United States Constitution—yeas 5; nays 73. Theophilus Goodyear was chosen to represent the town at the Hartford convention on this matter, to be holden in January next.

In March, 1788, the town refused to grant liberty to Doctors Aaron and Joseph Eliot to set up a "Hospital for the purpose of Enoculation," at the dwelling of John Hubbard.

In May, 1788, the town voted to oppose the memorial of Captain John Gill and others who wished to be annexed to the town of North Haven.

The Woodbridge town line received attention in 1792, and the New Haven line in 1797, committees being appointed in each case to attend to the matter.

Respecting the state constitution of 1818, the town favored the adoption of such an instrument and chose Russell Pierpont as its delegate to the convention.

In 1821, "voted, that the selectmen be requested to invite some able physician to settle in this town."

The poor of the town received early care. In 1795 the town voted that Simeon Bristol, Isaac Dickerman and Caleb Alling join the selectmen in "devising a plan for the more easy and comfortable

support of the town's poor," and to report at the next town meeting. No record of the same appears. After the custom of those times those who were likely to become public charges were warned to "depart the town," and those who were really the care of the town were sold at a public outcry, under the direction of the selectmen. In such cases the buyer was placed under bonds that he would not abuse those placed under his care. December 11th, 1815, "Voted, That if any person shall appear to bid off all of the aforesaid town poor for a less sum than they shall amount to singly, they shall have the privilege: all under the care and direction of the selectmen."

"Voted, That whoever shall bid off the whole of the town poor for the ensuing year, shall be required to give a bond with sureties to the selectmen, in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned that the poor, so bid off by him, shall be provided and furnished with comfortable food, clothing, lodging and fire wood, during the time for which he undertakes to support them."

Later more humane methods were adopted. As early as 1834, the question of providing an almshouse was agitated, but no definite action was taken until early in 1850. That year the Tuttle place was purchased and was used as a poor farm more than ten years. In 1861 it was sold and the present poor farm occupied. This had been conditionally willed to the town by Enos Brooks, an esteemed citizen of the town, and was also subject to a life lease of his wife, Mrs. Roxana Brooks. By paying Mrs. Brooks an annual sum the town obtained unrestricted possession of the farm, and adapted it to its present use. The improvements cost more than \$4,000, and the buildings so far have proven ample for the proper accommodation of the inmates, numbering from ten to fifteen per year. The town farm which is in the extreme northern part of Hamden, consists of 118 acres and is valued at \$5,750. The property other than real estate is valued at \$2,084. The town expends for all classes of the poor over \$3,000 per year, \$1,700 being devoted to the inmates of the town asylum.

The generous legacy of George Atwater, a citizen of Hamden, has provided a fund which has been placed in care of the trustees of the "Connecticut Hospital for Insane," for the benefit of the insane poor of the town. It is known as the Atwater Fund and originally amounted to \$21,254.03. The proceeds afford fine relief and the act of Mr. Atwater merits commendation.

The earliest action of the town in regard to a hall or town house was at a meeting January 7th, 1793, when it was "Voted, that Theophilus Goodyear, Simeon Bristol, Moses Gilbert, Joshua Munson, Alvan Bradley and Samuel Bellamy, be a com'tee for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for building a Town House." There is no evidence that success attended their efforts, if they made any, and in 1805 the matter of building a hall was again considered, but without

definite results. Subsequent meetings were held at various places, usually in private halls.

The first action in regard to the present fine hall was at a special town meeting held at Warner's Hall, January 2d, 1888, pursuant to a call for the same, signed by forty citizens. At this meeting it was decided to build a hall and William P. Blake, Henry Munson, G. S. Benham, L. H. Bassett and E. W. Potter were appointed a committee to confer with the selectmen as to site, cost, etc. They reported, February 6th, 1888, and their report and suggestions were adopted by 151 ayes to 122 nays; \$13,000 was appropriated and J. E. Andrews, A. J. Doolittle and G. T. Benham were appointed a building committee. They adopted the plans prepared by architect D. R. Brown, of New Haven, which provided for a building one hundred feet in length by fifty and sixty feet in width. This would permit a town hall proper, 50 by 75 feet, the room being one story high and elevated a few feet above the ground. An entrance was provided on the south side and also by means of a hallway through the front building. This is sixty feet wide and two stories high. In the lower part are the town offices, supplied with vaults, closets, etc.; in the upper story are the spacious hall and ante-rooms of Day Spring Lodge of Masons, fitted up, on a ten years' lease. The building is constructed of stone, brick and slate, with hard pine finish inside, substantial and most complete, and is in every way attractive. It stands on one acre of land northwest of the principal streets at Centerville and cost complete about \$15,000. It was first publicly used at the general election November 6th, 1888, and was finished early in 1889. At this time the selectmen were John E. Andrews, William I. Munson and Edwin W. Potter.

The town clerks of Hamden have been the following: 1786-1800, Simeon Bristol; 1801-41, Russell Pierpont; 1842-75, Leverett Hitchcock; 1876-90, Ellsworth B. Cooper.

It appears from the minutes of the general court that the first road or "common way," in what is now Hamden, was viewed as early as 1641, and probably did not extend further than the Plains. The best known of the highways is the old Cheshire road, which was laid out in 1686, as the Farmington road. Its course began "at the common near the house of Jno. Johnson and continued where it is leading to the place called Shepherd's Plain, and so on to the end of the West woods and so forward to the end of our bounds and to be six rods wide." In 1722 the course of this road was again and more minutely described by a committee appointed by the town of New Haven. From their report it appears that the road had very much the same course as that which it has since retained. It is a natural thoroughfare of easy grades, on dry soil, and is readily worked. These conditions early permitted it to be put in good order, and it became popular a century and a half ago, and was for a long time the main road leading out of New Haven to Boston. Blake, in his History of Hamden, says,

that it is probable that this road was the one used by Captain John Munson, who was granted in 1714, for seven years, the exclusive privilege to transport passengers and goods between Hartford and New Haven, making the round trip in a week, usually once a month.

In 1786 the new town of Hamden divided the highways then existing into districts and placed them in care of the surveyors already named. In December, 1787, a committee was appointed to "join the selectmen to view the places proposed by the inhabitants of the Plains and East Farms for the purpose of a highway," etc., and public roads in other parts of the town were located soon after.

In 1798 the Hartford and New Haven Turnpike Company was incorporated and the road built by the company extended from New Haven along Whitney avenue and crossed the river at Whitneyville, later by means of the covered truss bridge, still in use at that place. Thence it passed northward, east of the lake. Until about 1850 it was a very important thoroughfare and had a large amount of travel. At Whitneyville it was intersected by the road of the Cheshire Turnpike Company, which was chartered in 1800 and whose course through much of its extent was along the old Cheshire road. Both turnpikes infringed more or less upon the old highways of the town and as a consequence opposition was awakened to such an extent that the citizens of the town were convened in a number of special meetings to protest and object against this encroachment. On the latter road, especially, a gate near Mt. Carmel meeting house was very objectionable and its removal was demanded by a meeting held in August, 1803. Failing to find relief, it was voted September 19th, 1803, to carry the matter to the general assembly and there have it righted. But as is usually the case in such affairs the corporations had the controlling influence and the people finally dropped the subject.

It is claimed that the covered bridge at Whitneyville was one of the first truss bridges built in the Union.* It was designed and constructed about 1823 by Ithiel Town, an architect and civil engineer. The material is good oak plank and timbers so arranged, without framing, that all the strength is utilized. The total length is 114 feet, of which 100 feet is in a single span. There are 42 trusses on each side, the plank crossing each other at an angle of 80°, and being four feet apart, center to center, the ends being attached to stringers. This secures a structure as strong at the top as at the bottom. When the Whitneyville dam was raised it was moved to its present site, higher up the stream, the work being done by Eli Whitney after many engineers had pronounced the removal impracticable and very costly. He employed methods such as are in use now by building movers, and safely put this bridge in its new place for \$250. It is still very substantial and may last a half a century longer.

In recent years the town has cared for its roads and bridges in a

*Blake's Hamden, p. 103.

liberal manner, the appropriations for these objects being from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year.

In the period of canal building the town became interested in such a water way, which was for a number of years a considerable factor, as a means of communication. The Farmington Canal Company was chartered in 1822 and organized the following year. Judge Benjamin Wright, of New York, surveyed the route. The work of construction began in 1825, under the supervision of James Hillhouse, with Davis Hurd as engineer and Henry Farnam as assistant. In that year and the following the canal through Hamden and Cheshire was built, following in a general way the course of the Mill river and the old Cheshire road. In Hamden, especially in the Mt. Carmel region, the canal had considerable fall, which afforded water powers which were well utilized. The company experienced considerable financial difficulty before the enterprise was completed to the Connecticut river, in 1835, the cost very much exceeding the estimate. A re-organization took place October 27th, 1835, the property passing under the control of the New Haven & Northampton Canal Company. Ere long the new corporation also found its funds exhausted and until its abandonment in 1847 the canal was operated at a loss. From 1840 to 1846 the city of New Haven rendered assistance by paying for the water it used, which aided the company materially, but in 1843 a violent flood damaged the canal to the amount of \$20,000 and the other extraordinary repairs were so heavy that the company never reached a sound basis.

The first boats that plied on the canal were small, the burthen not being more than 25 tons, and nothing but freight was carried. About 1838 a line of gay packet boats was put on, which afforded accommodations for passengers, and the trip from New Haven to Northampton could be made in a little more than a day.

In 1845 the attention of the owners of the canal was directed to the feasibility of building a railroad to take its place, and a survey for that purpose was made. A charter for a railroad was secured in 1846 and in January of the following year the work of construction was commenced, using as far as practicable, the tow path of the canal. In the course of another year (January 18th, 1847) the road was completed and opened to Plainville, a short distance beyond the limits of the county. Being built mainly upon the old canal course, this railroad has ever since been locally known as the "Canal railroad." In more recent years it has been properly styled the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and as such is thoroughly equipped and well managed.

In the construction of the railroad several miles of the highway between Centerville and Mt. Carmel were used as the roadbed, much to the detriment of the travel on the same. In 1881 this part of the road was vacated and the railroad line constructed along the hillsides,

in the western part of the Mill River valley. The town aided in this work by appropriating \$14,000 and secured as its benefits the unobstructed use of a very fine highway and a number of street crossings above or below track grade.

For many years the town had no station privileges afforded by the railroad, there being only an open platform at Ives's; but about fifteen years ago Mt. Carmel station was there established, with Riley Parmeter as agent. In 1882 the station was transferred to the new buildings, completed that year, north of the Mt. Carmel meeting house, Elam J. Dickerman being the agent. These buildings are pleasantly located and afford all the necessary accommodations. The old depot building is devoted to mercantile purposes. Half a mile from the village of Centerville the railroad maintains a flag station. Easy and convenient communication with New Haven is also afforded by a line of stages, running between the city, the Hamden villages and Cheshire.

One of the first organized efforts in the town at transportation was the freight line established by Elam Ives, in the war of 1812. He was a son of James Ives and was born about 1762 in the town of Hamden. When but seventeen years of age he volunteered to defend New Haven against British attack. Again in the second struggle for American independence, when commerce by water was blockaded, he was equal to the emergency to provide for the transportation of goods from New Haven to Boston. He fitted up two wagons by using in each two cart wheels and two wagon wheels and putting on them a box body thirteen feet long, four feet wide and eighteen inches high, which was capable of carrying twice as much as an ordinary wagon. To each wagon were hitched two yokes of oxen and a horse for a leader and the teams were usually in charge of his sons, Parsons and Jason, twenty and fifteen years of age. Regular trips were made and a considerable quantity of valuable goods was carried until the coasting vessels again came into service.

Manufacturing is one of the chief pursuits of the people of Hamden and many have been engaged in its attendant occupations. "At the Beaver ponds and near West Rock, also at Mill Rock, on Mill river and at Mt. Carmel," mills were early established; and at the latter place also a fulling mill.* The power of Mill river was first used, and at the lowest site, at Mill Rock. William Fowler built a grist mill in 1645, which he sold to New Haven colony for £100. In 1659 Thomas Mitchell was the miller for the colonists, a position later held by Christopher Todd, who bought the mill before 1686, and it was long known by his name. The first dam was low, being but a few feet high, and the tide washed to its base. In 1798 this site was sold to Eli Whitney, by whom and his descendants it was subsequently much improved. Before this was done, there were within a mile of it, up

*Blake's History of Hamden.

the stream, several other mill seats, which have by this new dam been submerged. A short distance above the present bridge was the Sabine mill pond, in which Mrs. Mary Edwards, the wife of Reverend Jonathan Edwards, of New Haven, was accidentally drowned in June, 1782. She had been riding into the country, on horseback, and had stopped at the pond to allow her beast to drink, when it is supposed it waded into the pond beyond its depth and both the horse and rider were drowned. The sad event greatly excited the community and when Mrs. Edwards was buried in New Haven she was followed to the grave by the largest procession that had ever been seen in that town. This property was later known as Waite's mill. In the same locality was formerly a paper mill, in which cotton goods were also manufactured. A clock manufactory was nearer the bridge.

The various improvements at Whitneyville have given that dam a fall of 35 feet; and the powers in the river above have, at Augerville, a fall of 8 feet; at the New Haven Web Company, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet; at the Hall or Ives dam, 10 feet; at Beers' grist mill, 8 feet; at Clark's pond, 8 feet; and at Mt. Carmel gap, 12 feet, the water of the pond being forced back but a little more than a quarter of a mile. Between these extreme dams the distance in an air line is about six miles. At the Mt. Carmel site there was in 1825, besides the carding and fulling mill, already noted, a good corn mill by James Wyles, who had, in connection, a dry kiln for preparing corn meal for Southern markets. About 3,000 pounds were thus prepared daily, in proper season, and carried in hogsheads holding 1,000 pounds, to New Haven, where they were loaded on vessels. These mills were also long known as Hunt's and Kimberley's. On the minor streams small mills were useful in their day and served the local demand made on them.

All the principal streams have been made to contribute to the water supply of the city of New Haven, the chief source being the Whitney dam. When it was acquired in 1798, by Eli Whitney, the dam was of logs and but six feet high. Now the overflow part is very nearly 35 feet high and the entire dam has a length of 500 feet. The cubic contents of the material in the dam are about 250,000 feet and the structure is one of the most complete of the kind in the country. One peculiarity of its construction is that the descending waters are thrown entirely away from the walls of the dam, upon a solid rock, by which means all jarring vibration is overcome, there being not so much now as when the dam was only six feet high, when the vibration communicated to the buildings of the armory sometimes interfered so much that operations on the fire arms were interrupted. The dam cost more than \$150,000 and its construction involved, by reason of the overflow, the abandonment of twenty buildings, three bridges, farms, gardens and roads. Almost the entire appearance at Whitneyville was changed by this improvement.

The life of Eli Whitney and his connection with affairs in Ham-

den afford matter for one of the most interesting narratives, but which must here be briefly noted. He was born at Westborough, Mass., December 8th, 1765, and imbibed from his father a love for mechanic pursuits. He followed this bent of his mind to the detriment of his education when a youth, but at the age of eighteen years resolved to obtain a college education. In this purpose he was discouraged by his father, who thought his son was too old, but Eli was not deterred and finally his preferences prevailed. For five winters he taught school in Massachusetts, and with the small means thus secured obtained a preparatory education in Leicester Academy. In 1789, at the age of 23 years, he entered the freshman class in Yale College and in due time graduated, with the intention of becoming a lawyer. Being in financial want he could not do so at once, but engaged to become a tutor in the family of a South Carolina gentleman, at 80 guineas a year. Leaving New Haven he sailed for Savannah, Georgia, in the company of Phineas Miller, Esq., and the widow of the late General Greene, who resided on a large plantation near that city. Accepting their invitation to tarry with them, before beginning his duties as a tutor, he noted the work on the plantation and saw how unproductive cotton growing was, by reason of the difficulty of separating the seed from the fiber—all the work being done by hand and a few pounds a day being all that a person could prepare. His inventive mind quickly conceived the idea of making a machine to do this work and being released from his engagement to teach in South Carolina, he secured the patronage of Mr. Miller and Mrs. Greene, and set himself to the task of building one in the basement room of the Greene mansion. By the close of the winter of 1793-4 it was practically completed and March 4th, 1794* Eli Whitney, received a patent for his cotton gin—a machine which was destined to revolutionize agriculture in the South and which increased the lands of that section tenfold in value. Moreover, it gave an impetus to the system of American slavery, which now became exceedingly profitable; and was more than anything else the means of extending and perpetuating it until it passed away amidst the throes of a civil war whose object in behalf of the system did not stop short of the dissolution of the Union of states. Infringements soon crowded upon Mr. Whitney's patent and "he had the mortification to see himself plundered of the benefits of his invention," on account of the defectiveness of the patent laws of that period. The cost of prosecution and maintaining his rights exceeded his returns from machines sold in the state of Georgia; but with the Carolinas he was able to contract on his patent so that a small pittance was left him.

It was while he was engaged in the work of building cotton gins

*At the first Centennial Celebration of the town, commemorated June 15th, 1886, the original model of the cotton gin, made by the inventor, Eli Whitney, was exhibited by his grandson, Eli Whitney, Jr.

for South Carolina, that Mr. Whitney returned to New Haven, where he later became interested in the water power at Mill Rock. He had, in this period, frequently visited Washington in the interest of his patent and had made a favorable impression upon President Jefferson and other officials of the national government, so that when he applied for a contract to furnish a new supply of fire arms and offered to establish an armory to build the same, his propositions were treated with favorable consideration. He secured a contract June 14th, 1798, to 'build 10,000 stand of muskets, at \$13.40, the whole to be completed inside of two years. For the faithful performance of this, a bond of \$30,000 was exacted.

"When we consider his extremely discouraging experience with the cotton gin, which he had about given up as an unprofitable venture, and that he was now left with a very limited capital, we must greatly admire the spirit of enterprise which prompted him to make this new venture; and in view of the obstacles to be overcome it does not seem possible that he had fully estimated the difficulty of the undertaking. He had no works, no raw material collected, no skilled mechanics to assist him, no great reputation as a manufacturer (being but six years out of college), with no reserve of capital on which he might draw—everything had to be created. But undaunted by what would appear as insurmountable obstacles to most persons, he began his labors in the future Whitneyville by an innovation upon the prevailing system of manufacture which should immortalize his name even more than the invention of the cotton gin. He established his armory and supplied it with machinery which took the place of hand labor, and in which instead of finishing one fire arm at a time, hundreds of interchangeable parts were made, each of which could be adapted to its place without reference to a particular musket. He was the pioneer of the so-called Uniformity system of working in factories, by means of which many complex operations are reduced to a series of simple processes, which need but to be faithfully followed to achieve the desired end." But to accomplish this he gave his works the most untiring attention, laboring with his own hands early and late, scarcely deeming it possible to be absent a single hour, and unstintingly supplemented his genius by his habits of industry. With all this purpose and application he could not complete his contract in the specified time, and it required ten years instead of two to bring it to a successful finish. Yet so great was the confidence of the government in the success of his undertaking, that it made him liberal advances, so that on final settlement, Mr. Whitney's balance was but \$2,450.

The system of manufacturing which Eli Whitney inaugurated and the improvements he made in the fire arms produced in his armory, were recognized by the government and, in 1812, another contract was made with him for 15,000 stand of arms. He also contract-

ed to build arms for the state of New York. How well he succeeded is attested by the letter of Governor Tompkins of that state, under date of May, 1814; "I have visited Mr. Whitney's establishment at New Haven and have no hesitation in saying that I consider it the most perfect I have ever seen, and I believe it is well understood that few persons in this country surpass Mr. Whitney in talents as a mechanic or in experience as a manufacturer of muskets. Those which he made for us are generally supposed to exceed in form and quality all the muskets either of foreign or domestic fabrication, belonging to the state, and are universally preferred and selected by the most competent judges."

Mr. Whitney continued his improvements until his death and was the first to use milling machines in the manufacture of arms. Many of the tools used in the most complete armories of the present time had their germs in those used in the Hamden works, more than half a century ago, and the best features of his system have been adopted at other armories under the tutorage of workmen trained by him.

His work was not wholly limited to his mechanic pursuits but in various ways he left his impress upon the pages of the town's history, instituting improvements which have proved to be of great value. He died January 8th, 1825, aged about 60 years, and his tomb, in the cemetery at New Haven bears the following epitaph:

ELI WHITNEY

"The Inventor of the Cotton Gin.

Of Useful Science and Arts the efficient Patron and Improver.

In the relations of life a model of excellence.

While private affection weeps at his tomb, his country honors his memory."

After the death of Eli Whitney, the armory remained in charge of his nephews, Eli Whitney Blake and Philo Blake until 1835 when, for seven years, the trustee of the Whitney estate, Ex-Governor Edwards, managed it. In 1842 Eli Whitney, Jr., the only son of the founder of the armory, assumed the immediate control of it, and having improved the power and the machinery, commenced the manufacture of the then new rifle, of the "Harper's Ferry" pattern, in which he was very successful. He also possessed a mechanical genius of a high order, which he applied to the development of the armory, so that in 1852 an authority* on these matters wrote: "The Whitneyville Armory, property of the Whitney Arms Co., is now one of the largest in the United States. It is located near New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, and has a capacity for employing over five hundred men, being supplied with all the modern improved machinery, and now under the control of the son and grandson of the founder, who have added many valuable improvements."

Since that account was written the plant and its equipments have been much improved, and arms equal to the best in the world have

*General C. B. Norton.

been here manufactured. In 1864 the Whitney Arms Company was chartered as an incorporated body by the legislature of the state, Eli Whitney being the president and principal stockholder of the company. Eli Whitney, Jr., long shared with his father the office of treasurer of the corporation and under their management this continues to be the most extensive interest in the town, but from its location is also practically one of the industries of New Haven.

The manufacture of carriage hardware and goods pertaining to the carriage trade is one of the oldest and has been one of the most important industries in the town. It is also claimed that in Hamden have originated several enterprises of this nature, which have been developed into vast interests in other localities. To Captain Jonathan Mix, who was an occasional resident of Hamden, were granted letters patent in 1807, 1808 and 1811 for some of the first carriage springs in the country. But to Elam Ives, 2d, must belong the credit of conceiving that the manufacture of goods other than the products of the ordinary mills, could be carried on successfully in the town. In the exemplification of that idea he spent much of his means about 1830 to erect a large factory building, near his house, below Mt. Carmel, and adapted it so that the waste water from the canal could be utilized to supply power. In this he was in a great measure successful, and his building was not long idle. Some time about 1833 he and other members of the Ives family—Parsons, Jason and Henry—fitted it up with machinery for making iron carriage axles. They used turning lathes and boring machinery of much the same pattern as are still used in modern establishments, and had one of the pioneer shops in America equipped in that manner. Until their products were placed on the market, nearly all the wagon axles were of wood, with iron skeins and fittings; and what few iron axles were used in America were wrought by hand, cumbersome in appearance and fitted to the wheel only after a vast amount of hand grinding and filing. The advantages of using axles such as the Ives Brothers manufactured were soon appreciated and resulted in a demand which gave the products of the Mt. Carmel Axle Works a wide sale and which has been continued to the present time.

The works were operated at the Elam Ives place until about the time the canal was abandoned, when they were removed to the site of the "Hunt" or "Kimberly" mill, near the base of Mt. Carmel, which was improved to its new use. At that place the works have since been continued, but in 1890 the buildings formerly occupied were not all in use. Upon the retirement of Henry Ives, his son Frederick became an active or managing partner, having as his associate the present owner, Willis E. Miller, and operating as Ives & Miller. The latter was the inventor of an improved axle and the works have been supplied with proper machinery to manufacture them in the best manner, and to preserve the fine standard of the goods.

The manufacture of light carriage hardware in Hamden was begun in 1835 by James Ives, the youngest son of Elam Ives, the owner of the old axle works building, in which the new enterprise was also begun as the Mt. Carmel Brass Works. An earlier occupant here was Willis Churchill, who manufactured brass surgical instruments. Young Ives had been apprenticed to him, but when Churchill located at Augerville Ives began work on his own account and upon an entirely different line of goods, making brass hub bands, harness trimmings, etc. His wares were so much lighter and more attractive than the imported goods that they soon found favor, and his business prospered. In 1842 the brass works were removed to the Andrew Hall mill seat, on the river, half a mile east from the canal, which he had improved in 1835. Not long after the removal the works were destroyed by fire, when much larger buildings were erected by James Ives & Co., George F. H. Read being associated with him as a silent partner. With these enlarged facilities, operations were carried on until 1855, when the Brass Company was succeeded by the Ives-Pardee Manufacturing Company. The new corporation purchased the property of the defunct Malleable Iron Works, at the same water power, and also built a large brick brass foundry with twelve furnaces. But after a few years of prosperity reverses came and the company was bankrupted. The property now passed to James Ives and J. A. Granniss and after nine years of hard labor, the reputation of the works was fully re-established. In 1871 the owners of the works were Ives, Woodruff & Co., in 1883 Woodruff, Miller & Co., and in 1888 Walter W. Woodruff & Sons—Arthur E. and Harry P. The works have a fine water power and the buildings are spacious and well arranged. Employment is given to 90 men.

More centrally located, in the village were the works of the Mt. Carmel Manufacturing Company, composed of Joseph Granniss, Ira Smith, Andrew Smith and others, which were engaged in the manufacture of small carriage malleables. A substantial brick building was occupied until the removal of that industry to Ansonia. In 1890 this building and one formerly used by Granniss & Russell, in the manufacture of patent carriage poles were idle. Close at hand were the works of the Mt. Carmel Bolt Company, organized in 1880, officered in 1890 by Willis E. Miller, president; Samuel J. Hayes, treasurer; and L. H. Bassett, superintendent. Edward P. McLane, the master mechanic, invented some of the machines used in the works, in the manufacture of tire bolts, rivets, nuts, etc., most of which are made of steel. The works are of brick, having a lineal measure of 140 feet, and the motor is steam from a 100 horse power boiler. About fifty men are usually employed.

Among the abandoned industries, in connection with the carriage trade, may be noted spring making, carried on many years ago by Charles Brockett and Augustus Dickerman. Many useful inventions

of carriage goods have also been made by citizens of Hamden, which cannot be here particularized.

Less than a mile below Centerville, on the east bank of Mill river is a small manufacturing hamlet called Augerville, from the fact that it owes its existence to the production of boring tools, etc., in a factory at that place. The industry was established nearly half a century ago by Willis Churchill, who first worked on a small scale. In a few years the three Churchill Brothers—J., N. and L.—succeeded him, but in 1853 the Willis Churchill Manufacturing Company took charge of the works, which were largely extended by that corporation. In 1857 the Hamden Auger Company, of which W. A. Ives was the president, was formed and operated until March, 1863, when the interests passed to W. A. Ives & Co., also a joint corporation, of which W. A. Ives was the managing head, until his death in 1888. That company was succeeded, May 11th, 1889, by the Hamden Manufacturing Company, a corporation with a capital of \$50,000, and H. P. Shares, president; Charles I. Benham, secretary; and Jared Benham, treasurer and manager. The plant embraces a roomy factory, having steam and water power, and is well located. Sixty men are employed and many kinds of boring tools and other goods are produced.

The Candee Rubber Works of New Haven, had their beginning in Hamden. They were established at Centerville in the fall of 1843 by the firm of L. Candee & Co., which was composed of Leverett Candee, Henry Hotchkiss and Julius Hotchkiss, having a capital of \$6,000. Leverett Candee had been licensed the preceding year by Charles Goodyear to apply his discovery to the manufacture of rubber shoes, which he succeeded in doing so successfully that a new industry was assured, but not until after a few years' trial and distrust, on the part of the consumers. The first shoes were made on the buskin style and were placed with dealers for sale on commission. For some years the goods were affected by atmospheric changes and the rubber coating readily discolored, but by the application of an elastic varnish, which was originated in the Candee factory, that difficulty was overcome, with the result of an increased demand for the products. Another impetus was given to the business in 1848, when the validity of the Goodyear patent was established. It now became necessary to increase the capital and working capacity. The Hamden factory was enlarged, but it soon became evident that it was too remote from a commercial center to afford adequate facilities, and in 1850 part of the business was transferred to New Haven. In 1852 the corporate stock company of L. Candee & Co. was formed, with a capital of \$200,000. In Hamden 150 men were now employed, but in 1859 all the interests were concentrated in New Haven and the Hamden factory was abandoned.

In 1863 the plant in Hamden was rented by Bela A. Mann, Ward Coe and Joseph N. Leavenworth for the purpose of weaving elastic

webbing goods. Operations were begun on a small scale, one loom only being used at first. This was constructed on the spot by Bela A. Mann and he also designed and manufactured the other necessary machinery, for which he received letters patent. Other improvements were made and the business increased. In October, 1865, the New Haven Web Company, which had been formed in 1864 to carry on this industry, increased its capital to \$60,000. In January, 1866, the old rubber works property, in Hamden, was purchased and thoroughly adapted to the new use. In September, 1875, the works were destroyed by fire, but they were at once rebuilt, and in January, 1876, a three-story brick factory, 45 by 125 feet, was ready for use. In 1884, 80 feet more were added to its length and at different periods other buildings were erected, including a large dye house, store house, barns, etc., and the factory was equipped to its present standard, having, in 1890, 110 looms and attendant machinery in operation. Nearly all of this was manufactured at the works by the company under the direction of Bela A. Mann, who has been the superintendent and manager since the inception of the enterprise. The motors are water, operating two wheels, and steam, and 150 persons are given occupation. All kinds of webbing goods for suspenders, in plain and fancy weaving, are produced and sold through the company's store in New York city. In the plant are, besides the manufacturing buildings, a number of neat houses which afford homes for about thirty families. Henry L. Hotchkiss is the president of the company and Ward Coe the secretary and treasurer. The capital remains \$60,000.

On the Mill river, more than a mile above this point, are the Clark Silk Mills, established in 1875 by R. S. Clark. They were carried on by him with a fair degree of success about a dozen years, in the manufacture of thread, floss, embroidery, etc. In 1890 his son, H. D. Clark, occupied part of the mill, manufacturing a patent silk covered cotton thread. At this place is a good power and a fine pond, with picturesque surroundings. The mill building is large and would accommodate a greater industry than its present use.

Previous to engaging in this business, R. S. Clark was engaged in Hamden in the manufacture of small bells, commencing in 1867 in company with H. D. Smith at the Ives & Granniss building. In 1871, Clark became the sole owner and the following year purchased the above power, to which place the business was transferred. Many kinds of small bells were made.

John T. Henry's Shear Factory was established in the northern part of Hamden in 1859, chiefly for the manufacture of pruning shears of his own invention. Other forms of shears were later made, the products being in good demand not only in this but in foreign countries. In more recent years the manufacture of small tools was added. Steam power is used and about a dozen men are employed.

Among the smaller industries was the manufacture of sewing

machine needles, for 21 years, by J. E. & S. D. Smith, when it was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio. In the old needle works others were engaged in kindred pursuits, Wooding & Bradley occupying it in 1890 in the manufacture of sewing machine needles and employing a few men. Water power is supplied from the Beers mill. This is located on Mill river, a short distance below Mt. Carmel station, and has a small capacity. Near by was a shop for the manufacture of small wood work, such as knobs, and later was used by Beers & Fenn as a wheel shop. The old building was burned and a new one, rebuilt by Philos Beers, was used in the manufacture of fertilizers. In 1879 A. J. Doolittle became the owner and in 1890 Ira W. Beers was the proprietor. The power was steam. The old mill was operated by George Beers. At the station John E. Andrews & Sons also had steam mills of small capacity, used to manufacture flour, feed and lumber—the industry being but recently established.

D. W. Shares invented and patented horse hoeing and planting machines, which have been manufactured by him to some extent and used with most satisfactory results. Other farming utensils have been made by him which have also secured him fame, a coulter harrow taking the highest premium at three successive state fairs. His inventions rank well as labor saving devices, and merit an extended use.

The manufacture of bricks in Hamden has for many years been a most important industry, in which scores of men have been employed and which has brought thousands of dollars into the town. Nearly all the yards in the Wilmot Brook valley have been discontinued, many of them being set to other uses a quarter of a century ago; but in the Quinnipiac valley the industry flourishes greatly. In both localities bricks were made as long since as 1645, but probably to no great extent until within the present century. With the construction of better roads and the means of shipment afforded by the railroads came an increase of manufacture of Quinnipiac brick, the product as long ago as 1836 being 3,000,000 per year. The clay in this locality is very superior and appears in almost inexhaustible deposits which insure permanency to the industry. In recent periods the yearly product has been largely increased by the employment of modern brick making machinery and the use of bituminous coal instead of wood. In late years the annual output has reached nearly 30,000,000 bricks. Some of the principal manufacturers have been H. P. Shares and Samuel P. Crafts, the latter being the head of the Quinnipiac Brick Company.

In the town are a number of hamlets whose limits are hard to define, as their population is much diffused on the surrounding farms, and in some localities, especially on the old Cheshire road, one hamlet appears to run into the other. The nucleuses of these clusters are the meeting houses or the old manufacturing plants, but in all the town there is no prominent center which has absorbed the principal busi-

ness or professional interests, as in most other rural towns. The nearest approach to such a place in Hamden is Centerville, which has some village-like aspects. Here are the fine new town hall, the Episcopal church and the Rectory school, several public buildings, a good Masonic Lodge and the works of the New Haven Web Company. The inhabitants number several hundred and the place has an attractive and homelike appearance. The post office which is maintained here bears the name of Hamden, and was kept many years by Leverett Hitchcock. In 1873 he was succeeded by Jesse Warner, the present postmaster, whose administration was interrupted for four years, ending in April, 1889, when Gilbert S. Benham was the postmaster.

South of this place is the hamlet of Augerville, having less than a hundred inhabitants, whose interest is centered in the auger and tool factory at that place. It is dependent upon the stores of Centerville and there are no public places or churches.

North from the center are the hamlets of Ivesville and Mt. Carmel the former having a railway station until a few years ago. Near by is the Catholic church, and there are several halls and stores. The Mt. Carmel Water Company furnishes water for the half a thousand inhabitants, most of whom are employed in the shops in this locality. The Mt. Carmel post office was kept many years by James Ives, succeeded in 1885 by William Hitchcock who, after five years, gave place to Lyman H. Bassett. In this locality are several very fine homes.

Nearer the foot of the mount, is Mt. Carmel station, where are the old axle works, mills, stores and the Mt. Carmel meeting house. In the spring of 1890 the Mt. Carmel Center post office was here established, with George L. Andrews as postmaster. As this locality is now invested with more individuality, it will improve more than it has in the past.

Having the character of hamlets are the settlements at Warner-town, in the northwestern part of Hamden, and Hamburg along the southern line of the town, the latter being suburban to New Haven. North is the M. E. church.

At Mill Rock, pleasantly and also picturesquely located, is Whitneyville, named for its founder, Eli Whitney, in the beginning of the present century. His first improvement, of a residence nature, was a row of two-story tenements for the workmen in his armory. Higher up stream the East Plain Congregational meeting house was erected and, between these extremes, residences, some of pretty appearance, have been built. Its proximity to New Haven prevents it from being a business place, so that the post office, of which Jesse Cooper was the postmaster, has been discontinued.

In the town have resided as physicians Doctor Chauncey Foote, and for many years Doctor Edwin D. Swift, who is still in practice, residing near Centerville. Doctor G. F. Treadwell has been a contemporary practitioner on the Plains, and since the spring of 1890, Doctor George H. Joslyn has practiced from an office at Mt. Carmel.

Day Spring Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., was instituted in Hamden on the petition of Samuel Bellamy, Amasa Bradley, Ezra Kimberly, Leverett Kimberly, George H. Bristol, Tulley Crosby, Levi Tuttle, Simeon Goodyear and Job Munson. A warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, May 15th, 1794, and on the 30th of December, the same year, that body was convened at the house of Samuel Bellamy for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of Day Spring Lodge, No. 30. This house stood near the old canal above the Mt. Carmel meeting house and was also the place where subsequent early meetings were held. In 1805 the Lodge secured a room in the house of a Mrs. Barber, and in 1816 the house of Eliphallet Gregory became the place of meeting. The latter was for a time used as a public house and was destroyed by fire many years ago.

The first officers of the Lodge were: Samuel Bellamy, W. M.; George W. Bristol, S. B.; Amasa Bradley, J. W.; and Luman Frisbie, tyler. Among the early admissions were Elias Hotchkiss and Jared Goodyear. After 1828 the communications were irregularly held and for half a dozen years appear to have been suspended. In May, 1836, a full set of officers was again elected, embracing Leverett Hitchcock, M.; Doctor C. B. Foote, S. W.; Julius S. Tolles, J. W.; Elam Warner, T.; Lewis Goodyear, S.; Leverett Hotchkiss, S. D.; James Wiles, J. D.; Eli Hull, T. and S. It is probable that these were chosen simply to keep up the organization, but it appears that even if no communications were held, it was deemed best, in view of the opposition against Masonry in that period, to surrender the charter. This was done in 1838.

In May, 1870, through the efforts of Norris B. Mix, the old charter was restored, and the Lodge has since kept up its organization, increasing in numbers and influence. In 1890 there were about 90 members and the communications were held in an elegant room in the town hall, which was occupied, after appropriate ceremonies, in October, 1888. Prior to that and after March, 1875, the place of meeting was in Warner's Hall.

Since its reorganization the masters have been Gilbert S. Benham, George L. Clark, Elbert A. Doolittle, Walter Hoyles, Francis J. Hinman, Charles H. Kimberly, Norris B. Mix, William W. Price, David C. Sanderson, William F. Smith, Ernest C. Spencer, George A. Tucker.

In recent years the Lodge has admitted from five to eight members a year and it is the only important organization of this nature in the town.

Public schools were first provided by the Mt. Carmel and East Plain ecclesiastical societies and in the course of years nine districts were established. These were later subdivided or consolidated until the number the past few years has been thirteen, in three of which two schools each have been taught. These sixteen schools and the interest of the town in the several joint districts are maintained at a

yearly outlay of about \$5,800. About two-thirds of this amount is raised by direct taxation. More than four hundred families are represented in the schools, in which are over 800 children of school age. The character of the schools has been elevated, as compared with former years, but probably not as great a degree of proficiency has been attained as if the union were more close. A scheme to consolidate the districts was defeated in 1870. Each district has its own committee man and in 1889 Elias Dickerman was the school visitor.

Select schools of good reputation have been conducted by members of the Dickerman and Everest families, both of which have been active in promoting the cause of education in the town.

In 1843 Reverend Charles W. Everest began an enterprise at Centerville in connection with his duties as the rector of the Episcopal parish, which was successfully continued by him many years. It was a boarding and training school for boys, known as the Rectory School. On the old Deacon Hart place south of the corners, he began his buildings in 1844, adding to the number or enlarging from time to time as the patronage required. From four boys, at the beginning, there were, before the close of the second year, a dozen in attendance, and several assistants were employed. In the tenth year there were 45 pupils, and not long after he reached his desired maximum number, 65. The pupils were early dressed in uniform, the West Point gray being adopted, and were instructed in military tactics, which became distinguishing features in the life of the school, and added to its reputation. There were half a dozen efficient instructors and the school had a large degree of prosperity until Mr. Everest was so much enfeebled by age that he could no longer give it his individual attention.

Not the least result connected with the school was the creation of the fine grounds, buildings, etc., of the institution, which were attractive, and to this day form one of the pleasantest objects of the village of Centerville. This beautifying influence extended beyond his own grounds, and to his taste and zeal the people of Hamden are indebted for many of the fine trees in this locality.

After being closed a number of years against use for school purposes, the two sons of the honored former principal re-opened the building as a boys' boarding school, in September, 1885, and have since been conducting it with fair promise of restoring it to its former high position.

Most of the early inhabitants of the present town, living south of Mt. Carmel, first attended church at New Haven. In 1718 the parish of North Haven was formed, composed of forty families, twelve of which lived in Hamden. Those living in the northern part attended the church in Cheshire. In the course of forty years the population of this section had so much increased that separate parish privileges were demanded. They were afforded by the act of 1757, which con-

stituted the parish of Mt. Carmel, within which the first ecclesiastical society was organized, January 31st, 1758. Daniel Bradley moderated, Samuel Atwater was chosen clerk, and Andrew Goodyear, Samuel Dickerman and Ithamar Todd were chosen the first society committee. Provision was made for winter preaching that year, and steps taken to secure a permanent place of worship.

In 1760-1 the meeting house was built. Originally it was to be a plain frame, but it was afterward voted to add a turret, certain men of the society having agreed to bear the expense of that addition. The interior was after the manner of the better meeting houses of that period—there being square pews, “dignified seats,” for the aged and those in authority, and a massive sounding board over the pulpit. Near by were the customary “Sabba-day” houses in which those coming from a distance could refresh and warm themselves while waiting for the second service of the day. In the church building there were no means for heating other than foot stoves until 1832, when the stove still in use in the basement was procured.

After serving its purpose about eighty years, the old meeting house was displaced by the present edifice, which is near the site of the old one, and which was selected only after several years agitation and warm discussion. The present edifice is also a frame and rests on a basement in which are vestry and other rooms. It was dedicated June 10th, 1840, and has since been repaired and improved. In 1860 a heating furnace was supplied. Ten years later the house was remodelled at a cost of \$2,000; and in 1872 a pipe organ, costing \$1,200, was procured. The last improvements were made in 1888, when the building was painted and attractively frescoed. The parsonage was built in 1854 and has also been materially improved.

Although they began to worship by themselves in 1760 the people of the parish were not gathered into a regular church organization until January 26th, 1764, when “The Church in Mount Carmel” was duly constituted by a council at which were present the pastors of the Cheshire church, Reverend Samuel Hall, and of the North Haven church, Reverend Benjamin Trumbull. Of the latter church eighteen members now connected with the new body. The 46 persons who covenanted together to form the Mt. Carmel church were the following: Daniel Sperry, Andrew Goodyear, Daniel Bradley, Wait Chatterton, Jesse Blacksly, Amos Bradley, Amos Peck, Solomon Doolittle, Jonathan Alling, Caleb Andrews, Benjamin Pardee, Jonathan Dickerman, Daniel Bradley, Jr., Benjamin Hotchkiss, Nathan Alling, Elisha Bradley, Jabez Bradley, Joseph Ives, Joel Bradley, Abraham Chatterton, John Munson, Isaac Dickerman, David Sperry, Abigail Bradley, Mary Bradley, Mary Dickerman, Anna Alling, Mary Bellamy, Martha Hitchcock, Mabel Bassett, Hannah Pardee, Elizabeth Peck, Mary Sperry, Jerusha Doolittle, Martha Brooks, Mary Granniss, Joanna Chatterton, Esther Bradley, Mary Alling, Mary Bradley, Hannah

Goodyear, Abigail Bradley, Lydia Munson, Dinah Sperry, Esther Sperry, Anna Sperry.

After the church was formed, and prior to 1780, 90 more members were added to the rolls, the males being: Bazel Munson, Simeon Bristol, Phineas Castle, Abraham Todd, Samuel Atwater, Stephen Goodyear, Asa Goodyear, Gamaliel Bradley, Daniel Rexford, Jr., James Ives, Samuel Hitchcock, Elisha Mallory, Abiah Warner, Theophilus Goodyear, Joel Todd, Job Todd, Timothy Goodyear, Samuel Lee, Thomas Ives, Benjamin Ford, Daniel Goodyear, Jared Bassett, Chauncey Dickerman, Hezekiah Bassett, Abraham Norton, Eliakim Mallory, Samuel Hitchcock, Jason Bradley, Titus Goodyear, Jesse Dickerman, Hezekiah Warner, Enos Atwater, Caleb Doolittle, Usal Mansfield, John Goodyear, Jeremiah Ives, Enos Dickerman and Caleb Andrews, Jr.

The church has had an aggregate membership of nearly 800, and in 1890 the number belonging was 140, which was a good percentage of the population of the Mt. Carmel region.

The deacons of the church, with dates of their appointments, have been: Daniel Bradley, 1768; Amos Peck, 1768; Stephen Goodyear, 1773; Daniel Bradley, 1783; Asa Goodyear, 1803; Aaron Bradley, 1808; Lyman Goodyear, 1828; Ezra Dickerman, 1828; Marcus Goodyear, 1840; Elihu Dickerman, 1840; Willis Goodyear, 1861; Joshua Carpenter, 1869; Andrew H. Smith, 1871; George H. Ailen, 1880; E. P. McLane, 1882, and reëlected in 1886 and 1889.

The church did not have a regular pastor until five years after it was organized, and there have been many changes in the ministerial office. The regular and acting pastors have been the following: Reverend Nathaniel Sherman, ordained May 18th, 1769, dismissed August, 1772; Joseph Perry, ordained October 15th, 1783, dismissed in the year 1790; Asa Lyman, ordained September 9th, 1800, dismissed April 26th, 1803; John Hyde, ordained May 20th, 1806, dismissed in January, 1811; Eliphalet B. Coleman, ordained February 5th, 1812, dismissed November 9th, 1825; Stephen Hubbell, ordained May 19th, 1830, dismissed in May, 1836; James Birney, ordained June 14th, 1842, dismissed March 29th, 1846; Israel P. Warren, D. D., installed July 8th, 1846, dismissed September 23d, 1851; D. H. Thayer, ordained January 5th, 1853, dismissed May 20th, 1866; John Hyde DeForest, ordained May 24th, 1871, dismissed August 7th, 1874; George C. Miln, installed December 29th, 1874, dismissed January 10th, 1877; Robert C. Bell, installed April 16th, 1879, to August 7th, 1881; L. H. Higgins was the acting pastor from October 23d, 1881, till June, 1888. Since October 13th, 1888, the acting pastor has been Reverend Clarence Greeley, who graduated from Yale in 1886 and since that time has taken post graduate courses at Yale and Harvard.

Usually the ministers of the church have also performed the duties of church clerk, but from 1870 until 1889 the clerk was L. A. Dickerman. He was succeeded by the present (1890) clerk, Arthur E. Wood-

ruff. The society clerks have been: 1758, Samuel Atwater; 1773, Daniel Bradley; 1786, Samuel Bellamy; 1789, Elisha Chapman; 1795, Josiah Root; 1804, Hezekiah Bassett, Jr.; 1813, Jason Dickerman; 1818, Lyman Goodyear; 1825, Ambrose Tuttle; 1827, Ezra Dickerman; 1832, Parsons Ives; 1840, Hobart Ives; 1847, Lucius Ives; 1856, Amos B. Peck; 1858, L. A. Dickerman; 1868, D. H. Cooper; 1871, J. B. Jacobs; 1888, Elam J. Dickerman. The last named, Homer Tuttle and Jesse Jacobs, constituted the standing committee in 1890. Wilbur Ives was the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has about one hundred members. Reverend George A. Dickerman has been raised up as a Congregational minister, and a former pastor, Reverend J. H. De Forest, became a missionary to Japan.

A ministerial fund or fund for the support of the Gospel, was raised by subscription of the members in 1800. Originally it was \$8,000, but it has become somewhat reduced. Revenues from the sale of pews have been derived and used since June, 1849.

Soon after the revolutionary war some of the inhabitants living in the southern part of the town who belonged to the Fair Haven and other churches in the city of New Haven, desired a society in their midst, or at least a place of worship in their locality. The former object appearing at that time impracticable, they contented themselves with establishing a place of worship in the southwest district. After a time, with a view of accommodating the people living still more remote from the New Haven meeting houses, this place of worship was moved to the house of Captain Mix, who lived on the Hamden East Plain. This move dissatisfied Caleb Alling and others, who first met with them, and who now set up separate meetings at his house, which were continued a number of years. In spite of this division of interest and strength, the meetings at Captain Mix's were continued, and some time about 1793 it was proposed and carried out by those who were wont to assemble there that a meeting house be built in the same locality. "It stood precisely where the Methodist church now stands. It was a cheap and unsightly building, having but few attractions, and for many years at least there never was any fire in it. The people assembled there in the coldest weather without a spark of fire, and it stood in a very cold, bleak place. If the wind blows anywhere it is sure to blow on Hamden Plain."* It is probable that the meeting house was not wholly completed until after the regular organization of the church in Hamden East Plain. This took place August 18th, 1795, the work of constituting being done by a council composed of delegates and ministers from the neighboring churches. The constituent members were three males: Charles Alling, Abraham Alling and Asa Gilbert; and nine females, namely: Hannah Alling, Abigail Alling, Mary Gilbert, Eleanor Carrington, Hannah Bassett, Sybil Andrews, Desire Humiston, Sarah Turner and

*From Reverend Austin Putnam's discourse.

Rebecca Mix. On the same day the church was formed, Moses Ford, Jabez Turner and Timothy Andrews joined by a profession of their faith, and these fifteen persons were the nucleus of a body which has become strong and vigorous, and whose aggregate membership approximates 600. In 1890 the number belonging was more than 200.

For more than two years the church was without a pastor, and often there was no minister, when Abraham Alling usually led the meetings, exhorting or reading printed sermons to his fellow members. He was also gifted in prayer, and was well-fitted to be the leader of this small band of Christians, who extended him a unanimous call to become their first pastor. He accepted and was ordained October 19th, 1797, and after a pastorate of 25 years was dismissed, at his own request, October 22d, 1822. He continued to reside on his farm, three miles northwest of the meeting house, until his death, July 22d, 1837, at the advanced age of 83 years. In his ministry 81 persons were added to the church, all but ten by profession of their faith.

"After the dismissal of Mr. Alling the church was destitute of a pastor for sixteen years, and it is a singular fact that during that period about 240 different preachers officiated. In this time of no pastor and of many preachers the church was reduced to a state of extreme feebleness, discouragement and depression, insomuch that it even despaired of life."* Some of these supplies, however, were men of great ability, among them being Reverend N. W. Taylor, D.D., of New Haven, who was the minister about eighteen months. In May, 1833, George E. Delevan began his labors with the church, being ordained as an evangelist June 19th the same year in the old meeting house, and soon thereafter began the work of building a new house of worship at Whitneyville. In this he had the active support and assistance of Deacon Eli Dickerman, but others of the members strongly opposed the removal of the church, and refused to co-operate. After much effort, and aided by outside parties, a part of the present edifice was built in the spring and summer of 1834, the lecture room being first occupied May 25th, 1834. In much that condition the house was used more than thirty years when, in 1866, it was rebuilt and greatly enlarged. It is now a spacious frame building, with a stone basement, fitted up for a lecture room. The main room has a gallery on three sides and has a large seating capacity. In 1889 a very fine parsonage, costing \$4,000, was built on the hill east of the old church residence, and all the property is in good condition.

The second pastor of the church was Reverend Austin Putnam. He first preached here as an evangelist in the fall of 1835, and was installed to the pastorate October 31st, 1838, having been induced to accept a call while on a second visit to Whitneyville. He remained continuously in the pastorate until his death, September 26th, 1886, at the age of 77½ years. "For forty-eight years he filled this place with

*Church Manual, p. 5.

faithful service, and made it beautiful by deeds of kindness and sympathy. Love was the central element of his ministry, and it not only made his own life tender and attractive, but molded the feelings of the church so that he left it harmonious and united, permeated by his spirit, which was that of the Master. As a preacher the substance of his sermons was Biblical. He delivered them extemporaneously and with great energy and earnestness. As a pastor he was tireless in his visitations and care. The church was the center of his thoughts—the focus that united every energy—and it will always hold his name in profoundest reverence and warmest love.”*

In December, 1886, Reverend Charles A. Dinsmore began his labors with the church as a supply, and so continued until February 19th, 1890, when he was installed as the pastor by a council called for that purpose. In the summer of 1890 the affairs of the church were in a most prosperous condition, and the Sabbath school was also very flourishing. Eli G. Dickerman was the superintendent. In the past fifty years much attention has been paid to the music of the church, the choir usually being large, and has in that period been led by Lyman Ford, Horace Lord, James M. Payne and Charles P. Augur.

Since the organization of the church the deacons were chosen as follows: 1795, Moses Ford; 1795, Joseph Benham; 1828, Lyman Ford; 1828, Eli Dickerman; 1834, Eaton Bassett; 1838, Elias Bassett; 1860, Darius Webb; 1862, James M. Payne;† 1869, Oliver W. Treadwell; 1878, James G. Baldwin; 1878, Harmon Humiston; 1881, Oliver F. Treadwell; 1882, Elias Dickerman;† 1884, Henry W. Munson.†

Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal)‡ was organized in 1790. The parish was at first confined to the Mt. Carmel region, and in that part of the town the religious services were established. The first meetings were held in private houses of members until about 1795, when a church, 34 by 44 feet, was built at Mt. Carmel. But several years more elapsed before suitable furniture and a pulpit could be supplied. The church was occasionally visited by clergymen from neighboring parishes, but more frequently the services were conducted by lay readers, Amasa Bradley, Ezra Bradley and others officiating in that capacity. In the course of a few years the meetings were held with greater frequency, and for a time clergymen were secured to officiate every two weeks. In this way Episcopal ministers from the Cheshire church and the academy served Grace church a number of years.

In June, 1818, legal measures were taken to make the bounds of the parish co-extensive with those of the town. A more central site for a church was now demanded, and accordingly, in January, 1819, a new church edifice was commenced at Centerville, which was completed in the course of the next two years. It was consecrated by Bishop Brownell, October 14th, 1821. The church building at Mt.

*Church Manual, 1888. † Present deacons. ‡ From data by Reverend H. L. Everest.

Carmel was sold and the proceeds applied toward the new church. In 1847 the church at Centerville was thoroughly repaired and improved, the work involving an outlay of \$1,000. Other repairs on the building have been made, the most noteworthy being those in 1874, when the interior was refitted. In 1890 the house afforded comfortable sittings for 250 persons. The corporation controlling the property had as its wardens: George W. Bradley, senior, and Jesse Cooper, junior; vestrymen, Ira W. Beers, John Collett, Henry W. Austin and George L. Clark.

For fourteen years the enlarged parish had no resident rector, the clergy of New Haven, Cheshire and other parishes ministering here, and it was not until 1835 that Reverend John H. Rouse was called to take full charge of the parish and become the first resident minister. After two years he was succeeded by Reverend Henry Fitch, who was the rector six years, resigning on Easter, 1843. In the same year Reverend Charles W. Everest was elected rector, and had full charge of the parish until April, 1874, with the exception of one year (1846-7), when he officiated in a New Haven church. To help eke out the small salary which the parish felt able to pay, he opened the rectory school, and with the consent of his parishioners, conducted it 31 years, in connection with his church work. This was the largest and most successful rectorship in the history of the parish.

After the resignation of Mr. Everest a number of clergymen had charge of Grace church, among them being the Reverends E. Whitcombe, Joseph Brewster, Heman R. Timlow, J. E. Walton, Henry Tarrant, William B. Walker, A. B. Nichols and H. L. Everest. The service of the latter as rector was terminated in 1887, and in December of that year he was succeeded by the Reverend H. W. R. Stafford, who was rector until November, 1888. Since June, 1889, the rector has been Reverend Walter Downes Humphrey.

In the past few years some of the friends of the parish have contributed a fund for church purposes which amounted to more than \$4,000 in 1886; and the amount yearly raised for all purposes is about \$800.

In 1890 there were in the parish of Grace church 35 families, which furnished 48 communicant members. The Sunday school had 25 members. A large and increasing foreign element in this part of the town has limited the scope of the parish work, but the church appears to be firmly established and has been a useful factor in the community.

Saint Mary's Church (Roman Catholic) is on the highway between Centerville and Mt. Carmel, and is the finest church edifice in the town. The first public mass in Hamden was celebrated in September, 1852, by Father Matthew Hart in a dwelling belonging to Parsons Ives. At that time there were in the town five Catholic families, and about thirty members. These were visited once a month by priests

from neighboring parishes, who said mass at private houses. In 1856 Father E. J. O'Brien, of St. Mary's, New Haven, purchased a lot on which to build a church to accommodate the increased membership of the mission. Upon this site a building used by the old axle works was moved and properly fitted up as a place of worship. In 1867 it was enlarged, and with other improvements has been used 34 years. After being served by the priests of the churches in Wallingford and Cheshire (connected with Southington) St. Mary's became a permanent mission of the Wallingford church, and August 11th, 1867, Father Hugh Mallon assumed care of it. The Catholics at that time numbered 225. Until 1878 Father Mallon labored alone in Hamden in connection with his church at Wallingford, but afterward had the service of assistant priests and with little exception mass has been said once per week. The membership has also been largely increased, there being, in 1890, more than 550 Catholics in the parish. Accordingly, a new and larger church was needed for their better accommodation, and Father Mallon set about to erect it. A lot south of the old building was purchased, on which the foundation walls for a large and fine brick edifice were laid in 1888. The superstructure, in the Gothic style of architecture, has since been carried to completion, the new house being in the summer of 1890 completed for use. It is a very handsome building, and when it is completely furnished will cost about \$20,000, making it superior to any country church of that denomination in the county. About half a mile from the church a burial ground of half an acre has been consecrated for the use of Catholics in Hamden, and a number of interments have there been made. St. Mary's was set off from Wallingford as a separate parish April 22d, 1891, and Reverend John T. Winters was appointed resident priest.

The Hamden Plains M. E. Church* was built in 1834. The first class of Methodists in the town was formed December 27th, 1813, and Eli Barnett was the leader. Its members were Sybil Tuttle, Amos Benham, Ruth Benham, Timothy Andrews, Rebecca Dorman, Sybil Andrews and Isaac Benham. Of these it appears that Sybil, the wife of Amasa Tuttle, was the first to profess that faith. In about 1810 they moved from Derby to Hamden, and there being no other Methodists in the town at that time, she united with the newly organized church in New Haven, and through that body preaching was first held in the town. Mr. Tuttle at that time made no profession of religion, but encouraged the purposes of his wife to secure regular services, and fitted up a room in his house for the meetings.

As a result of the services, in the summer and fall of 1814 there was a revival and forty conversions, which increased the membership to such an extent that a larger place of worship was demanded,

*From data by David MacMullen.

which was found in another dwelling of Amasa Tuttle. This was used until a meeting house proper was provided, about six years later. It was erected upon land deeded September 11th, 1819, by Ruth Benham to the trustees of the society: Abner Wooding, Timothy Andrews, Isaac Benham, Amos Benham and Timothy Andrews, Jr. Several years elapsed before it was fully completed, and it was, at its best, but a very plain building. It was used about fifteen years.

In the meantime, by the removal of the Congregational church to Whitneyville, in 1834, a more central site was made available, and it was determined to build a new church on the lot which had been abandoned on Hamden Plains. In March, 1834, Merritt Alling, Charles Wooding, Rufus Dorman, Ezra Alling, 2d, and Jesse Alling were appointed a building committee, who erected a house, which was dedicated December 25th, 1834. Its cost was about \$2,300. The old meeting house was now sold and converted into a dwelling. The new church edifice was remodelled into its present tabernacle form in 1876, and a chapel added, which made the property valuable and convenient for every use. In 1890 it was reported worth \$10,000 and free from debt. It is one of the best country Methodist churches in this county.

The church in Hamden has sustained a number of circuit relations, but since 1834 has practically been a separate appointment and having its own ministers. In 1838 the first parsonage was built and was used until 1868, when the present property was purchased. It is valued at \$3,000.

In addition to the class at the church, Methodist members have been gathered into classes in other parts of the town and preaching places established at Centerville, Warnertown and other outlying localities. These, in most instances, were of short duration, as the membership was too small to keep up a permanent organization. At one time the Methodists of Hamden were stronger, numerically, than at present, but at no other period was the church in better financial condition than at this time. The Millerite excitement in 1843 drew off some of the members, and there have been some losses by removals, the members being obliged to seek employment elsewhere in consequence of the suspension of some manufacturing interests. In 1889 there were 193 full and 40 probationary members. A well-ordered Sabbath school had nearly 200 attendants.

Among the ministers of the church have been the following: 1829, Reverend W. Kellogg; 1833, A. Bushnell; 1834-5, Thomas Bainbridge; 1836-7, Abraham S. Francis; 1837-8, Orlando Starr; 1839, Daniel Right; 1840, Ira Abbott; 1841-2, William S. Stillwell; 1843, A. S. Hill; 1844-5, Charles Stearns; 1846-7, Joseph Frost; 1848-9, George L. Fuller; 1850-1, Charles Bartlett; 1851-2, F. A. Lovejoy; 1853-4, B. Redford; 1855-6, B. Leffingwell; 1857-8, W. H. Russell; 1859-60, D. W. Lounsbury; 1861-2, W. P. Estes; 1863, Frederick Brown; 1864-5, J. Field; 1866-7, C. W.

Powell; 1868-9, Edwin Warriner; 1870, George P. Mains; 1871-2, Samuel M. Hammond; 1873, Lemuel Richardson; 1874, Henry A. Van Dalsem; 1875, John Rippere; 1876-7, J. S. Haugh; 1878-80, J. B. Merwin; 1881-3, Nelson L. Porter; 1884-6, David MacMullen; 1887, J. Parker; 1888-9, N. Hubbell.

The New Lebanon Mission of the First Congregational church of New Haven, near the south line of the town, was founded in 1868. Its services were first held in the school house, on Morse street. In May, 1873, its own chapel, just completed, was occupied, and in it one preaching service per Sabbath and a Sunday school have been regularly held under direction of the parent society.

The town is well provided with cemetery privileges, there being half a dozen places of burial, located at Mt. Carmel, on the Plains, in the West Woods, at Centerville and at Whitneyville. The latter was first laid out in 1835, and was last enlarged in 1890, when $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres were added to the area. Since 1870 it has been controlled by the Whitneyville Cemetery Association. The grounds appear attractive and are well enclosed. Among other graves are those of Chauncey Goodyear, born in 1764, and died in 1845, and Chauncey Goodyear, Jr., born in 1804, and died in 1884. However, the most of the members of the Goodyear family are interred in the Goodyear Cemetery, north of the main cemetery, at Centerville. This is in charge of the Goodyear Cemetery Company (incorporated in 1875), and contains a fine monument, erected by William B. Goodyear, on which are inscribed many family epitaphs.

The Centerville Cemetery is on the old turnpike, a little north of the village, and embraces about four acres of well selected land. It is mostly enclosed, and there are some fine monuments. The managing body is the Central Burying Association, organized in 1873. The Mt. Carmel ground is one of the oldest, and contains many graves. The association which has charge of it was organized in 1870. A little south of the village a small lot of land has been consecrated for Catholic burials.

The Plains Cemetery is large, there being half a dozen acres, but is only partially improved. It contains many old tombstones. The burial plot in the West Woods is used almost solely by the people of that locality. In nearly all of these grounds may be seen many evidences of the care and esteem in which the living hold the memory of the dead.

The nearness of New Haven to Hamden, with its abundance of pure water, has caused the town to be selected by that municipality as the source from which to derive its main supply of water. Its greatest storage reservoir is Whitney lake or pond, which extends along the Mill river for about two miles. Into it flow the waters of that stream, draining 56 square miles of land and having a daily yield of 120,000,000

gallons of water. About one-tenth of that amount only is taken as the supply of the water works proper.

The New Haven Water Company was incorporated in 1849, but failing to construct the works the charter was assigned to Eli Whitney, who organized the company, and in 1860 the construction of the works was commenced. The dam at Whitneyville was raised to the height of 35 feet, with a total length of 500 feet, and built in the most substantial manner. On Sachem's hill, a distributing reservoir, with a capacity for 10,000,000 gallons was constructed, with which 18 miles of distributing mains were connected. On the second of December, 1861, the pumps of the company, at the dam, which have a capacity for 6,000,000 gallons daily, were set to work, and January 1st, 1862, the water was introduced into the distributing mains. Since that time these water works have been much improved.

On the northeast slope of the West Rock hills is a small sheet of water called Wintergreen lake, which lies 240 feet above tide water. In 1863 John Osborn gathered these waters into a reservoir of 60 acres, and they have been utilized as another source of New Haven's supply. In 1877 the property passed to the New Haven Water Company, which has since managed it in the interest of the city.

East Rock Park, New Haven's new and most attractive public breathing spot, is partly in the town of Hamden, along Whitney lake and on the East Rock range. It was laid out after plans prepared by Donald G. Mitchell, LL.D., and when once fully completed will be one of the most attractive spots in the county.

At Centerville the grounds of the Rectory school have been improved to a park like appearance, and are used by the patrons of that institution. In 1864 the proprietor, Reverend Charles W. Everest, also obtained a charter for water works, but they were not constructed after that plan.

The Mt. Carmel Water Company was chartered in 1878, with a capital of \$5,000, and commenced the construction of works at that place the same year. The first supply has been from springs on the surrounding hills, which have been pumped into a distributing reservoir near the old Ives station. For future use the company holds claims upon Wolcott's falls, a mill seat in the western part of the town, which is elevated far above any territory the company may be called on to supply. The affairs of the company are in charge of a board of local managers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

John B. Andrews, born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1831, is a son of Silas and grandson of Samuel, who was a printer. In 1832 Mr. Andrews' parents removed to Hamden, where he has since resided. His mother was Rebecca, daughter of Jotham Ives and Lillis Fisk

Ives, who came from Vermont and settled in Cheshire. Mr. Ives was a revolutionary soldier. Mr. Andrews is a mechanic, but since 1861 has been engaged in the mercantile trade. He was first selectman of his town from 1886 to 1890. He was married in 1857 to Celia Kenny. They have one son, George L., who is in business with his father, and is now postmaster at Mt. Carmel Centre. They deal in coal, wood, flour and feed. Mrs. Andrews died in 1864, and in 1867 Mr. Andrews was married to Hannah E. Manross, of Bristol, Conn.

Benjamin B. Broadbent, born in New Haven in 1863, is a son of James R. and Sarah B. Broadbent. James B. was engaged in manufacturing for several years in New Haven, and also conducted a grocery business there. In 1866 he settled in Hamden, and has been engaged in farming. Benjamin B. engaged in the grocery, coal and feed business, at Hamden Plain in 1884. In 1886 he was married to Hattie E., daughter of ex-Representative Hubert E. Warner, of Hamden. They have two children: Marjorie W. and Ericsson R.

CECIL A. BURLEIGH was born in Richford, N. Y., June 30th, 1833. Mr. Burleigh is one of the commissioners of New Haven county. He was chosen to the position by the general assembly in 1885. His term of office continues three years, but in 1888, in recognition of his excellent administration of the duties of his office, he was chosen again. In that choice occurred the sharpest test of popular favor which his party could give. A ballot was taken by his party in caucus assembled, and every ballot was cast for him to be his own successor in office. The second term of his incumbency expired in 1891, and again a new test proved that he had not lost a whit of the confidence of his political allies. A ballot was not regarded as needful to express the party preferences. He was nominated by acclamation, and the nomination was speedily confirmed by the governor of the state. It is not always the fact that merit wins the crown which it deserves, and Mr. Burleigh is not one of those exceptions.

His immediate ancestry resided in the state of New York. There he obtained the schooling of his boyhood. It was not so extended as is now offered the majority of boys by the better days on which we of the latest decade of the 19th century have come. It may be that a family event of note somewhat shortened the school term. He was one of thirteen children. The home nest may have seemed to be somewhat crowded. At any rate, Cecil went early to work. He was only thirteen years of age when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith. The conditions of work were not severe, and for two years he was sent to school, and during a part of the time to the academy in Homer, N. Y.

At twenty years of age Mr. Burleigh became known to Mr. Edward Dickerman, of Hamden, Conn. Mr. Dickerman invited the young blacksmith to employment in his shop and to a home in his family. It was the second real home of the young man, where the love and

freedom of the parental home were renewed to him; and here in Hamden he now began to show the qualities of workmanship and of manhood which have since distinguished him, and which hitherto had developed only as a plant in the shade. He became, in 1855, the superintendent of a department in the factory of Ives & Pardee, manufacturers of brass and iron harness and carriage trimmings and hardware. But the financial crisis of 1857 closed the doors of the factory, and the capital employed took other channels of usefulness.

Mr. Burleigh was now chosen master of the district school, and while not personally deficient in the qualities of the pedagogue, he preferred mechanism and manufacturing to teaching school. He entered the employment of Mr. Dickerman again.

But when the war broke out the patriotism of Mr. Burleigh awakened. Governor Buckingham sent him the authority of a recruiting officer. The line of work to which he was appointed accorded with his patriotic feelings, and he worked heartily. But later, on June 13th, 1862, when the 20th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry was recruiting, he enlisted as a private, refusing an officer's commission. Henceforth the fortunes of that regiment became his own. It was mustered into the United States service September 6th, and started for Washington September 8th. Mr. Burleigh shared in all the sharpness of conflict and the peril of Chancellorsville; in the experiences of Libby prison, to which he was marched a prisoner, though before the later date when it became the awful holocaust of Union soldiers; in the western campaigns under General Hooper, and still farther to Chattanooga for the opening of communication with General Rosecrans, and then in the southern campaigns of General Sherman in his march to the sea, a record so voluminous with incident and peril as that only a little of it will ever be told.

In these campaigns Mr. Burleigh's valor never failed. From the position of private he rose to that of command, and yet he never grasped at positions above in rivalry with his comrades. His ambition for the moment was to do well the work of the present, then if merit was perceived in him and he was called up higher for merit's sake, it was well. In this way he rose to be lieutenant, and finally, just as the war was drawing to its close, he was commissioned captain, only a little too late for action in the field.

In all of these years of army service, so often fraught with extreme peril, a favoring Providence watched over him and saved him from afflicting injury. Only once was he wounded, and then only slightly, and yet the "musical hornets" whizzed through his hat, grazing his scalp, or passed just under his shoulder trimmings, leaving their fiery mark near by, and elsewhere left the signs of their perilous proximity in his clothing. But he escaped sound of body as when he entered the service of his country in the army. He himself has written briefly

den he now began to show the qualities of workmanship and of manliness which distinguished him, and which hitherto had been almost entirely in the shade. He became, in 1855, the superintendent of a department in the factory of Ives & Pardee, manufacturers of brass and iron harness and carriage trimmings. But the financial crisis of 1857 closed the doors of the factory, and the capital employed took other channels of usefulness.

Burleigh was now chosen teacher of the district school, and though not personally deficient in the qualities of the pedagogue, he preferred mechanism and manufacturing to teaching school. He entered the employment of Mr. Dickerman again.

But when the war broke out the patriotism of Mr. Burleigh awakened. Governor Buckingham sent him the authority of a recruiting officer. The line of work to which he was appointed accorded with his patriotic feelings, and he worked heartily. But later, on June 14th, 1862, when the 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry was recruit-

ed, he was sent to recruit his own. It was mustered into the United States service, and started for Washington September 1st, 1862. He saw the sharpness of conflict and the pressure of the war, and the experience of Libby prison, to which he was taken after the battle of Chancellorsville, the later date when it was found that he had lost his leg; in the western camp he was taken to a hospital, and then to Chat-

aud, and then in the southern campaign of General Sherman in his march to the sea, a coverd so violent with incident and peril as that only a little of it will be told.

In these campaigns Mr. Burleigh's valor never failed. From the position of private he rose to that of command, and yet he never pressed at positions above in rivalry with his comrades. His ambition for the moment was to do well the work of the present, then if merit was perceived in him and he was called up higher for merit's sake, very well. In this way he rose to be lieutenant, and finally, just as the war was drawing to its close, he was commissioned captain, only a few days before he was for action in the field.

In these years of army service, so often fraught with extreme danger, the all-wise Providence watched over him and saved him from serious injury. Only once was he wounded, and then only slightly, and yet the "perilous horns" whizzed through his hat, grazing his scalp or passing just under his shoulder trimmings, leaving their fiery marks on his clothing. There left the signs of their perilous proximity in his shrapnel, but he escaped sound of body as when he entered



C. A. Bursleigh

the story of the 20th Regiment for the noble volume of nobler deeds, the "Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Rebellion."

At the close of his army life Mr. Burleigh became the citizen soldier, entering once more the ranks of the artisan and the manufacturer. But his army experience is evermore turned to as the proudest period of his civil life; for the soul of the conflict was the purchase of freedom for a downtrodden race, and the result is a country unbroken in territory, freedom and equality for all men before the law of the land, and institutions under which a thrifty and happy people may forever live. Did the great victory cost so much in treasure and blood and tears, it is yet worth all it cost for the present and for generations yet unborn. Hence Mr. Burleigh's republicanism, always brisk, was only intensified by the martial struggle, and in the town of Hamden he has stood in all the years since, the unobtrusive, but yet ardent and faithful exponent of the principles of the republican party.

Mr. Burleigh has made an excellent record of preferment in his own town. He has been chosen selectman of Hamden in 1872, '77, '78 and '84. And though his political opponents are more numerous than his political allies in Hamden, yet by a large majority he was chosen to represent the town in the general assembly of 1880. In that session the bill for removing the track of the New Haven & Northampton railroad, back out of the highway of Mt. Carmel was successfully carried through the assembly, and thus the beauty of the main street of Mt. Carmel and the value of property were greatly added to. Mr. Burleigh was certainly the principal factor in this achievement so highly prized by Mt. Carmel citizens. As already narrated he was made county commissioner in 1885, and by reëlection has since held the responsible office.

Mr. Burleigh is not a church member, but for many years has been an earnest supporter of the Mt. Carmel parish church, serving in its ecclesiastical offices and on its committees, and contributing to its treasury.

On the 18th of February, 1855, he married Miss Caroline A. Dickerman of Hamden. One daughter has been born in the family, Miss Louise N. Burleigh.

Mr. Burleigh's residence is situated on the main street of Mt. Carmel. An air of quiet restfulness pervades it, while the surroundings invite the attention of the passer-by. Here Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh enjoy the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

John F. Callahan, born in Hamden, is a son of John and Ellen (Colbert) Callahan. He came from Ireland about 1849, and settled in Hamden. They had eight children: Hannah, John F., Mary, Maggie, Patrick, Robert, Ellen and Katie. John F. Callahan engaged in the grocery business in 1888. He was married in 1886 to Ellen Kehough of New Haven. They have one son, John J., and one daughter, Mary E.

Samuel P. Crafts, president of the Quinnipiac Brick Company, was born in Woodbury, Conn., March 30th, 1824. He is a son of General Chauncy Crafts, and grandson of Doctor Edward Crafts, of Derby. His mother was Maria, daughter of Daniel Bacon, of Woodbury. Samuel P. went to sea in 1843, and was in command of a ship when the civil war broke out. He sold out his share in the ship and went into the navy, as acting ensign. He was promoted to master and lieutenant. He got a war risk on his life and lost every cent of it. He has held the offices of grand juror and justice of the peace. At present he is president of the Law and Order League of Hamden, and vice-president of the National Association of Brick Manufacturers. He married Sarah A. Thomson July 13th, 1859. She is a daughter of Deacon Isaac Thomson of New Haven, Conn. They had one child, Cornelia Maria, born July 23d, 1860, died July 9th, 1862. In politics Mr. Crafts is a republican and in religion a Congregationalist. He was a California '49er.

John Creswell was born in Little Eaton, Derbyshire, England, in 1846. His father and grandfather were both named Samuel and were natives of Little Eaton. He came to America in 1866 and settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until 1884, working at his business (boss dyer). In 1884 he came to Hamden and since that time has been in the employ of the New Haven Web Company as boss dyer. He was married in 1870 to Miss Jennie Moore of Philadelphia. They have five children: Harry M., George G., Jennie J., Anna and Violet.

Edward Davis, born in Stafford, Conn., in 1818, is a son of Avery, and grandson of Avery Davis. Mr. Davis settled in Hamden in 1837. He is extensively engaged in farming. He has held the offices of selectman and assessor. He was married in 1841 to Betsy M. Augur. They have six children: James A., born 1844; Betsy Maria, born 1846; William E., born 1848; Carrie B., born 1860; Burton A., born 1862; and Myra, born 1865, married William Burton, and has one son, John E. Burton A. married Mattie Augur, and has one daughter, Margery. Betsy Maria married George W. Ives, and has two children: Alfred and Lucy. William E. married Sophia Tamblingson, and has two sons and one daughter: Edward, Harold and Jessie. James A. married Emma Parks in 1874, and they have two daughters, Emma and Helen, and one son, Howard. James A. and William E. Davis carried on business in New Haven several years, as contractors on the public works of the city. Later they organized the New Haven Concrete Company, conducting that business until 1883, at which time they engaged in brick manufacturing in Hamden. The business has increased, until at the present time they are turning out from seven to ten million brick annually, employing from 75 to 90 men. From 1877 to 1887 James A. leased and ran the Whitney Avenue Horse Railroad.

Leverett A. Dickerman, born in Hamden in 1821, is a son of Allen, grandson of Isaac, and great-grandson of Samuel Dickerman, who was a son of Isaac, and grandson of Thomas Dickerman, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. He died June 11th, 1657. His sons, Alman and Isaac, settled in New Haven. Isaac had two sons, Samuel and Jonathan. They settled in Hamden. This Samuel was the great-grandfather of Leverett A. The first Isaac Dickerman married Mary Atwater. Samuel married Mary Allen, and Isaac, his son, married Sybil Sperry. Allen Dickerman married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Ives. Their six children lived to maturity: Albert I., Saritta, Julia, Eliza, Leverett A. and Lavinia. Albert died unmarried. Saritta married Mark Ives. Julia is unmarried. Eliza married Franklin Andrews. Lavinia married John Osborn, and Leverett A. married Abigail A., daughter of Uriah Foote. They have three daughters living: Alice A. (who married William D. Cook of Cheshire), Emma E. and Laura L. Their other children were: Allen F., Francis L. and Abbie A. Mr. Dickerman has held the office of selectman several years, and was elected representative in 1880. He is a member of Mt. Carmel Congregational church.

Samuel D. Doolittle, born in Hamden March 12th, 1835, is a son of Heman and Julia (Allen) Doolittle, and grandson of Daniel Doolittle. Mr. Doolittle has always been engaged in farming. In 1888 he engaged in the bakery business. He was married in 1861 to Cornelia A., daughter of Almeron Sanford. She was born October 5th, 1837. They had three sons: Frederick E., born June 21st, 1863; Elford F., born October 1st, 1872, and Maurice H., born March 12th 1880. They have one daughter, Alta I., born April 25th, 1870. She is a stenographer in New Haven. Frederick E. is a resident of Torrington, Conn. He was married in 1889, to Harriet Breen of Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle are members of Mt. Carmel Congregational church.

George W. Dudley, born in New Haven in 1827, is a son of Isaac and Cynthia (Bradley) Dudley, and has been a resident of Hamden for about 21 years. He is engaged in farming and keeping a boarding stable, having a large number of horses from New Haven and New York parties. Previous to coming to Hamden, he resided in New Haven and was in the livery business. He was married September 2d, 1850, to Cornelia, daughter of Lewis Todd. Mrs. Todd was a daughter of Horace Bradley, he a son of Amasa and he a son of Joel Bradley, one of the early settlers of the town. Mr. Dudley has two sons: Wilbur S., born March 30th, 1857, and George H., born May 10th, 1868.

Samuel A. Flight, born in New Fairfield, Conn., in 1859, is a son of Samuel J. and grandson of James Flight, who came from England and was a carriage manufacturer in New Haven. Samuel J. was a blacksmith. He married Sarah Jane Smith, of Granby, Mass. He enlisted in the 1st cavalry and served three years and three months

as bugler. Samuel A. Flight settled in Hamden about 1879 and engaged in market gardening and the milk business. He is a member of Day Spring Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., of Hamden. He was elected assessor in 1888 and reëlected in 1889. He was married in 1881 to Esther, daughter of Alfred Dorman, of Hamden, whose father was also named Alfred and was a resident of Hamden.

William N. Gesner, born in Orangetown, Rockland county, New York, February 19th, 1817, is a son of William H. and Mary Ann (Mann) Gesner, grandson of Nicholas and Gracie (Post) Gesner, great-grandson of John Hendrik Gesner and Femiche (Brower) Gesner, and great-great-grandson of John Hendrik and Elizabeth (Smith) Gesner, who were married in Germany, from whence they were driven by the French war to England. After months of hardship, they sailed with many other German families in the ship "Lion," and landed at New York in June, 1710. They settled at Yonkers, N. Y., and built mills on the Bronx river, and later removed to Scralenburg, N. J. William N. Gesner married at New York, in 1840, Margaret T., daughter of George and Mary (McLean) Paton. In 1845 he removed from New York, settled in Fair Haven, Conn., and engaged in his usual business—ship-building. After building many vessels noted for their speed and sea-going qualities, in 1862, when our government needed transports and cruisers, he sold out his stock and business to C. S. Bushnell, who had contracts with the government, and for two years superintended the business for the latter. He then engaged in ship-building at West Haven, conducting business there under the firm name of Gesner & Mar, where he still continues. He is probably the oldest ship-builder in active service, having built, modeled, planned and superintended more than 150 vessels of every size, rig and description. In 1867 he settled in Hamden, where he now lives, and in December, 1890, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding with numerous friends and children around them. They have seven children living: Mary J., Helen L., Matilda A., N. Zemira, E. Harrison, Alice F. and George P. Margaret T. and Celina F. deceased. Mr. Gesner is a member of Adelphi Lodge, No. 63, F. & A. M., Pulaski Chapter, Crawford Council and New Haven Encampment, K. T.

Thomas P. Hoey, born in Hamden in 1863, is a son of Michael and Ann (McGrail) Hoey, and grandson of Michael Hoey. For several years he was employed in the silk factory of R. S. Clark of Mt. Carmel, and since 1885 has been employed by the New Haven Web Company as foreman of the warping and winding department. He was married in 1883 to Margaret Conroy. They have one son, Charles W., and a daughter, Margaret A.

George H. Gorham, born in Hamden in 1839, is a son of Jared D. and Jane J. (Potter) Gorham. His grandfather was Captain Levi Gorham. In Jared Gorham's family there were three children: George H., Forbes J. and Ellen J. George H. married Eunice, daughter of Henry

Munson, of Hamden, in 1861. They have one son, Henry J. Gorham. Forbes Gorham married Emily Hitchcock, and Ellen married Frederic F. Bishop.

William Gorham, born in Hamden in 1815, died 1858, was a son of John, and he a son of John Gorham, who married Phebe Downes. John Gorham, the son, married Nancy Downes. William married Lucretia Dorman, daughter of Merritt and Easter Dorman. Their children were: Emily, Sarah, Caroline, Lucy, Ella, Nancy, Francis and William E. Sarah, Ella and William E. are dead. Emily married William Thomas; Caroline married John Malone; Lucy married John Peckham and for her second husband Charles Alling; Francis married Sarah Doolittle. Nancy Gorham married John P. Phelps in 1854. There were born to them two children: Charles J., who died in infancy, and Cora E. The latter was married in 1876, to Luther C. Phelps. They had one daughter, Emma Phelps. Luther Phelps died in 1890. John P. Phelps was born in Winchester, Conn., and is a son of Ral-zemon and grandson of John Phelps.

William Ives, the first known of that name, resided in New Haven as early as 1639. He is supposed to have died in 1648. He had two sons: John, who died young, and Joseph, who married Mary (born 1650), daughter of Thomas Yale. Their children were: Samuel, Mary, Martha, Lazarus, Thomas, Abigail and Ebenezer. Joseph died in 1694. Samuel Ives, born 1677, married Ruth Atwater. Their children were: Mary, Lydia, Samuel (who died young), Ruth, Jonathan, Damaris, John and Samuel. Jonathan Ives, born 1716, was one of the early settlers of Hamden. He married Thankful Cooper. Their children were: Jeremiah, Ruth, Mary, Thankful, Joel, Jonathan and Phoebe. Jonathan married Sarah Bassett, and they had two children: Leverett, who died young, and Sarah, who married Allen Dickerman. Samuel Ives, the son of Samuel and Ruth Atwater Ives, was the father of Levi, who was the father of Eli, who was the father of Levi Ives, the noted physician of New Haven.

Lewis E. Joyce, born in Oxford, Conn., in 1835, is a son of Peter and Eliza (Hitchcock) Joyce and grandson of Joseph L. Joyce. His maternal grandfather was Stephen Hitchcock, a joiner by trade and a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was John Hitchcock. Both were residents of Hamden. Lewis E. Joyce is a carpenter and joiner. He settled in Hamden in 1853 and in 1860 was married to Julia A., daughter of Heman Doolittle of Hamden. They have had three children: Lewis E., born December 25th, 1862; Burton A., born September 25th, 1869; and Carrie L., born December 22d, 1864, died August, 1883.

Bela A. Mann, born in Naugatuck, Conn., in 1835, is a son of Emory D. and grandson of Eliel Mann, who was a manufacturer at Naugatuck. Bela A. Mann first came to Hamden at the age of 17 as an employee of the Goodyear Spoke Company. He afterward went

to Waterbury and was foreman of the American Suspender Company for about four years. From there he went to Meriden and was there about the same length of time as foreman for J. Wilcox & Co. In 1863 he came to Hamden and was the organizer of what is now known as the New Haven Web Company, manufacturers of suspenders and elastic webbing. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000 and they do an annual business of \$300,000, employing from 140 to 150 hands. Mr. Mann has been superintendent and manager of the company since its organization. He has held the office of selectman several years, and in 1882 and 1883 was elected to the assembly. He was married in 1860 to Prusie C. Spencer, of Haddam, Conn. They have one son, Bela H. Mann, a member of the firm of Parrish & Mann of New Haven, suspender manufacturers.

Willard Mathews, born in Bristol, Conn., in 1837, is a son of Justus W. and Mehitabel (Sanford) Mathews, and grandson of Joel Mathews, all of Bristol. Justus Mathews removed with his family to Hamden in 1846. He was a mechanic, which was also Willard Mathews' business. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the town farm of Hamden, which office he has since held, with the exception of three years, from 1880 to 1884. May 1st, 1890, Mr. Mathews was appointed superintendent of the New Haven County Home, which position he still holds. He is a member of Day Spring Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hamden, and of L. A. Thomas Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Cheshire. He was married in 1859 to Sarah M., daughter of Sydney and Betsy (Judson) Merwin of Woodbridge, Conn. Her grandfather was Fletcher Merwin. They have two children: Willard M., born 1860, and Gertrude L., born 1869. Willard M. Mathews is a machinist. He is a member of Day Spring Lodge, F. & A. M. He was married in 1882 to Mary Cook. They have one daughter, Elsie Mathews, born in 1885. Mr. Mathews' mother, Mehitabel Sanford, was a daughter of Truman and Betsy (Warner) Sanford of Hamden.

Dwight W. Mix, born in Hamden in 1834, is a son of Benjamin and Betsy (Potter) Mix. He was married in 1858 to Elizabeth A., daughter of Edmund D. and Laura A. Bradley. They have five children: George B., Ella L., Augusta L., Sarah B. and Eva F. For 20 years previous to 1887 Mr. Mix was in the ice business with his brother, Norris B. He is a member of Day Spring Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hamden, and of Montowese Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Haven.

Henry Mix, born in Hamden July 8th, 1821, is a son of Benjamin, and grandson of Thomas. Mr. Mix manufactured brick for over 30 years. He is now engaged in farming. He married Louisa Warner in 1842. Their children were: Henry, Frederick, Julia and Maria. Frederick married Betsy A. Warner. Julia married Albert Howard.

NORRIS BENNETT MIX:—The immediate ancestors of the Mix family, at present in Hamden, removed from New Haven before the incorporation of this town.* They were a branch of the family of Thomas

* See Blake's History of Hamden, 263.

Willard Mathews was employed in the American Sewing Machine Company for about four years. From there he went to Meriden and was there about the same length of time as foreman for J. Wilcox & Co. In 1863 he came to Hamden and was the organizer of what is now known as the Hamden Suspenders and Undergarment Manufacturers. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000 and the annual business of \$300,000, employing from 140 to 150 men.

Mr. Mann has been superintendent and manager of the company since its organization. He has held the office of selectman several years, and in 1882 and 1883 was elected to the assembly. He was married in 1860 to Prusie C. Spencer, of Hamden, Conn. They have one son, Bela H. Mann, a member of the firm of Parrish & Mann of New Haven, suspender manufacturers.

Willard Mathews, born in Bristol, Conn., in 1837, is a son of Justus W. and Mehitabel (Sanford) Mathews, and grandson of Joel Mathews, all of Bristol. Justus Mathews removed with his family to Hamden in 1830. He was a farmer, which was also Willard Mathews.

Willard Mathews was appointed one of the town assessors in 1878. He is a member of Day Spring Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hamden, and of L. A. Thomas Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Cheshire. He was married in 1859 to Sarah M., daughter of Sydney and Mary (Warner) Mathews.

Willard Mathews was appointed one of the New Haven County Home, which position he held in 1884. He is a member of Day Spring Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hamden, and of L. A. Thomas Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Cheshire. He was married in 1859 to Sarah M., daughter of Sydney and Mary (Warner) Mathews.

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* See Blake's History of Hamden, 263.



Norris B. Mif



Mix, Mixx or Meeks, which was among the early settlers of New Haven. Thomas Mix, the founder of the Hamden family, born 1765, died September 1st, 1810, leaving three sons: Benjamin, Zina, died June 18th, 1823, aged 43 years, and Stephen, died June 28th, 1823, aged 39 years. The first son, Benjamin, the father of the subject of this sketch, born in Hamden August 10th, 1782, married Betsy Potter, also of Hamden, April 12th, 1810. He died on the homestead, which had been improved by his father, Thomas, and which is now the home of the youngest son, Dwight W., August 30th, 1862. His widow died January 30th, 1871, aged 79 years. They reared ten children, namely: Rebecca E., married Walter Nichols, of Westport, Conn.; Ethiel Potter, the oldest son, removed to Wisconsin; Grace, married Alfred Howarth, of New Haven; Eliza, married George W. Bradley, of Hamden; Benjamin, removed to California; Henry, resides in Hamden; James Perry, deceased; Norris Bennett; Frances Betsy, married William Potter, of Hamden; Dwight Walter, living on the old Mix homestead.

Norris Bennett, the eighth child, whose life is here sketched, was born in Hamden February 3d, 1826, and on the 13th of September, 1849, married Maria N., daughter of Joel D. and Maria (McDuel) Hendrick, of New Haven. Of six children born to them, three died in infancy and youth, and they reared: Arthur H., who married Amelia Rawling, and lives in New Haven; Mary C., married William H. Terell, of Hamden; Anna M., married J. Clarence Englehart, of New Haven. Mr. Mix spent four years of his boyhood days in the home of Judge Dyer White, of New Haven, where he had opportunity of attending the celebrated John E. Lovell school, thus well laying the foundation of his future education, which has been largely self-acquired. Subsequently he engaged in mechanic trades, and for twelve years worked in the New Haven shops of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company. While residing in that city, he was elected street commissioner in 1861, and as a member of the common council in 1862, he was one of the committee to sign the first contract between the city and the water company for a supply of water for the use of the city. Since 1864 he has resided in Hamden, where he has been successfully engaged in the ice business, having his son as an associate in New Haven.

Since being a citizen of this town, Mr. Mix has been honored with a number of important public offices and trusts. In 1878 he was elected as a representative of Hamden in the state legislature, and was reëlected in 1876, serving his last term when the new capitol was first occupied. He served six years as first selectman and town agent, and in that capacity was instrumental in securing the removal of the track of the New Haven & Northampton railroad from the side of the old Cheshire road and the turnpike to the route now occupied. Although the town had almost unanimously voted to contribute

\$14,000 to the company toward the cost of the removal, the action was opposed and Mr. Mix was enjoined and placed under a bond of \$20,000 not to make any contract with the company or to pay over the money. Through his efforts the legislature passed an act favoring the change and healing the matter; but he was again enjoined and placed under \$10,000 bonds not to pay over the money the town had properly appropriated. The superior court dissolved this injunction and the money was paid to the company to make the desired change in its roadbed, which is now acknowledged as having been a most desirable improvement, and one which reflects credit upon the foresight of those favoring it. Mr. Mix is an active democrat, in the principles of which party he has always believed, a member of the Hamden Plains Methodist Episcopal church, and an earnest Odd Fellow and Mason. He joined the former order in 1847, and is now a member of City Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., of New Haven. In 1853 he became a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of New Haven. In 1870, through the efforts of Mr. Mix, the charter of Day Spring Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., in Hamden, which had been granted in 1794 and surrendered in 1838, was restored, and he is now a member of that Lodge. He has seen its members increase from six to more than a hundred, and he has three times been master of the Lodge. He is also a member of higher Masonic bodies in New Haven—of Franklin Chapter, Harmony Council, and Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar.

Harvey T. Moulton, 3d, born in Plymouth, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1827, was a son of Harvey T., and he a son of Harvey T. Moulton. Mr. Moulton settled in Hamden about 1850, and was in the employ of the Whitney Arms Company for many years. He was a machinist and model maker. He afterward engaged in market gardening. He was married in 1850 to Esther H. Hartley. They had three children: Ellsworth H., Estella J. and Harvey T. Ellsworth married Carrie Wellman, Estella married John Parmalee, Harvey T. married Minnie C Payne, of New Haven, and has two sons, Harold P. and J. Irving. Harvey T. Moulton, 3d, died in 1887. His two sons are extensively engaged in market gardening.

Jerome C. Munson, born in Hamden in 1845, is a son of Basil Munson, born in 1814, he a son of Job L., and he a son of Basil Munson. Job L. married Sally Moss, of Cheshire. Basil, his son, married Jenette L., daughter of Amos Peck. Amos Peck married Lovica Todd, daughter of Ela Todd. Amos Peck, his father, married Lois Chatterton. Jerome C. Munson married, in 1864, Sarah J., daughter of Heman Doolittle, of Hamden. They have three sons: George W., born 1866; Bennett P., born 1870; Willis B., born 1880.

William I. Munson, born in Hamden in 1843, is a son of Alva and Melinda (Dorman) Munson and grandson of Isaac Munson. Mr. Munson was elected selectman in 1886, '87, '88 and '89. He is a member

of Hamden Plains M. E. church, and Hamden Grange ; also Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Haven. He married, in 1871, Fannie M., daughter of Andrew J. Doolittle. They have two children : Edgar W., born 1875, and Ruby A., born 1882.

John Osborn, born in Woodbridge, Conn., in 1824, was a son of William M. and grandson of Elisha Osborn. He settled in Hamden about 1846. He was a civil engineer. He planned the Fair Haven Water Works (since consolidated with the New Haven Water Works) and superintended their construction. The water works of Granby and Simsbury, Ansonia, New Britain and Waterbury, Conn., and Cohoes and Millerton, N. Y., were constructed under his supervision. He also laid out Maltby Park. He married, in 1849, Lavinia, daughter of Allen Dickerman, of Hamden, and had five children : Julia A., John I. (who died young), Mary L., John I. and Allen. John I. is a civil engineer and surveyor, and for several years has been in the government service, engaged in coast survey. John Osborn died in 1884.

Frederick A. Peck, born in Hamden, January 9th, 1862, is a son of Lorenzo and Sarah (Talmadge) Peck, grandson of Zeri, great-grandson of Joseph, and great-great-grandson of Amos Peck. Lorenzo Peck is a farmer, also is extensively engaged in the wood business. He had two children : Frederick A. and George. Frederick A. Peck was married in 1888 to Elizabeth C., daughter of Wales C. Dickerman, of Hamden. In 1889 he engaged in the meat business in Mt. Carmel.

Edward Rice, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1861, is a son of William and grandson of John Rice. He came to this country in 1874 and settled in Hamden. Since 1876 he has been in the employ of the New Haven Web Company, and for six years has been foreman of the weaving department. He is a member of the A. O. of H. of Hamden. He was married, in 1886, to Annie Burke, and has two sons, William and Edward, and one daughter, Maggie.

Charles Roberts, born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1824, is a son of Ephraim and Susan (Ellis) Roberts. She was a sister of William Ellis, who was collector of the port of New Haven under Jackson's administration. Ephraim Roberts had by his first wife three sons: Horatio, Ralph R. and Charles. Horatio had one son, Frank Roberts, who is principal of the military school at Norwalk, Conn. Ephraim had six daughters: Amanda, Harriet, Louise, Nancy, Emily and Susan. Harriet, Emily and Susan are living. Ephraim married for his second wife Polly Dunham. Their children were John D. and James M. Charles Roberts left Connecticut at an early age and until 1872 resided in New York and the Western states, living in California, Texas, Mexico and Central America. In 1872 he settled in Centerville, town of Hamden, and opened a salestable. He does an extensive business, buying and shipping a large number of horses from the Western states every year.

William Rosenthal, son of Henry Rosenthal, was born in Rhein Province, Germany, in 1844, came to America in 1879, and settled in New York, where he resided until 1883, when he removed to Hamden and entered the employ of the New Haven Web Company as designer. He was married in 1883 to Philomena Burkhardt. They had two daughters, Lillie and Philomena, and one son, Harrison W. Mr. Rosenthal died in 1890.

Edward D. Sanford, born in Hamden in 1858, is a son of Dennis S., born in 1827, grandson of Amos W. and great-grandson of Stephen Sanford. Amos W. married Obedience Atwater. Their children were: Goodyear A., Albert, Cynthia, Robert A., Dennis S., Catherine O. and John W. Dennis S. married Mary E. Rogers in 1851. Their children are: Emily, born in 1853, married F. J. Colvin; Amos A., born in 1855, married Jennie Benham; and Edward D., born in 1858. The latter was married in 1879 to Sarah, daughter of James R. Broadbent. They have two children, Ralph B. and Mabel E. Since 1883 Mr. Sanford has been in the ice business in New Haven. He is a member of the Hamden Plains M. E. church, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

Howard Sherman was born in New York in 1822, and settled in Hamden in 1860. He is a son of Thaddeus and Eliza (Taylor) Sherman, and grandson of Reverend Nathaniel Sherman, who was pastor of the Mt. Carmel Congregational church for several years.

EDWIN D. SWIFT, born in Sharon, Conn., May 8th, 1825, is a son of Augustus B. and Rebecca (Munson) Swift, grandson of Philo and great-grandson of Heenan Swift, who was a colonel in the revolutionary war. Doctor Swift was educated at the University of New York, receiving his diploma in 1849. He immediately settled in Hamden and began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the New Haven Medical Society and the Connecticut State Medical Society. He was married in 1851 to Sarah L. Punderson, of New Haven. They had one son, Edwin E. Swift. Mrs. Swift died in 1865, and in 1868 Doctor Swift was married to Julia M. Swift. He is a member of Mt. Carmel Congregational church.

John W. Talmadge, born in Prospect, Conn., in 1842, is a son of William and Annie Talmadge. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, 10th Connecticut Regiment, and served three years. At the close of the war he engaged in the grocery business for a short time, then engaged in the meat business, continuing it until the present time. He settled in Hamden in 1865, and was married the same year to Angeline, daughter of Alvah Munson, of Hamden. They are members of the Hamden Plains M. E. church.

Lambert W. Talmadge, born in Prospect, Conn., in 1829, is a son of William and Annie (Sperry) Talmadge. Mr. Talmadge is one of a family of ten children: three sons—Lambert W., John and Stephen—and seven daughters—Mary, Sarah, Nancy, Eliza, Esther, Clarissa and

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children are John W., William F., David, Albert and George. John W. married and Edward B. married. The latter was married in 1879 to Sarah, daughter of James R. Broadbent. They have two children, Ralph B. and Mabel E. Since 1883 Mr. Sanford has been in the lumber business in New Haven. He is a member of

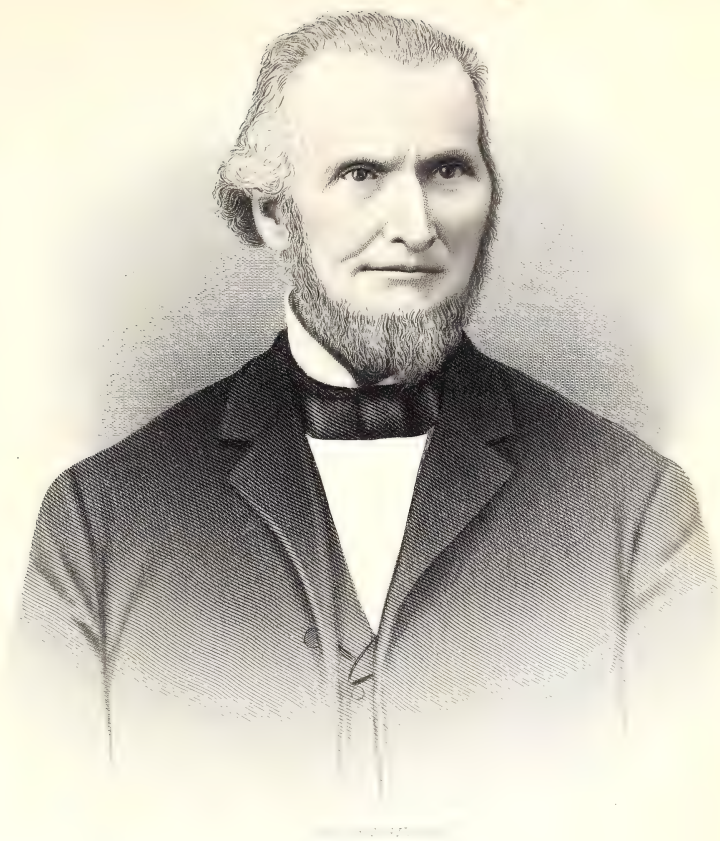
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Edwin D. Christ - M.D.

the volume of travel to and from the New Haven turnpike seeks other avenues, while yet this valley is by no means lonesome from any infrequency of passers by.

Here, in this somewhat retired but beautiful valley, Henry Tuttle was born. His father was Leverett Tuttle, and his mother Electa Kimberly. The family residence was located on the northwest side of the street, nearly opposite to the present residence of Henry Tuttle. Leverett Tuttle's children numbered five: Horace, Lewis, Julia, Henry and Dennis. And now being old and well stricken in years the father divided a part of his estate lying in this valley among his three sons who were living: Horace, Henry and Dennis. But the changes which have followed the division of the paternal estate have brought Henry Tuttle into possession of nearly all of the old homestead. At the same time he has enlarged it by purchase, until his farm, embracing several hundreds of acres, is one of the largest of the town.

Henry Tuttle was a dutiful son, recognizing his filial obligations to his father, and worked with him on the homestead farm until he was twenty years of age. The spirit of independent business life was now stirring forcibly in the young man. The father perceived the son's business ambition, and gave him what remained of his "time" to his majority. Two years passed by in efforts somewhat desultory. Then a close friend and relative by marriage offered to furnish capital for the cattle drover business. It was the opportunity Henry Tuttle was then waiting for, and was by a certain gift of calculation fitted for. He now travelled by railroad to Springfield, Mass., and then on foot through the state northward and into Vermont, purchasing stock, and then driving his cattle homeward to be sold in New Haven markets. As his own capital increased he went westward into the state of New York, and farther still into Ohio to make purchases of cattle, not always driving them home to Connecticut, but often to the New York city and Albany markets. The early spring and the season following haying were occupied in the cattle drover's trade for about twenty-eight years—a long period—and even now his early passion has not wholly subsided, and crops out in the large stock of nearly forty head of cattle kept continually on his farm.

Those parts of the year not occupied in the purchasing and selling of cattle Mr. Tuttle spent on his farm and in the service of the town of Hamden. From early manhood he has taken great interest in the management of town affairs. It has been his life-long ambition that the town of Hamden shall have the most thrifty and at the same time the most economical administration of public affairs, and nothing is hazarded in the assertion that the town has had no more zealous and faithful son than Henry Tuttle.

Two qualities of Mr. Tuttle have won and preserved, through a long series of years, the confidence of his fellow townsmen—his ability of administration and his uprightness and trustworthiness of char-

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Henry Tuttle



acter. Whenever entrusted with responsibility he has been ambitious to discharge it well, whatever the trust might be. Hence, to his natural endowment of good sense, he has added the ability which comes from studious, thoughtful habits, from a wide reading of the daily and weekly literature, and from association with leading minds in the active affairs of the state. And whether he was chosen selectman or assessor or justice of the peace or prosecuting grand juror or representative to either house of the general assembly, he has sought to honor the position by the highest quality of administrative service. In all these relations to his townsmen his watch and care of their interests have won him an excellent reputation as a public official.

One of the developments of his public life has been as interesting as it is noteworthy. Appointed years ago the prosecuting grand juror of the town, he began the study of the simpler phases of law and of the statutes of Connecticut. His brother, Dennis, a lawyer, upon moving to Iowa, left his law library in charge of Henry, and Henry indulged his legal propensity at will. The result was that as prosecuting grand juror he knew when a complainant had a "case," was himself able to work it up for trial in the best manner, and conduct it in court with marked ability, even to the making of the technical plea. The town of Hamden was fortunate in its officer, and its treasury saved from the careless drafts made by many state or city attorneys upon the constituencies they serve. The courts have also recognized his ability by appointing him on committees to try questions of fact in civil suits.

The opinion held of him by his townsmen may be inferred from a general trust reposed in him in the matter of the settlement of estates. Not infrequently has he been applied to to draft wills, and then be the custodian of them, also to act as executor or administrator. Through a long succession of years he has not been without much responsibility of this kind. And to him the widow and the orphan, as well as the neighbor, have appealed for such counsel and help as only a trustworthy and competent citizen can give. Expense has been often saved by his kindly services to the large class weighted with grief or troubled concerning the disposal or inheritance of property.

Mr. Tuttle is nominally a democrat in politics, and on all the great lines of party policy is true to his political lineage. But after all he places men above party allegiance. If his own party should not offer him a capable candidate he may be found working for the election of a political opponent, and upon the principle that the town and the state should have the best and most efficient public servants. He himself has been chosen to state honors; as to the house of representatives in 1858 and 1864, and to the state senate in 1871. Several important measures or amendments in behalf of his town or district

were carried through the legislature under his leadership, as making free the Cheshire turnpike, the street location of the Whitney avenue horse railroad, the cleansing of the reservoir of the New Haven Water Company, and the securing of the original rights to the town once belonging to the New Haven colony, along the shores where mollusks thrive.

The centennial of the town of Hamden occurred in the year 1886. Mr. Tuttle was an enthusiastic promoter of the celebration, and both for the pride of the town in himself, and for his long family history in the town, the committee in charge called him out as one of the few whose voices should be publicly heard on that occasion.

On August 17th, 1858, he married Miss Delia A. Francis, daughter of Joseph S. Francis, of Durham. One son has been born to them, Homer Tuttle, a prosperous merchant of Mt. Carmel. And now his parents in affluence, and yet in the simple manners and tastes of the typical Connecticut farmer, are passing the afternoon of life in happiness in the beautiful valley beside Mt. Carmel, enjoying their own peaceful self-respect and the esteem of their townfolk.

Hubert E. Warner, born in Hamden, September 12th, 1839, is a son of Elias, he a son of Samuel, and he a son of Benjamin Warner, all natives of Hamden. Elias Warner was born in 1807, learned the mason trade and followed that business for over 40 years. For his first wife he married Nancy Short. They had one son, Charles Warner. For his second wife he married Sybil M., daughter of Amasa Tuttle. She was born in 1809. Their children were: Elizur, Huldah, Hubert E. and Amasa T. Huldah and Hubert E. are living. Elias Warner was elected representative from Hamden in 1863 and re-elected in 1864. His wife died April 12th, 1891. Hubert E. Warner early learned the mason's trade, and has always been engaged in that business, since 1872 as a contractor and builder, doing business in New Haven. He was elected state representative in 1886. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of New Haven; Montowese Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.; Golden Rule Encampment and Hammonasset Tribe of Red Men. In 1861 he was married to Charlotte A. Rogers, of Hamden. Their children are: Charles W., Hattie E., Minnie R., Frank A., Hubert E., Lottie J., Harry M. and Raymond E.

John E. Warner, born in Hamden in 1842, is a son of Horace and Elizabeth (Keep) Warner and grandson of Elam, who was a son of Hezekiah Warner. Elam Warner was representative from Hamden in 1833. John E. Warner is engaged in farming. He was married in 1868 to Isabel Pardee. They have three children: Grace I., Ella P. and Ida M.

Benjamin C. Woodin, born in Hamden in 1828, is a son of Charles and grandson of Benjamin. His great-grandfather was also named Benjamin. He built the house where Benjamin C. now resides, it

being one of the oldest in the town. Charles Woodin married Betsy, daughter of Abraham Cooper (he served in the revolutionary war). Their children were: Eunice R., who married John L. Sperry; Rhoda M., married Jared Benham; William H., married for his first wife Juliet Munson, and for his second Mary Downs; and Benjamin C., who married for his first wife Ann R. Beckwith, October 1st, 1852. She died in November, 1861. Their children were: Hattie, died at the age of five, and Bessie H., who married Frank Gorham, and has one child, Freddie S., aged eight years. Mr. Woodin married, in 1868, Julia Shipman. He enlisted in September, 1861, in the 7th Connecticut Regiment, and was discharged November 23d, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Deep Run, August 16th, 1864. He is a member of Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, G. A. R. He was elected representative in 1886.

Vinus Wooding, born in Hamden in 1805, died in 1891, was a son of Abner and Lydia (Alling) Wooding and grandson of Samuel Wooding, a revolutionary soldier, who was killed by the British when they landed at New Haven. Abner Wooding was a carpenter, and Vinus in his earlier years worked at that trade. Farming, however, was his principal business. He was married in 1840 to Jane Tuttle. They had three daughters: Vestina, Hettie and Janie. Abner Wooding framed the building now known as the Old Tontine in New Haven, his sons Eneas and Vinus working as helpers.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TOWN OF WALLINGFORD.

Location and Description.—Early Settlers.—Growth of the Town.—Second Centennial.—Organization of Town and Early Records.—Town Clerks and Probate Judges.—Public Highways.—Manufacturing.—Wallingford Borough.—Incorporation and Officers.—Sewerage.—Street Improvement.—Water Department.—Fire Department.—The Wallingford Disaster.—Gas Light Company.—Banks.—Building and Loan Association.—Business Places.—Post Office.—Public Buildings.—The Press.—Libraries.—Yalesville.—Tracy.—East Wallingford.—Physicians and Attorneys.—Societies.

AS at present constituted, the town of Wallingford is bounded north by Meriden, west by Cheshire, east by Durham and Middlefield, and south by North Branford and North Haven. In extent it is seven miles from east to west and about six miles from north to south. Its central part is near thirteen miles from New Haven. The general surface is diversified by hills and dales, except in the eastern part, where are some mountainous lands, the Totoket range extending into the town. An elevated section west of Pistapaug lake, near the east line, bears the name of Whirlwind. Other elevations also bear local names, as Pond hill, which is on the line between Wallingford and North Haven; Sugar Loaf hill, which is southwest of the borough; Mt. Tom, west of the village; and Long hill, applied to the range of hills east of the borough. In that part of the town are also some swamp lands, the largest bodies being called Muddy River and Tamerack swamps. The principal stream in that section is Wharton's brook, which flows southwest into the Quinnipiac. The latter stream drains the main valley of the town and has several good water powers. Community lake or pond, near Wallingford village, covers 150 acres. Along the east bank, for about four miles long and nearly a mile in width, is the great Sandy or Wallingford plain, the largest level belt and the most extensive barren lands in the state. Aside from this and the extreme eastern section, the lands are fairly productive, and the town has some good farms on the smaller hills and in the larger vales.

What is now the town of Wallingford was included in the second purchase of Indian lands, made by the New Haven colony, December 11th, 1638. At that time was deeded a tract thirteen miles long and ten miles wide, lying along the Quinnipiac, several miles north of the

first tract purchased by Messrs. Davenport and Eaton. The colony thus had the right to the lands as far north from the sound as West Meriden. The consideration for the last purchase was an English coat for each ten square miles of land, the right to hunt and fish thereon being conceded to the Indians.

It is probable that the Indians were undisturbed in the enjoyment of these privileges a long time, for it was not until about thirty years later that the settlement of the lands by the whites was considered by the New Haven colony. In 1667 that town voted to set off a village in the new territory, which purpose was confirmed by the general assembly at the October court the same year. In the next two years the territory was prospected for an eligible site for a village by John Moss, John Brockett, Abraham Doolittle and others, who suggested the locality which was later chosen.

In order that the affairs of the projected village of New Haven might be prudently managed and only proper persons be admitted as planters, certain rules were prescribed by the town of New Haven, November 31st, 1669, and Samuel Street, John Moss, John Brockett and Abraham Doolittle were empowered as a committee to see that the rules of the town in relation to the village were carried out. Those purposing to become members of the new village now covenanted with one another by signing an agreement to do certain things in harmony with the town's articles, which would have the effect of establishing a church and maintaining a minister, etc.; "and lastly we doe engage personally to settle upon the place by May next, come twelve month, if God's providence inevitably hinder not, and to observe and perform all and every other article agreed upon."

This agreement was signed by 38 persons, not all of whom settled in the new village. The committee now proceeded to locate the village site, "upon the hill, on the east side of the great plain, commonly called New Haven plain," now the borough of Wallingford. They laid out the south part of the village, "beginning at the southeast of said hill;" and, then, "Next to the aforesaid house lots it is ordered that there shall be a highway crosse the hill, from east to west of six rods broad*, and from thence a long highway of six rods broad on the top of the hill to run northward†, and on each side of itt to ranges of hous lotts of six acres to a lott; and these lotts to be distributed."

The settlement of New Haven village was thus begun, in the spring of 1670, the first assignment of lots being made on the east slope of what is now South Main street and continuing northward until all those admitted as villagers were supplied with lots, which each embraced six acres, and juttred on streets six rods wide. Most of the early settlers had previously lived in New Haven; others came from adjoining towns in the colony, and the following year a number more came direct from Boston, where they had landed as emigrants from

*Now Centre street. †Now Main street.

England. But all were settled on the approval of the New Haven village committee.

On the 12th of May, 1670, the court of elections, held at Hartford, sanctioned the action of New Haven in forming this settlement, and "having been moved to state the bounds of the new village that is settled upon the playne, as you goe to New Haven," it described bounds five miles wide on each side of the Quinnipiac river, extending from Branford bounds northward "to where the old road to New Haven goeth over Pilgrim's Harbour," with a provision that no plantation or previous grant would be prejudiced by these village bounds. This court also ordered "that the plantation on the playne, in the road to New Haven be called Wallingford."*

The Branford bounds being disputed, a joint committee, composed of John Moss and Nathaniel Merriman for Wallingford, and John Wilford, Thomas Harrison and Samuel Ward for Branford, acted on it, September 22d, 1670, but their recommendation does not appear to have settled the matter. In January, 1673, another committee passed on it, agreeing in effect, "that the Meadow between the Mill River and the East River northward above the blue Hills shall be Wallingford, as to the Bulk of it, and Liberty of draweing the line as they shall see cause, and though the line agreed too should cut through it."

The following year John Wilford and Nathaniel White ran the lines of the survey according to the grant of the general court, namely: "We did Runn from the East River, comonly called New Haven River, upon an east and south line five miles; very nere pish-atipague ponds, and from there upon a North and by east line until it meets with Middletown South bounds; and on East and by South line, till it meets with Middletown west bounds; and on the west side New Haven river upon a west and by north line seven miles."

"The original proprietors of the country thus set apart as Wallingford were: Samuel Street, Samuel Whittlesey, Thomas Yale, John Moss, John Brockett, Nathaniel Merriman, Samuel Thorp, Jeremiah How, Isaac Curtis, John Atwater, Edward Peck, John Parker, sen., Joshua Culver, John Hitchcock, Roger Tyler, Samuel Cook, Henry Cook, Daniel Mix, Samuel Brockett, Mercy Moss, John Hall, Eliasaph Preston, Jehiel Preston, John Merriman, John Beach, Samuel Munson, Joseph Thompson, Benjamin Holt, John Peck, John Lathrop, Thomas Curtis, Nathaniel Royce, Doctor Hall, David Hall, John Austen, Zachariah How, Nathaniel How, Joseph Benham, sen., Robert Roice, William Ebenatha, Ebenezer Clark, Samuel Hough, Joseph Benham, Jr., John Doolittle, Joseph Andrus, Thomas Beach, Abraham Doolittle."†

In addition to the assignment of home lots in the village, each planter received an allotment of meadow or woodland, at a convenient

*Named for the town of Wallingford in England, the term meaning, literally, an "old fortification," or a walled town by a bridge or ford.

†Doctor Davis, pp. 85-6.

distance from the village. What was deemed most desirable for such purposes was described as being "Lotts on the river called New Haven east river, that are layed out to severall of the inhabitants as meddow land. They are to begin at the end of the hill called Blew hill, where it comes to the river, and so to run upward the river." Thirty-eight lots of eight or twelve acres each were thus assigned on both sides of the river, according to the judgment of the surveyors, acting on the orders of the committee.

It should be borne in mind that, at this time, nothing was more abundant than land, and that it was comparatively worthless until it was cleared. In all these transfers from New Haven to the committee, thence from them to the associated planters, as the original proprietors, there was no consideration of money. But there was a distinction made, based on the rank or relative importance of the planter. Hence, when it was proposed a year or so later, that other allotments be made, the matter was referred to a special committee, the results of whose labors are thus set forth in the records of Wallingford:

"Whereas at a towne meeting held July 29, 1672, the towne apoynted a comitee of 9 persons viz. Mr. John Moss Sen. Mr. John Brockett, Senior Nathanliell Merriman Sen. Abraham Dowlittle, Sen. Samll Andrews, Nathan Andrews, John Hall, Jun Samell Monson & Thos. Yale, for the Distribution of Lands, Respecting quantity to every planter. the above named comitee have had several Debates & Serious Considerations, after which upon the 3rd of January 1673 they came to a conclusion of this matter Respecting every planter now in being & the conclusion is as foloeth. first that there shall be 3 sorts of Divisions according to the proportion of 2. 3. 4. that is to say, the lowest Ranks of allotments shall have halfe so much as the highest, the middle Ranke, of alottments three quarters so much & to every particular person as followeth.

The highest rank to

John Moss: Sen
John Brockett: Sen
Nathll. Merriman: Sen
John Beach
Abraham Dowlittle Sen
Mr. Samuel Street

The Middle rank to be

Samuel Roise
Nehemia Roise
Thomas Hall
Samuel Thorpe
John Hall Sen
Jeremiah How
Joseph Eives
Samuell Potter
John Hall Jun
Samuel Hall
Abraham Dowlittle Jr
Eliaseph Preston
Nathaniel Merriman Jr
Samuel Monson
Ephriam How

John Moss Jun	The lowest Ranks to
Nathan Andrews	Richard Beach
Samuell Andrews	Elicazur Holtt
William Holtt	Daniell Hopper
John Peck	Zachrias How
John Elives	Eliazur Peck
Thomas Curtice	Joseph Benham
Thomas Yaille	Samuell Cook
Nathaniell Roise	Isaac Roise
Benjamin Lewes	William Ebnatha
George Pardy, Sen	

In June, 1673, the planters voted "That there shall be alowed for the first division of lands to each planter, taking in house lotts, river lotts and all sorts of land, to the loest ranke, 40 acres; to the middle ranke 60 acres and to the hiest ranke, 80 acres and so to keep for the present." Taxes were laid in the same proportion, the highest rank paying double that of the lowest rank, etc. After this, allotments of lands were made from time to time to new settlers, to the original settlers as their families grew larger, or to meet the wants of special demands, until the whole territory was occupied.

Those having lands allotted them were permitted to dispose of them after a three years' residence, provided they were alienated or sold to such persons as were approved by the town, one of the essentials of approbation being "sufficient testimony of their good conversation in the place where they formerly lived;" and none were permitted to dwell in the town as planters, by purchase or otherwise, unless the full consent of the town was first obtained.* Even those sojourning within the town limits could do so only with proper permission.† As a natural consequence the character of the inhabitants was better than if an indiscriminate population had been invited, and although some of the action taken appears to us like an interference with private rights, yet they were doubtless warranted by the exigencies of the times, which prompted a desire to have none but good citizens in the body corporate. To this care in laying the foundations of society may be attributed much of the stability which characterized the citizenship in later years.

The progress of Wallingford in population and property, for a number of years after its settlement, was as follows:

No. of planters, 1680, 50; 1685, 63; 1691, 76; 1695, 95; 1700, 120; value of estates, 1680, £2,466; 1685, £3,072; 1691, £3,959; 1695, £4,298; 1700, £5,492.

In 1701 the grand list of the town of Wallingford embraced the following persons and values of estates (in pounds):

John Ives, £74; Widow Merriam, 14; Thomas Matthews, 28; Joseph Ives, 40; Samuel How, 27; Zachariah How, 33; Mathew How, 32; John

*Town Records, February 12th, 1671. †Records, September, 1678.

Bracket, 87; Z. How, sen., 53; Gideon Ives, 36; Walter Johnson, 46; Nicholas Street, 43; Nathaniel Hall, 29; Samuel Royce, 48; Joshua Culver, 120; Mathew Bellamy, 22; Henry Cook, 118; Thomas Hall, Jr., 23; Jonathan Hall, 22; E. Royce and servant, 121; Mill, 10; Francis Kendrick, 32; R. Royce, Jr., 43; Sergeant Thorp and ap., 102; David Hall, 66; John Austen, 33; Nathaniel Ives, 26; Captain Thomas Yale, 168; Ebenezer Lewis, 52; Nathaniel How, 66; Simon Tuttle, 79; John Peck, 69; Samuel Munson, 69; Eben Clark, 90; J. Hitchcock, 98; Lieutenant Hall, 99; Doctor John Hull, 115; Deacon Hall, 74; Thomas Hall, 112; Theodore Doolittle, 45; Samuel Street, 59; John Beach, 50; Daniel Doolittle, 34; J. Merriman, 137; William Hendrick, 49; Eleazer Peck, 101; Ensign Andrews, 64; David Hall, 41; John Moss, 153; Nathaniel Curtiss, 24; John Cook, 39; Deacon Preston, 96; William Andrews, 48; Edward Fenn, 60; John Tyler, 51; John Hull, 79; John Parker, 27; Isaac Curtiss, 93; Samuel Royce, 102; J. Westwood, 28; Joseph Cook, 30; Daniel How, 40; Jacob Johnson, 46; John Peck, 40; Robert Roys, 60; William Tyler, 57; Samuel Cook, Jr., 64; Samuel Cook, Sen., 111; Nathaniel Andrews, 25; Josiah Doolittle, 40; Thomas Richardson, 27; James Alling, 28; J. Royce and 1 ap., 78; William Abernatha, 28; Joseph Parker, 24; Benjamin Hall, 50; Richard Wood, 41; Ebenezer Hull, 25; Thomas Curtiss, 80; John Doolittle, 45; Samuel Lathrop, 36; Hugh Chappel, 18; John Lathrop, 18; Minor Phillips, 18; Joseph Thompson, 73; James Benham, 26; J. How, Jr., 34; J. Munson, 50; Widow Merriman, 11; Thomas Beach, 79; Benjamin Beach, 32; Samuel Brockett, 82; Benjamin Royce, 29; William Kendrick, 22; C. Merriman, 75; A. Doolittle, 109; John Atwater, 113; Daniel Mix, 116; N. Royce, 100; Elijah How, 20; Nathaniel Tuttle, 28; William Abernatha, 64; E. Doolittle, 39; John Parker, 74; Roger Tyler, 36; Samuel Curtiss, 21; J. How, Sen., 47; Widow Holt, 33. Total, £6,261.

In 1723 the inhabitants numbered 1,100. In 1774 the old parish of Wallingford had 2,130 inhabitants; Cheshire parish had 1,933; and Meriden parish, 852, making 4,915 inhabitants in all. In 1800 Wallingford and Meriden had 3,214 inhabitants, about one-third being in Meriden. In 1840 Wallingford had less population by several hundred than in 1830, but increased from that time. In 1850 there were 2,595 inhabitants. In 1880 the population of the town was 4,686; of the borough 3,017; in 1890 the population of the entire town was 6,584.

The second centennial of the settlement of Wallingford was celebrated in the fall of 1869. The preliminary steps were taken at a town meeting, held October 5th, 1868, when the following committee of representative men of the oldest families was appointed to make provision to have it properly observed, namely: Caleb Atwater, Augustus Hall, Elisha Whittlesey, Randall Cooke, Samuel Peck, Ira Tuttle, Harvey S. Hall, Street Jones, H. L. Hall, Franklin Johnson, Julius Williams, Elihu Yale, Almer I. Hall, Garry I. Mix, Enos Doolittle, Thaddeus Cook, Samuel Simpson, Joel Hall, 1st, Peter Whittle-

sey, Orrin Andrews, Doctor B. F. Harrison, Doctor Nehemiah Banks, William Francis, George W. Whittlesey, Joseph F. Noyes, Rhoderick Corliss, George B. Kirtland, William Carrington, E. H. Ives, Medad C. Munson, Medad W. Munson, John Atwater, S. C. Ford, William Y. Beach, D. Gaylord, William Elton, L. Pomeroy, Joel Hall, 2d, L. Lewis, Erastus A. Doolittle, Jeremiah A. Hall, George R. Dutton, Alexander Hall, Othniel I. Martin, William M. Hall, Elizur Hall, Walter Ives, Hezekiah Hall, Silas Blakeslee, Horace Austin, Augustus Bartholomew, Samuel Miller, Lyman Humiston, John Allen, Joel Rice, Joel Hough, L. M. Monroe, Hubbard Jones, Chauncey Hough, Chauncey Andrews and Charles Ives.

A meeting with appropriate exercises was held on the green, at the old Whittlesey place, which was largely attended and was a pleasant re-union of those who had been instrumental in the later development of the town. A generous collation was an attractive feature of the occasion, giving proof of the abundance to be found in the homes of these descendants of the first settlers, and affording a sharp contrast of the two periods, separated by the lapse of two hundred years, when this beautiful town was first located in the wilderness.

Although the town was named by the general court in May, 1670, no meeting was held until April 6th, 1671. At that time there were probably one hundred inhabitants in the territory designated as Wallingford, but as they lived in a humble way in a compact village, but little business of general interest was transacted for several years. In fact, nearly all the affairs remained in charge of the New Haven committee—Samuel Street, John Moss, John Brockett and Abraham Doolittle—until April 28th, 1673, when Nathaniel Merriman was elected town clerk, a position which he held nine years. Since that time the town's transactions are quite fully recorded. Previous to this election, May 9th, 1672, the general court had appointed John Brockett and John Moss commissioners for Wallingford, and the former and Nathaniel Merriman were the first deputies to the general court several years later. The other civil officers were elected as the town affairs developed, the first chosen being the selectmen, clerk, treasurer, constable, tithing men and surveyors of highways.

Being at first essentially a government of a community, limited to a single place, there was no wide scope of business aside from the allotment of lands, the movement to establish the church (which was the principal factor after 1672), and to adopt measures for protection against Indian attack. Although apprehended to such an extent that small forts were built at the south part of the village, at Abraham Doolittle's house, in 1675, and later at the meeting house, there probably was no real cause for alarm, except the fear inspired by the restless Indians on the east side of the Connecticut river. In 1679 greater confidence prevailed, and the town voted "to agree to lay down ye warding on ye weeke days for ye present."

The records of the births, marriages and deaths, in the town books, are some of their most interesting features. The first born was Samuel Potter, September 19th, 1671; the first death was Samuel, son of Eleazer Peck, March 12th, 1673; and on the 5th of June, the same year, occurred the marriage of Thomas Hall, which was the first in the town. The later records of these matters are comprehensive and voluminous.

The early records also afford an interesting insight of the monetary matters of that period. The volume of circulation being very limited, when payments had to be made or means raised, it was necessary for the town to authorize some product as a means of exchange. Hoops for casks and barrels were among the chief articles of commodity, and the town received them in payment of taxes. Several of the first rank men had "hoop lands" allotted them, so that they might secure therefrom the means to pay their proportion of the taxes.

Space will not permit more extended reference to the records, which indicate that in the support of the church, schools, etc., the town was active and fully as zealous as any other community in the county.

A complete list of the town clerks of Wallingford embraces the following names and years of service: New Haven Committee to 1673; Nathaniel Merriman to 1682; Eliasaph Preston to 1687; Joseph Hoult to 1696; Joseph Royce to 1697; Thomas Hall to 1711; Samuel Munson to 1740; Thomas Miles to 1741; James Miles to 1766; Caleb Hall to 1774; Caleb Cook to 1775; Caleb Hall to 1783; Elisha Whittlesey to 1800; George W. Stanley to 1803; Hunn Munson to 1834; Friend Cook to 1835; James Carrington to 1836; James W. Carrington to 1836; Samuel Cook to 1840; Delos Ford Cook to 1840; Henry A. Cook to 1841; Lorenzo Lewis to 1856; E. S. Ives to 1860; Lorenzo Lewis to 1861; E. S. Ives to 1863; J. B. Pomeroy assistant T. C. to 1863; Augustus Hall to 1864; E. S. Ives to 1868; George W. Bartholomew to 1868; Edward F. Cook to 1869; Franklin Platt to 1872; Othniel I. Martin to 1888; William Burr Hall to 1889; Othniel I. Martin the present clerk.

In 1776 the Wallingford Probate District was erected to include the original town and also part of what is now Prospect. Out of this district were subsequently formed the Cheshire and the Meriden districts, the latter being set off in 1836. From the establishment of the district until the present the following became judges in the Wallingford district in the years mentioned: Caleb Hall, 1776; Oliver Stanley, 1784; G. W. Stanley, 1809; J. P. Kirtland, 1818; R. Hitchcock, 1819; J. D. Reynolds, 1829; E. M. Pomeroy, 1838; Augustus Hall, 1842; E. H. Ives, 1844; J. R. Merriam, 1846; E. H. Ives, 1847; Augustus Hall, 1850; E. H. Ives, 1851; E. S. Ives, 1852; Ira Tuttle, 1868; Franklin Platt, 1869; Othniel I. Martin, 1872 to present time.

One of the greatest obstacles the early settlers encountered was the difficulty of communication, the roads being few and very poorly

improved. From New Haven to Hartford was a two days' journey, prior to 1700, and the usual stopping place was Belcher's tavern, in the northern part of what is now Meriden—an almost midway point on the old colony road. The course of that highway, through Wallingford, and the principal streets in the borough were described in 1670. Other streets east and west in the village, and Elm street north and south came later. At first so little attention was paid the old colony road that at the session of the general court, October, 1684, it was ordered that the different towns through which it passed should "amend it from such defects as dirty sloughs, bushes, trees and stones which incumbered it."

In 1692 the highway over the river was ordered; in 1693 the road between Daniel Mix and Joshua Culver; in 1694 the road at Broad Swamp, in Cheshire; in 1697 the road at Mill River, in the same township; also the same time the road from South Meriden to Stony river; in 1693 the road to Haddam, through the northeastern part of town, was laid out; in 1700 the road through Dog's Misery neighborhood was located; and in 1702 two highways were located on the west side of the river, to run westward, one south of the Broad swamp, the other north of it. The same year the road on the New Haven line westward, terminating in what is now the town of Prospect, was also located. The highway from the Long hill to the New Haven line southward was located in 1707. In many places the Old Colony road was originally forty rods wide; most of the other roads were twenty rods wide; and very few of the early roads were as narrow as ten rods.

Little work was done on these roads beyond cutting down the brush, and when one track was full of ruts another was made, land being more plentiful than labor to repair the roads. Again, travel on them was an easy matter, as the mode was mainly by horseback or two-wheeled chaises, and but few of the latter class were used. "It was not until 1789 that the first wagon was brought into Meriden, as the property of Ezra Rice. It was a rude affair, being simply a square box on four wheels, drawn by two horses, with ropes for traces and cords for the driving lines."*

Not until 1802 were the roads rounded from the center to the sides, after the manner of building turnpikes. No doubt the completion of the Hartford & New Haven turnpike, in 1800, had something to do in setting this fashion. When that highway was projected it was opposed with some spirit, but after it was in use a good patronage was given. Its course through Wallingford was on the west side of the river, which was crossed at Yalesville. At that place one of the first good bridges across the stream was erected by the company. For fifty years this was a good thoroughfare, but in later years other highways have also been well improved, at a yearly expenditure of about \$4,000.

*Doctor Davis.

The bridges are kept in repair at an outlay of several hundred dollars per year.

Splendid communication is afforded the town and the borough of Wallingford by the Hartford & New Haven railroad, which established a station on the "Plains," northwest of the cemetery, in the fall of 1839. In November of that year Orrin Andrews became the station agent, and acted as such ten years. Gould Andrews succeeded him, and was the agent five years. Since January 1st, 1855, the present agent, Silas N. Edmonds, has represented the company at Wallingford, and under his direction most of the station improvements have been made. The old station was a frame building, standing northeast of the present station, and was also the home of the agent. The present station was built in 1871, and is very commodious, being of brick, 35 by 155 feet. In 1885 it was remodelled in the inside and supplied with modern conveniences. The present freight house, on the opposite side of the tracks, was built in 1875. It is of brick, 175 feet long, and is built substantially. The labor of the station is performed by Mr. Edmonds and ten assistants. In 1855 the station had three trains per day; in 1889 the number was eighteen, and the yearly increase of traffic was about ten per cent. The station was supplied with telegraph service in September, 1860, and Mrs. S. N. Edmonds was the first operator.

The station is supplied with two sets of Hall's Electric Railway Signals, 2,500 feet distant, and also a set of danger signals. The present improved system has been in use since 1884. The original system was here first put in use by the inventor in 1871, he being at that time a resident of Wallingford. Later the device was perfected and manufactured at Meriden, from which place the factory was removed to Bridgeport.

The station at Yalesville was remodelled in the summer of 1889, and made more attractive. Ed. Carrington was the first agent; W. E. Rice served until the fall of 1887, and since that time the present agent, C. W. Cook. A considerable volume of business is there transacted.

A brief review of the industrial life of the town, as manifested in her manufacturing interests, affords one of the most gratifying features of its history. The manufactories of Wallingford have given the town wealth and prominence. Not long after the settlement of the first planters, this phase of business life was brought into existence by the urgent needs of the settlers, and a mill for grinding corn was built on Wharton's brook, south of the present borough, which was ready for operation in December, 1674. This mill was put up by Lieutenant William Fowler, of Milford, for the town, and among the first millers were John Fowler and John Lothrop. The location was not favorable, and after a few years it was decided to move the mill. A new site was projected in 1677, the natural falls above the great plain on the Quinnipiac being selected. The mill was removed, and

grinding at the new site was begun in May, 1678, John Lothrop being the miller. At the end of half a dozen years it was decided to move the mill again, further down the stream, where a better site was afforded, and to make it sure forever for that purpose the town voted, October 3d, 1687, to sequester the site, which was done.

As the mill stood on the west side of the stream, and most of the planters lived on the east side, a public canoe was provided early in 1688. Six years later the town built a bridge, so that the mill could be reached on horseback. This was probably put up on the site of the present bridge at Yalesville, and is thought to have been the first bridge in the county across the Quinnipiac.

The maintenance and operation of the mill was a troublesome piece of business for the town, which in 1707 made an arrangement with William Tyler, whereby he became the sole owner. From that time on the Tyler family controlled the property for more than a hundred years. The locality became known as Tyler's Mills, and the grinding of grain and the fulling of cloth were both carried on. In the early part of the present century Charles Yale became the owner of the Tyler interests, and having made extensive repairs and added other lines of business, which augmented the population of the hamlet, it now became known as Yalesville.

Charles Yale was born in 1790, and on reaching manhood became a manufacturer of japanned and tin ware, which he sold in the South and amassed a fortune. Later he engaged in the manufacture of pewter and Britannia goods, being one of the pioneers in the latter interest. He here associated his brother Hiram with him, and with the aid of skilled artisans from England they not only made flat wares of Britannia, but produced hollow ware, such as tea sets and communion services, which had a beauty of finish and excellence not before attained in this country. Both the Yales died while the Britannia industry was yet in its infancy, Charles Yale departing this life November 2d, 1835.

In the meantime Samuel Simpson, who had been an apprentice of the Yales here, became interested in this line of manufactures, beginning January 1st, 1835, and carried on operations twelve years, when he sold out to John Munson, who had been associated with him several years. Prior to this a part of the power at Yalesville was utilized by J. B. Pomeroy and John B. Hall in the manufacture of gimlets and auger bits, which industry was here discontinued about 1843 and removed to the Quinnipiac, two miles below Wallingford. About this time Bennet Jeralds began using a part of the Yale works, and for three years manufactured Britannia spoons for Russell Holt, of Meriden. Eli Ives became the owner of the property in 1843, and for the last time put the grist mill, still kept up, in order, but which was permanently discontinued several years later. In 1846 he sold out to a Mr. Johnson, of Middletown, who manufactured pins at this place a

short time. Soon after Charles Parker purchased the property and continues the owner. In 1848 he and Garry I. Mix began the manufacture of Britannia and German silver ware, continuing until 1854, when Mix retired to establish himself in business at a lower power at Yalesville. Parker and the Jeralds (Thomas and Bennet) continued at the old place as the Parker Manufacturing Company. In 1857 the old mill and factory buildings were destroyed by fire, when the present buildings were erected and occupied in February, 1858. The main factory is of brick, 100 feet long, with an ell 60 feet long, both being two stories high. There are also large frame buildings.

In 1876 the Parker Manufacturing Company discontinued the manufacture of German silver ware at this point, but the production of Britannia spoons has since been carried on, in a limited way, by Bennet Jeralds. When these industries were at their best 130 people were employed. In later years the greater part of the Parker shops has been devoted to the manufacture of the woodwork for coffee and spice mills, piano stools and packing cases, about 1,000,000 feet of lumber being used annually. Fifty hands were thus employed, in 1889, by the Parker Manufacturing Company, with A. G. Brown as superintendent. An excellent dam produces a motor of 150 horsepower, but since these shops are auxiliary to the works at Meriden they have lost their former importance.

G. I. Mix & Co., at Yalesville, are extensive manufacturers of Britannia goods. This establishment is on the Quinnipiac, at the lower end of Yalesville, where the plant embraces about twenty acres of land, admirably located for manufacturing purposes. There is an easily utilized water power of 175 horse capacity, which appears to have been overlooked until 1855, when Garry I. Mix selected it and began the improvements which now give the place so busy an appearance. There are in all ten buildings, the main factory being 40 by 100 feet and four stories high, with a large brick wing. In 1886 steam power—50 horse—was added to the water motor, and since that time the capacity for production has been increased. In 1889 large turning and sawing shops were added, as well as offices and store-rooms, in an attractive brick building, 32 by 72 feet. One hundred and fifty persons are employed, mainly in the manufacture of Britannia goods, but carpenters' tools and other specialties are also made. Garry I. Mix continues at the head of the firm.

The Jennings & Griffin Manufacturing Company's plant is located at Yalesville station. The power on the Quinnipiac at this point was improved by Deacon N. C. Sanford and others, and was first used in the manufacture of augers, etc. The building was small, forming at present a meager part of the establishment of the above company. Later owners were Clark, Nelson & Co., E. H. Tracy being the manager and subsequently the owner of the works, which were now devoted to the manufacture of ship augers, and during the war did a

large business. Associating C. E. Jennings and others with him, the Le Homedeau Manufacturing Company was established and here continued until 1882. In 1883 the present firm succeeded to the business, becoming a corporation January 4th, 1884.

The plant contains about fifty acres of land, and the water privilege has been improved to turn two wheels of 80 and 100 horse power respectively. The buildings are brick and frame, and there are forty small forges. One hundred hands are employed on carpenters' tools, ship augers, edge tools and table cutlery. After the death of E. H. Tracy, before 1882, R. E. Tracy was the superintendent; and since the date given R. Aldrich has had charge of the works.

In this establishment A. J. Burghoff has also carried on the manufacture of Britannia spoons, employing from six to ten hands.

The Miller Brothers Cutlery Company was incorporated March 1st, 1870, to operate at Yalesville, but removed to Meriden in 1872. Their product was pocket cutlery.

In 1887 the Turner Rapid Heat Furnace Company was incorporated, and later began the manufacture at Yalesville of the castings, etc., needed in their apparatus. L. W. Turner is the manager of the concern, which has a growing business.

Quinnipiac is a very small hamlet on the river, two miles below Wallingford borough. The power was first improved to operate a grist mill, and the land contiguous was sequestered for that purpose. After 1833 a large building was there put up by Almer Hall, Walter Martin and others for the manufacture of wood screws, which was not a profitable undertaking. Some time about 1843 J. B. Pomeroy used the building in making razor strops and gimlets, and later he and Robert Wallace there made German silver spoons; still later Hall, Elton & Co. used it in the manufacture of Britannia ware, the building finally becoming the property of Milo Todd and others, who converted it into a paper mill about 1870. The latter industry was not long continued, and in later years the grist mill was the only interest maintained at that place.

One of the first industries of importance in the borough of Wallingford was the manufacture of razor strops, which was begun about 1820 by Elisha M. Pomeroy, James Carrington and Constance Kirtland, in a shop on Centre street, east of Main. Not long after the building on the corner of Centre and Fair streets was erected and occupied by them. In a few years Pomeroy became the sole proprietor, and also had a store where was the post office, kept by Carrington. The strops made were a really good article, and were sold all over the country by peddlers with teams, kept by Pomeroy himself. Later he was joined by his son, Lucien, and Lyman Humiston, and the Pomeroy Manufacturing Company was formed. Humiston was a part owner of the grist mill and cloth works on the Quinnipiac, near the village, which he and Daniel Humiston had operated, but which was now taken

for the uses of the new company, which had several lines of manufactures, including paper buttons. A score of people were employed. After operating there some time the old Humiston site became the property of Samuel Simpson, and the Pomeroy Manufacturing Company secured a new plant in the eastern part of the borough, where its business was continued a number of years. In 1850 the company was duly incorporated. In about 1866 the company consolidated with Hall & Miller, rival button makers, Lucien Pomeroy becoming the president, and Friend Miller secretary and treasurer of the new company. The business declined, and the company discontinued many years ago, there being no longer a demand for paper buttons.

Another pioneer enterprise in the borough was the factory of Charles and Hiram Yale, at the southeast corner of Main and Centre streets, where they began making pewter and Britannia ware prior to their removal to Tyler's Mills, later Yalesville, where they built the largest establishment of the kind in the country, when the Wallingford plant was abandoned. Charles Yale also had a large tin shop in the village, where he manufactured goods for his southern trade, supplying his store in Richmond therefrom. He employed many hands, and his shops were hives of industry prior to 1825.

Some time about 1826 J. and M. Carrington began the manufacture of coffee mills, on Main street, but built a shop on Wharton's brook, east of the village, being the pioneers in that locality. They discontinued about 1830. Near this time Deacon Almer Hall began making block tin spoons, in a shop on Main street, near Centre, having at first only a few hands, but increasing until 25 persons were employed. Later he moved this industry to Quinnipiac, where he and others made wood screws and block tin spoons.

The business of Hall, Elton & Co., manufacturers of silver plated goods, was established about 1836, when Jacob Hall and William Elton began the manufacture of Britannia ware on the site of the present plant of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., and a year later Deacon Almer Hall was associated with them, the firm taking the above name. About this time Robert Wallace, who had become a skillful workman in German silver, entered the employment of this company, whose business soon demanded larger quarters. These were secured in a new factory, erected on the river, where is now Community lake, the dam being higher up the stream than the present one. A large number of hands were employed, the manufacture of German silver table cutlery being extensively carried on. After the use of steam power became more general, this property was sold to the community, and that society vacated the old site, removing the buildings to the present site, below the large dam, constructed opposite the community residence. Hall, Elton & Co. next secured still more commodious quarters on Cherry street, near the railway station, where they have since continued. In 1882 the company leased its quarters,

for ten years, to the Meriden Britannia Company, but maintains its organization. It became a corporate body in 1850, and its capital has been increased to \$125,000. In 1889 A. S. Chase was the president of the company, and R. H. Cowles the secretary and treasurer.

At this place the veteran manufacturers, Samuel Simpson and Robert Wallace, must be noticed,* as their united and separate efforts, more than anything else, have placed the most important industries of the borough upon a permanent basis. Although both are now the heads of large corporations, they have attained these positions only by skillful and industrious application to their chosen occupations, extending over a period of time covering about half a century of years, in which they have learned and developed the details of their business as manufacturers of Britannia, German silver and plated wares.

Samuel Simpson began his career as an apprentice to the Yales, at Yalesville, April 1st, 1829. After serving a number of years, he himself manufactured there until 1847. About this time new methods of manufacturing Britannia were introduced. The use of moulds was discarded, and the metal was spun in shape by means of a lathe and power press, after having been cut into the desired patterns from the thin sheets by dies and chucks. This left it in good shape for electro-plating, which was applied to this class of goods about this time, with favorable results, and permitted a finish as fine and almost as durable as sterling silver, and at a cost of not more than one-fifth of like goods in standard silver. These innovations encountered deep-seated prejudices, but the beauty and durability of the goods were soon established, and those who had early adopted these methods were on the high tide of the electro-plating excitement which now swept over New England. After leaving Yalesville, Samuel Simpson secured the old Humiston mills property, and in 1847 there fitted up a factory with improved machinery for the manufacture of silver-plated ware and electro-plated hollow ware, the latter being the first attempt of the kind in America. From the beginning both branches were successful. In 1854 he stocked his business with the Meriden Britannia Company, of which corporation he was an active member eleven years, when he dissolved his connection, thereafter more distinctively devoting himself to his several Wallingford enterprises, as shown in the following pages.

Robert Wallace, the contemporary of the above, fully shares with him the honor of bringing up this class of goods to their present state of excellence. While but a mere boy he entered the employ of Deacon Almer Hall and learned the art of manufacturing Britannia and pewter spoons, in which he took great interest. This led him to endeavor to improve the quality and to experiment with other metals. To this end he obtained a recipe from a foreigner for the composition of a

*See also biographical sketches in following chapter.

metal which has become widely known as German or nickel silver; and it is claimed that the first spoons made in the United States of this compound were from the mixture prepared by Robert Wallace. He obtained the nickel and other ingredients in New York in 1836, and after having melted a few pounds according to the recipe, he had it rolled into proper sheets at a mill in Waterbury. He now had a silversmith work up some of it into spoons, which proved to look nearly as well as those of sterling silver, and which were, if anything, more substantial. The utility of the new metal was speedily recognized by Deacon Hall, who secured the services of Mr. Wallace, who continued with him and with Hall, Elton & Co. until 1855, since which time his individuality as a manufacturer has been exhibited in his own business. In that year he associated with Samuel Simpson and others interested in the Meriden Britannia Company, and formed a copartnership for ten years, under the name of R. Wallace & Co. The Humiston factory was occupied and a large business transacted. At the expiration of ten years a new corporation was formed, September 9th, 1865, under the general laws of the state, with the name of Wallace, Simpson & Co.

This company had practically the same members as the old firm, Robert Wallace being at the head of both. The water power was improved and a new factory was built farther down the stream, which, being supplied with modern machinery, gave greatly enlarged facilities and increased products. Hundreds of dozens of forks, spoons, etc., were turned out daily, whose quality was surpassed by no other factory. By act of the general assembly the name of the above corporation was on the 17th of June, 1871, changed to R. Wallace & Sons' Manufacturing Company, under which title business has since been carried on. Beginning with table wares, one branch after another was added until the company makes all kinds of solid silver, nickel silver and silver plated goods. The descriptions of the varied products of the factory fill several large folio volumes, and the designs shown are replete with artistic work. The goods themselves are substantial and very thoroughly finished.

The plant of the corporation is complete with the best machinery, and the two and three story brick buildings occupied cover several acres of ground. The water power has been supplemented by steam, until there is an aggregate of 250 horse power. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons of steel and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of nickel silver are consumed daily, and 425 skilled metal workers are employed. It is claimed that this company produces more silver plated forks and spoons than any other factory in the world, and that its stamp is taken as evidence of the standard value of the goods. Distributing houses are maintained in New York and Chicago.

The capital of the corporation in 1890 was \$300,000, and the officers were: Robert Wallace, president; F. A. Wallace, secretary and super-

intendent of the works; W. J. Leavenworth, treasurer and general business manager of the corporation.

The old and honorable corporation of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. was formed in July, 1866, by Samuel Simpson, who associated with himself a number of practical young business men and skilled artisans, among them being Almer I. Hall and Friend Miller. The latter had occupied the plant, now taken for a white metal factory, for shops for the manufacture of paper buttons. The motor was water power from Wharton's brook, to which steam was added, there being in 1890, 150 horse power. To this place Samuel Simpson brought his large experience as a manufacturer of electro-plated hollow ware, and he has here built up an establishment which, in its extent and arrangement, has but few superiors in the country. The grounds embrace several acres, upon which have been erected five frame and two brick buildings, from two to four stories high, affording a floor space of 26,000 square feet. The latest improved and labor saving machinery is used, and more than 300 skilled operatives are employed. The product embraces every variety of electro-plated ware of artistic design and finish, for household use and decorative purposes. Show rooms are maintained in New York, Chicago and Montreal, the splendor of the goods displayed attracting general attention. The variety and beauty of the hollow ware produced by this company are not excelled, and their William Rogers flat ware is the peer of similar goods.

The capital stock of the corporation in 1890 was \$302,000. Samuel Simpson was the president; Andrew Andrews, secretary; C. H. Brown, treasurer; and Gurdon W. Hull, general superintendent.

Closely allied with the foregoing, and having the same management, is the Simpson Nickel Silver Company, which was incorporated in 1871 with a capital of \$50,000. A well arranged brick factory on Cherry street is occupied, the motor being an engine of 175 horse power. From 75 to 100 persons are employed, under the management of William N. Mix, in producing spoons and other flat ware, which have a well earned reputation. The main building is 35 by 99 feet, three stories high, and spacious wings add to the capacity of the works, which are supplied with good machinery.

Some time about 1858 a part of this plant was occupied by the Fowler Manufacturing Company, to manufacture heavy metal presses, evaporating pans, etc., out of solid sheet iron, by machinery invented by Degrosse Fowler, of Northford. This industry was discontinued about 1860. In the early years of the war the building was vacant, and in 1863 parts of the 5th, 8th and 12th Connecticut Regiments of Volunteers were quartered in this and the lower Hall & Elton building, the troops being in charge of Major-General B. F. Butler.

In 1864 the Marvin Signal Company, composed of Bishop and others, occupied the building, but removed to New Haven October

17th, 1867. Thence, later, the building passed to Samuel Simpson and the present occupants.

The Maltby, Stevens & Curtiss Company, electro-platers, complete the list of manufacturers at Wallingford producing that line of goods. The firm of Maltby & Stevens was organized at Shelton, in 1880, with a capital of \$40,000, and after manufacturing at that place several years was partially burned out in 1883. In November of that year the firm came to Wallingford, when the present company was formed and the buildings of Hall, Elton & Co. occupied, under a sub-lease from the Meriden Britannia Company. In February, 1887, the Pierrepont Silver Company, of Seymour, consolidated with this firm, and its machinery for making German silver hollow ware was transferred to Wallingford and placed in the Community building, on the Quinnipiac, since which time the company has made both flat and hollow ware. The same year the capital was increased to \$80,000. E. S. Stevens is the superintendent of the manufacturing department, which gives employment to about 200 persons. D. F. Maltby is the president of the corporation, and S. J. Bryant the secretary.

The lower Hall, Elton & Co. factory was built about 1857 by a company, having among its members Almer I. Hall, Wooster Martin, Henry Martin, Jacob Hall, E. H. Ives and Samuel Parmalee. It was occupied for the manufacture of cutlery, but the business did not prove very successful. In 1866 the Albata Plate Company occupied the building, and was here a short time when the property passed to the present owners.

The H. L. Judd Company, manufacturers of stationers' and ornamental hardware, was incorporated in 1869 as the Judd Manufacturing Company, the present title being assumed in 1887. The original business was established in Brooklyn, N. Y., a branch factory being located at Wallingford in buildings which form a part of the present plant. The company still operates at both places, but the Wallingford interest has assumed large proportions. The plant on South Cherry street is extensive in its plans and embraces a main building, one story high, 80 by 325 feet, with a wing 60 by 150 feet. The part occupied by the office and the showrooms is three stories high. About 200 persons are employed in the production of plain and artistic goods in iron, brass, nickel and the more precious metals. H. L. Judd, the head of the corporation, is a resident of Wallingford and is interested in its material development.

The Wilson Sewing Machine Company was incorporated September 30th, 1882, and when the organization was effected, W. G. Wilson was elected president; R. H. Cowles, secretary and treasurer; and J. H. Sheldon, general superintendent. The company had a nominal capital of \$300,000, the greater part of which was represented by the machinery of Wilson and others in their old factory at Grand Crossing, near Chicago, which it was proposed to close up and to transfer

the interest to this place. To encourage the project and to advance the well-being of the borough (since 400 men would be employed), liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company were made by the citizens, and eight of them donated a site for the new factory. Splendid brick buildings were erected in the northwestern part of the borough, at a cost of \$73,000. They embraced a main building four stories high, 40 by 306 feet, and a one story structure, 40 by 200 feet, for use as annealing and engine rooms. In this was placed a 250 horse power Harris-Corliss engine. The factory was formally opened August 9th, 1883, when a grand public reception was given in the building in honor of the event. An address of welcome was made by the Hon. L. M. Hubbard, which received responses by Governor Thomas Waller, the Hon. L. H. Roots, the Hon. Samuel Simpson and others. About 2,000 people, including many distinguished guests from all parts of the state, were present, and the occasion was also a great social event as well as signaling the opening of one of the finest factories in the county.

The company soon after began operations at this plant, but through mismanagement and other causes was forced to suspend before many months, and in the course of a few years the visions of the prosperity which the new enterprise was expected to bring to Wallingford had entirely faded away. The machinery of the Wilson company was removed, and after the building had been vacant some time it was occupied several months, in 1886, by the R. L. Spencer Company. This was also a foreign interest, and having but a limited capital, like the former, it did not flourish in Wallingford.

Early in the spring of 1889 the above plant was occupied by two new industries whose successful maintenance will add much to the prosperity of the borough, namely, the Metropolitan Rubber Company and the New York Insulated Wire Company. The former was established at Reading, Mass., in 1883, and in 1887 was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. It is devoted to the manufacture of fine grades of rubber goods for men's and women's wear, a specialty being made of cloth and silk Mackintoshes of fine textures. James Hamilton is the superintendent of this branch of manufactures, and about 300 people are employed.

The New York Insulated Wire Company was incorporated in 1884 in the state of New York, with a capital stock of \$500,000, and the factory at Wallingford is operated as a branch of the parent business. The insulation of wire for electrical purposes is carried on according to the Grimshaw process, a most excellent and efficient article being produced. About fifteen miles of wire are prepared daily, and a large number of men are employed under the direction of W. B. Dowse. A. J. Tower is the treasurer of the two companies, C. H. Wilcox being the president of the latter company and Charles A. Place of the former,

both of which appear to have entered upon a prosperous career at this place.

The Wallingford Wheel Company is a prosperous and important concern. A pioneer in the manufacture of wheels at Wallingford is Elihu Hall, who made them as early as 1835. Three years later he engaged in the manufacture of wooden combs, using a building which stood west of the works of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., and later added the making of paper buttons. In 1845 he moved to a power higher up the stream, but again returned to the old place, where he carried on a general turning shop, and after 1855 manufactured wheels by machinery. In 1864 the firm of Elihu Hall & Co. was incorporated, with a capital of \$15,000, E. H. Ives being associated with Hall. Two years later they moved into the old Hall, Elton & Co.'s shops north of the railway station, which were fitted up to manufacture on an extensive scale, and 40 men were employed.

In 1873 the Hall & Parmalee Wheel Company succeeded to the business, and in 1879 the present company took charge of the interests. This company was formed of the old company and the Naugatuck Wheel Company, organized in 1878, and which removed to Wallingford in April, 1879, to consolidate under the above name. In 1890 the capital stock was \$40,000. Bryan A. Treat was the president and treasurer, and Charles C. Treat the secretary of the company, which has been a member of the Wheelmakers' Association since June, 1888, and is producing material only. Since December, 1888, C. W. Robinson & Co. have occupied part of this building as wheel manufacturers, employing fifteen men.

A singular fatality appears to be connected with the shops of this company. They were almost wholly destroyed by fire March 19th, 1880, and again May 30th, 1888, the aggregate losses being nearly \$100,000. Here also was the sad killing of Horatio Hall, in March, 1874, by the insane or crazed-by-revenge Swede, John Anderson, whose timely capture no doubt prevented a still greater tragedy than the killing of one man and the wounding of others.

The works of the Sweetland Manufacturing Company, northeast of the railway station, were also destroyed by fire in May, 1884. The main building was a two-story frame, 30 by 125 feet, and was used in the manufacture of chucks. The company had been incorporated in January, 1884, and being burned out so soon after, did not rebuild.

The Domestic Manufacturing Company, incorporated in July, 1886, erected a large frame building near the Wilson sewing machine plant, which was occupied several years, when the interest was transferred to New York city. A large business was done in jobbing in notions, card printing, etc. H. O. Rose was the president and general manager.

The Sackett Manufacturing Company was incorporated in May, 1884, and under the management of Mr. Sackett occupied the Com-

munity shops in the manufacture of embroidery fixtures for sewing machines, etc. The company removed to New Haven after a few years' business at Wallingford.

Prior to this occupancy the community had a printing house and buildings at the river used for silk mills. The latter industry was established in 1868, and was carried on in connection with the silk mills at Oneida, N. Y., the goods being here only partially completed. About thirty hands were employed, and the interest was carried on successfully a number of years. The printing interest was earlier established, and had at one time attained considerable proportions. Very good work was done in book and job printing, and the fame of the "Mt. Tom Printing House" was not confined to the limits of the town, much work being done for outside parties. Previous to the starting of the silk mills the community purchased a water privilege of Hall, Elton & Co., and improved the water power by building a larger dam, which constitutes the present Community lake. This is about one mile long and contains a large volume of water. The factory was enlarged at the same time, and the privilege, as improved, became valuable. After the removal of the members of the community the plant was idle until 1884.

In the town have been a number of small manufacturing interests which have passed away. The sites on the brooks east of the borough were improved, and the small powers thus afforded were active factors in the town's industries, until the era of concentration and the establishment of large plants caused these smaller factories to be unprofitable. On other streams, in other parts of the town, a few dams are still kept up to afford power to operate small feed mills, whose usefulness is limited to the neighborhood in which they are located. On the former streams, on the site of Peck's mills, Ralph Hill started a wooden comb factory about 1834, and later the place was occupied by William Lewis, in making paper buttons, and Hiel and John Munson to manufacture Britannia ware. On this stream the latter afterward built a grist mill, which for more than twenty years has been the property of Father Hugh Mallon. Lower down the stream David Cook and others had a gimlet factory. In this part of the town J. B. Pomeroy made razor strops as late as 1860.

In 1864 the Gaylord Brothers established a gimlet and boring tool factory, which was successfully carried on several years, giving employment to more than a dozen of men.

Of the later small factories, the Wallingford Creamery has become a useful industry. It began business in the fall of 1887, and has extended its scope since that time.

Wallingford borough is the seat of the first settlements in the town in 1669-70. For many years it occupied an unimportant place among the towns of the state, but in later years, by reason of its manufacturing interests, it has become one of the most prominent of its size and

is rapidly growing in population and wealth. In 1887 its directory contained 1,333 names and 72 new buildings were erected; in 1889 67 new buildings were put up and the directory contained 1,736 names, or an estimated population of more than 5,000, about double what it was 15 years ago.

The borough is most beautifully located in the valley of the Quinnipiac and on the Hartford railroad, twelve miles from the city of New Haven. Within its bounds are high and low grounds, affording many advantages for manufacturing and residence lots, and securing good drainage. The center proper is on a long, sloping hill, on the top of which is Main street, running in a straight line north and south about two miles, much of the distance being arched by stately elms along its sides. Other streets run parallel with it, and all are cut at right angles by numerous cross streets; most of them are well graded, and there are many miles of concrete sidewalks. There are a system of sewerage, and water and gas works, making this one of the finest country places in the state, which fact is attested by the number of attractive buildings and comfortable homes erected in the past twenty years. There are also three large brick and one brown stone churches, fine school houses, banks, public halls and all the accessories of a thriving and well ordered community. The surrounding country is also very attractive, and its general development has kept pace with the growth of the borough, many of its natural advantages now for the first time receiving appreciative attention. The varied interests of the town are noted in the following pages.

The village of Wallingford was incorporated as a borough under an act of the general assembly, passed in May, 1853, with the following bounds: "Commencing on the Hartford and New Haven Turnpike road, at a point west of the sluice across the highway, near the top of 'Town hill,' and near the dwelling house of William M. Hall; from thence east, in a straight line, so as to intersect said sluice, and to the highway running past the factory of John Munson; from thence southerly, in a straight line, to the top of 'Long hill,' at the junction of 'Long hill' road and the road running from the Town street past George R. Bartholomew's dwelling house to said 'Long hill;' from thence westerly, in a straight line, to Doctor Rice Hall's barn; from thence, in a straight line, to Joel Camp's dwelling house, on the said turnpike road; from thence along the turnpike road to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be from time to time, forever hereafter, one body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of '*The Warden, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Borough of Wallingford.*'"

Acting under the provisions of this charter an organization was effected July 4th, 1853, Elisha M. Pomeroy moderating at the meeting. E. S. Ives served as clerk. The first officers then chosen were: Warden, Abner Hall; burgesses, Samuel Simpson, Jerome B. Pomeroy,

Wooster Martin, Lorenzo Lewis, Ebenezer H. Ives, Frederick W. Bartholomew; treasurer, Augustus Hall; bailiff, Othniel I. Martin. By-laws were adopted June 12th, 1854. Medad Munson was elected warden in 1854-5 and E. S. Ives continued the clerk.

The borough election in 1856 was defaulted, and for a number of years the charter privileges were relinquished. But at the May, 1868, session of the general assembly the borough was re-established under the old title, and Samuel Simpson, one of the selectmen for the restoration of the charter, was authorized to call the meeting for reorganization. This was held in the basement of the Baptist church, July 17th, 1868, and Franklin Johnson presided. The election resulted in the choice of the following: Warden, Samuel Simpson; clerk, R. H. Cowles; burgesses, E. H. Ives, Roswell Moss, George W. Whittlesey, Phineas T. Ives, Henry Martin, Almer I. Hall; treasurer, J. C. Mansfield; bailiff, O. I. Martin.

Later, under the new by-laws of August, 1868, the following were appointed: Prosecutor, Jonathan M. Andrews; assessors, Samuel C. Ford, O. I. Martin; constables, John Ives, S. M. Scranton, S. N. Edwards, J. M. Hall, G. N. Andrews.

After the first election, in 1868, and until 1881 the wardens were: Samuel Simpson, two years; John Munson, four years; Ebenezer H. Ives, one year; Charles D. Yale, two years; Robert B. Wallace, one year; and B. A. Treat, two years. In the same period the clerks were: R. H. Cowles, Andrew Andrews, C. H. Brown, Joseph W. Allen and George D. Munson.

At the January, 1881, session of the general assembly, the charter of the borough was revised and amended. New limits to the bounds were set and the corporate privileges and powers were very much enlarged, to permit the establishment of a sewerage system, water works, the improvement of the fire department, and to make other improvements commensurate with the growth of the place. The power of local legislation was vested in "The Court of Burgesses," by which title the warden and the burgesses were now styled.

Under the amended charter, an election was held in November, 1881, with the following result: Warden, Bryan A. Treat; burgesses, R. H. Cowles, J. C. Mansfield, W. J. Leavenworth, P. McKenna, Albert D. Judd, Martin P. O'Connell; clerk, C. H. Brown; collector, R. S. Austin; treasurer, Thomas Pickford; assessor, Thomas Kennedy, 2d; auditor, Henry L. Hall, 1st; bailiff, L. A. Northrop. L. M. Hubbard, Esq., was appointed borough attorney, and Marcus E. Cook road commissioner. The expenditures of the borough for the year ending November, 1881, were \$6,831.41, and the net debt was not quite \$4,000. The following year the borough expenses were more than \$10,400. In 1886, the by-laws of the borough were amended.

Bryan A. Treat was elected to the office of warden annually until 1885, when George E. Dickerman succeeded him. In 1886 William

M. Whittaker was elected; in 1887, R. C. Morse; in 1888, Henry F. Hall; and in 1889, George E. Dickerman. The clerks were: 1881-2, C. H. Brown; 1883-7, Fraray Hale; 1888-9, George T. Jones. In 1889 the treasurer was W. I. Todd; the collector, R. S. Austin; and the auditor, Henry L. Hall.

By act of the general assembly, passed February 23d, 1886, the borough court of the village and town of Wallingford was established on the first Monday of April, 1886. Of this court Leverett M. Hubbard was appointed judge and F. C. Bartholomew deputy judge. Upon the expiration of their first term they were reappointed.

The matter of improving the drainage of the borough was a question for the consideration of a special meeting of the freemen, September 28th, 1885, and the court of burgesses was appointed to freely investigate the same. As a result of their labors it was decided to establish a system of sewerage, and ordinances pertaining to the same were enacted in August, 1886. In the same month, the borough contracted with the H. Wales Lines Company to construct about 2,000 feet of sewers, of pipes from 12 to 20 inches in diameter, at a cost of \$3,345. Since that time the work of laying sewage pipes has continued, with beneficial results to the community. In 1888 over one mile of sewers was built, at an expense of \$8,923.09, a little more than one-fourth of which was paid out of the general treasury of the borough.

The improvement of the streets of the borough in a more substantial manner and according to modern methods was begun the following year. At a special meeting, October 5th, 1887, the court of burgesses was instructed to purchase a large steam power stone crusher, which was set in operation the following winter, and large quantities of crushed stone have since been placed upon the principal streets, producing a hard and smooth surface. In 1890 most of the streets were in an improved condition, and the sidewalks especially commended themselves by their excellence. There were nearly twenty miles constructed of smooth concrete, and the borough claimed more good walks than any other town of its size in New England.

But the organization of the water department has made more apparent the benefits derived from the new charter, which have been realized in the construction of the water works under its provisions. The matter of a system of supplying pure water was discussed as early as 1870, and periodically thereafter until the organization of the present department. Pending this the general assembly, on the 23d of March, 1881, authorized the formation of the Wallingford Water Company, as a corporate enterprise, providing the borough would not avail itself of the provisions of its charter on the matter. This, however, was done in 1881, when the first board of water commissioners was chosen, viz.: B. F. Harrison, P. T. Ives and H. B. Todd, with John

Atwater as treasurer of the water fund. In 1883 a new board was elected, consisting of W. J. Leavenworth, William M. Hall, Jr., and M. O'Callahan.

A fund of \$75,000 having been secured by the sale of borough bonds, the construction of the water works was begun in 1882. The water rights were secured in July, that year, upon the payment of \$9,250. The supply is from Lake Pistapaugh, in the Totoket mountain range, four and one-half miles from the borough. This lake is fed from springs only, and is held in a narrow, deep basin, having bold rocky shores, a mile long. The water it contains is of the finest quality, and its natural color is not affected by time, remaining as clear as crystal. By improving the lake the storage capacity has been increased to 317,444,400 gallons, or nearly three times the amount used by the borough in 1888. The lake has an area of 136 acres, and its head is 245 feet above the center of the borough (Main street), and about 325 feet above the plains, permitting a flow by gravitation, which yields a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. The water is taken 800 feet from the shore, at a depth of eleven feet, through 18-inch stone ware pipe to the gate chamber, from which place iron pipes carry it to the town. One thousand feet of this distance is through a tunnel thirty feet below the surface. The works were located by Engineer D. C. Sanford, and the construction was placed in the hands of Engineer John Osborne. Most of the contract work was done by William C. McCallan, of Chicopee, Mass., and part of the system was ready for use November 1st, 1882.

In order to permit the extension of the system an act was passed by the general assembly in January, 1883, to authorize the borough to issue \$30,000 more bonds. This was done, and the works were completed and extended in a most thorough manner. In the fall of 1889 the entire amount expended for construction purposes was nearly \$110,000, which was reported as the value of the plant, exclusive of the expense connected with the same. Nearly 18 miles of mains were maintained, from which service was also had for 70 fire hydrants. The entire income from rents for the year ending November 1st, 1889, was \$7,227.95. Since 1883 there has been an increase of rentals of about \$500 per year, and in 1889 the department accrued a net gain of nearly \$1,000.

The treasurers of the water fund succeeding John Atwater have been: 1885, John B. Kendrick; 1886-7, William H. Newton; 1888-9, William I. Todd. William M. Hall, Jr., was superintendent of the water works until January 1st, 1889, when he was succeeded by W. J. Morse. The latter's associate members on the board of commissioners, were Michael O'Callaghan, chairman; and Doctor George Andrews, advisory committeeman.

Aside from the primitive precautions and methods of putting out fires common to all well regulated New England towns, no organized

effort in that direction was made until the Wallingford Fire Engine Company was authorized by the May, 1831, session of the general assembly. On the 5th of July, that year, Hiram Yale called a meeting to enlist members, whose number was not to exceed 17, and whose residences were to be within one mile of the meeting house. All members were to be exempt from military duty. A very rude engine was purchased and was used by the community nearly a score of years. It was simply a long box on wheels, into which water was poured from pails and then churned into a short hose, which was directed against the fire by a man holding it, standing on the engine. Four men on each side worked the brakes. It was housed in a small building which stood in the rear of the Congregational church. After being used a number of years and the company having disbanded, it became an attractive plaything for the village boys, who last used it at a fire on the plains and added it to the burning objects by running it into the cellar of the building which had been destroyed. Indirectly this had a bearing on the incorporation of the village, soon after, as that measure was secured mainly to provide means against fires.

In the summer of 1854 the borough appointed Israel Harrison, William M. Hall and Augustus Hall to purchase a new fire engine, at a cost not to exceed \$850. To defray the expenses of the new department a tax of six cents on the dollar was levied, September 18th, 1854. The machine secured was a hand engine which was called the "Accanant," and a company was formed to man it. In 1856 Ovid Warner, Samuel Simpson, Almer I. Hall, George W. Elton, John Mansfield and others, as members of the Accanant Fire Engine Company, were incorporated under the laws of the state with that title. The engine was housed in a small building in the rear of Union Hall, but in the great fire of October 27th, 1867, all the buildings in that locality, including the Episcopal church and Union Hall, were destroyed.

In 1868, J. C. Mansfield was the chief engineer of the department, and the fire wardens were Frank Field and Othniel I. Martin. In July of that year it was voted to build a new engine house of brick, on part of the town lot which had just been purchased, and Frank Field, George A. Cook and W. Elton were appointed the building committee. In 1879-80 this engine house was improved and enlarged to properly house the new engine.

The growth of the village and the consequent increased danger from a general conflagration made it apparent that a better service must be provided. Hence, on January 2d, 1880, a committee of citizens, appointed to secure a steam fire engine, reported that they—R. H. Cowles, G. W. Hull, Samuel Simpson, J. C. Mansfield and E. F. Steele—had purchased a Button & Son engine, costing \$2,165.30, and

that the old "Accanant" engine had been turned over in part payment for \$150. The steamer was soon after put in service.

In October, 1880, Amos S. Dickinson, the acting chief, submitted the first annual report of the re-organized department, which had at that time 46 men enrolled. The apparatus consisted of the steamer "Wallingford No. 1," which was capable, with a pressure of 90 pounds of steam, of throwing a stream 209 feet, through a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch nozzle. There were two hose carts with 1,550 feet of hose. The department property was worth \$4,437.93. Two destructive fires had occurred that year, viz., that of the Wallingford Wheel Company, March 19th, 1880, with a loss of \$51,000; and the glass works of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., March 24th, \$7,100.

In 1881 the department cost \$245.63, responded to three alarms, and the losses were only \$1,025. In 1882 John W. Douglass was the chief engineer. There were fifty volunteer firemen, seven alarms and \$1,060 losses. In 1883 David Ross was appointed chief engineer, which position he also held in 1889, following B. T. Buell.

In 1888 the steamer was thoroughly overhauled and equipped for horses, to be used auxiliary to the hose, which can be attached directly to 70 hydrants of the city water works. The other apparatus consisted of a four-wheel hose carriage, two two-wheel hose carts, and one hook and ladder truck. There were about 2,500 feet of hose. The department had 64 men, exclusive of its three officers, belonging to the Wallingford Hose Company, No. 1; the Wallace Hose Company, No. 2, with a house on the Plains; and the Simpson Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. Seven fires had occurred in the year, from which there was a total loss of \$59,782.82. Nearly the entire amount resulted from the burning of the shops of the Wallingford Wheel Company, May 30th, 1888, the fire being caused by lightning. In 1889 the losses were but \$330. The department had 70 men and was maintained at an expense of \$1,236.47.

In the year ending November, 1889, the borough expended on its streets \$2,934.33; on its police, \$433; for lighting the streets, \$2,465.13; for extension of the sewerage system, about \$5,000; and for salaries, \$275. The net debt of the borough, exclusive of the bonds issued for the water works, was a little more than \$21,000, and the rate of taxation was light. The borough, under the new charter, has flourished, and the improvements projected and carried out under it have not only greatly advanced the business interests and augmented the population, but have also promoted the beauty of Wallingford and caused it to become the most attractive and healthiest borough of its size in the state.

On the 9th of August, 1878, the borough of Wallingford was visited by one of the most disastrous tornadoes ever known in the state. Sweeping over the northwestern section of the borough, in a north-easterly direction, it left a well defined trail of ruin, devastation and

death, where but a moment before hundreds had dwelt in health and security. The old frame Catholic church was demolished, the high school building wrecked, and a number of houses were caught up and whirled about until they were dashed to pieces. Large trees were twisted off as if they had been only blades of grass, and the loss of property was very great. But the saddest feature of the storm was the loss of life. Thirty persons were killed and more than that number injured, many of them being the wives and children of the laboring classes living in that part of the borough. The event has passed into history as the "Wallingford disaster," and the phenomena connected with the tornado awakened much interest in scientific circles, but no satisfactory explanation of the cause of the storm has been given.

The Wallingford Gas Light Company was incorporated April 4th, 1881, and organized two years later with a capital of \$42,000. W. J. Leavenworth was the first president, and has so continued; E. M. Judd, treasurer; and B. A. Treat, secretary. The above, with G. W. Hull and L. M. Hubbard, constituted the board of directors. The works were erected on the banks of Community lake, in the fall of 1883, and consist of a brick building, 30 by 70 feet, and one gasometer, having a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet of gas per day. H. H. Edgerton was the supervising builder, under sub-contract for W. C. McClellan, and the first public service of gas was November 13th, 1883. In 1889 there were $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles of mains, 91 public lamps, and the output was about 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas of good quality. F. H. Lane was the superintendent.

The First National Bank of Wallingford was incorporated January 1st, 1882, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in July, 1883, to \$150,000. The first board of directors was composed of Samuel Simpson, G. W. Hull, Lyman M. Monroe, Walter J. Leavenworth, Robert H. Cowles, L. M. Hubbard, Robert Wallace, E. M. Judd and Hezekiah Hall. These still continue, with the exception of the last three, whose places are filled, in the order named, by Frank Wallace, Albert D. Judd and Henry Hull. From the beginning Samuel Simpson has been the president and William H. Newton the cashier, and under their judicious management the bank has flourished and accumulated a surplus of nearly \$20,000.

The banking office was first established in a room in the Wallace Block, where it remained about a year. In the meantime the substantial banking house now occupied was built by the corporation, at a cost of \$10,000, into which the bank was removed in February, 1883. It stands on a part of the old Whittlesey lot, on Main street, and is supplied with modern banking appliances. Since in use it has also been the home of the Wallingford Dime Savings Bank, which was given a corporate existence in May, 1871. Samuel Simpson has been the president of this institution since its organization. E. H. Ives was the

first treasurer, and in 1882 was succeeded by John Atwater. The latter served until September, 1886, when Leonard B. Bishop became the treasurer, and has since continued, serving also as secretary. Morton Judd and John Atwater are the vice-presidents. Associated directors are P. T. Ives, George E. Dickerman, Reverend Hugh Mallon, Charles N. Jones and L. M. Hubbard. Business was begun, in a small way, in 1871, at the store of Thomas Pickford, the bank being open for deposits one evening per week. Next it was open three days per week, at the same place. In the past few years it has transacted business daily, and has prospered proportionately. In 1889 the deposits were \$250,000. Semi-annual dividends at the rate of four per cent. per annum are paid, and a surplus of \$13,000 has been accumulated.

The American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, Minn., organized a local board at Wallingford, May 2d, 1889, with G. W. Hull, president; William H. Newton, secretary and treasurer; and Walter J. Leavenworth, Joel R. Boice, William M. Whittaker, W. A. Trask and E. S. Stevens, directors. In November, 1889, forty persons were members of the local board, whose place of business was with the national bank.

Probably the first public house in the town was the one kept by Nathaniel Merriman, in 1673, when he was chosen "To keep an ordinary and promised to make trial for one year provided every planter resident provide and laye in place wheare he apoynts 20 good sufficient rails for fence and 4 posts redy morticed by the middle of May next."

After 1720 Mrs. Sarah Whittlesey had a small store in the present borough, and often entertained the public men of the state when they passed from Hartford to New Haven. In the times of the revolution Amos Hall kept the principal tavern at Wallingford; and it is claimed that General Washington stopped at Peter Carrington's tavern over night, October 18th, 1789. An earlier tavern keeper was Lieutenant Abraham Doolittle, who kept a popular place in the times of the French and Indian wars, east of Main and south of Centre streets. Eben Smith was a keeper of the inn at the same place in the present generation. At the same time and earlier Jared Lewis had a public house and store higher up Main street, where is now the Wallace Block. Fred. Lewis was at the same place at a more recent date. At the Doolittle stand Benjamin Foote and William Carter entertained the public. Gideon Hosford had a well known tavern on the plains, and Chauncey Cook and Dwight Hall were in the central part of the village. The Bishop tavern was on the turnpike two miles below Wallingford, where was also the stage office. Liverius Carrington and George B. Kirtland were well known merchants before 1850. Since that time many persons have merchandised in Wallingford, and there have also been a number of public houses, but no detailed account can here be given.

The first regular post office at Wallingford was established in 1798,

and James Carrington was the postmaster, continuing until after 1820. In the later years of his administration two mails per week were supplied, but soon the facilities were increased. The office was kept on Centre street. William Elton, Samuel Cook and Samuel Dutton were later postmasters. In 1853 Orrin Andrews was appointed, and the office was opened in Union Hall. In 1861 Doctor Jerome B. Pomeroy became the postmaster, serving until his death, in 1866. Lorenzo Lewis was next appointed, and after Union Hall was burned, October, 1867, the office was kept at his store, corner of Centre and Main streets. A few years later an office was fitted up in the town hall building, where it remained until December, 1887, when the present handsome office in the Simpson Block was occupied. This was especially fitted up by the proprietor, Samuel Simpson, and in the completeness and elegance of the appointments it is one of the finest offices in the county. There are 600 lock and 300 call boxes. The office has a service of six mails per day, and is a domestic and international money order office. Succeeding Lorenzo Lewis as postmaster was D. W. Ives. In 1872 the office passed to L. M. Hubbard, with W. B. Hall as assistant postmaster. The latter is the present postmaster.

Among the public buildings of Wallingford the old Union Hall was the first to deserve a place in the annals of the town on account of its size and prominence. It was erected on Main street, south of the Episcopal church, in 1853, by an association of citizens formed for that purpose, who held stock in shares of \$25 each. The building was fitted up for stores, a general hall and lodge rooms, and also contained the general offices of the town. On the 3d of April, 1854, the first town meeting was held in the building, and by special arrangement they were there continued until the hall was destroyed by fire, October 27th, 1867. It was a large three-story frame building, having the main hall in the second story. Lorenzo Lewis was for many years the secretary of the association. The hall was not rebuilt, and the lot became the property of the Episcopal parish, the present church standing on part of the Union Hall site.

Immediately south of this William Wallace had erected his large, four-story brick block about the time of the civil war, which was the first substantial public building in the town, and which still continues to be noteworthy on account of its massive appearance. For many years this building was in advance of the general improvements, but in the light of the progress made since that time it stands a fitting monument to the public spirit and enterprise of the builder, who set the standard for future architecture. It is devoted to stores, offices, halls and lodge rooms. In 1889 the property was owned by Wallace & Phelps.

The Simpson Block, on the west side of Main street, and north of Centre street, is the latest addition to the handsome public buildings of the borough. It was erected in 1887 by Samuel Simpson, and is

one of the best improvements made by that enterprising citizen. Architecturally it is attractive and imposing, a substantial and capacious brick block, and was designed mainly for the convenience of the public. The lower floors are devoted to business rooms, the second to offices, and the upper part forms one of the handsomest opera houses in the state, affording every convenience for the lovers of amusement.

In the summer of 1889 the Messrs. Wallace & Phelps completed in the rear of their block a large one-story brick structure, which has been fitted up for the use of the Wallingford Company of the Connecticut Guards, and has received the name of Armory Hall. It is also adapted for public gatherings.

Directly south of the latter, on Centre street, is the commodious town hall of Wallingford. It was erected in pursuance of a vote of the freemen, at a meeting held May 2d, 1868, when it was decided to "build a hall to cost not more than \$30,000 nor less than \$20,000, the same to have a tower for a clock." A building committee, composed of Samuel Simpson, D. W. Fields, Franklin Johnson, Hezekiah Hall, Bennet Jeralds, William McKenzie and Elijah Williams, was appointed, and bonds were issued to erect the hall according to the plans of Architect Russell. January 5th, 1869, D. W. Fields, appointed to purchase a bell to be placed in the tower of the hall, secured one weighing 3,000 pounds, and the tower was surmounted by a flagstaff.

On the 4th of October, 1869, the first town meeting was held in the new hall, which has since that time been the capitol of the town. It is a brick edifice, three stories high, 60 by 80 feet, and is attractive in its appearance. The auditorium is in the second story and has a gallery, stage and scenic arrangements. The property is valued at \$38,000.

The history of the periodical press of Wallingford begins with the publication of the *Circular*, a weekly organ of the community societies issued from the Mt. Tom Printing House, from 1864 to 1868. The first distinctively local paper was the *Wallingford Witness*, which was established in March, 1886, by W. Burgess, who sold to J. E. Beale, June 1st, the same year. The latter conducted the paper with varied success for three years, when his interest passed to the Times Printing Company, composed of citizens of the borough. Colonel D. C. Pavay became the editor, and so continued until September 16th, 1889, when the plant was transferred to the present proprietors, Richards & Buckmaster. An office in the Simpson Block is the place of publication. The *Times* is an independent weekly of forty columns (eight pages), devoted to local and general news, and has a growing circulation. Frederick Richards is the editor.

F. W. Richards began his newspaper career in Naugatuck in 1880, at which time he was associated with J. E. Beale, who was publisher of the *Naugatuck Review*. He came to Wallingford in the fall of 1886,

and had an editorial position under Beale on the *Witness*. His reputation as a writer made him the choice of the Times Publishing Company when it was necessary to find a successor for D. C. Pavey, in September, 1889.

W. S. Buckmaster is a brother-in-law of F. W. Richards, and is a native of New Haven. He entered the printing business as an apprentice in the office of the *Waterbury American* in 1860. He enlisted from that city in 1863, in Company F, 23d Connecticut Volunteers. After the war was over, several years were spent in the employ of Hoggson & Robinson, of New Haven. He was one of the original stockholders in the *New Haven Union*. His connection with the *Wallingford Times* is contemporaneous with F. W. Richards.

Moses Y. Beach, the successful proprietor of the *New York Sun*, was a native of this town, had a country home here and died in Wallingford, after having accumulated a large estate.

Following the custom of those times, a library company was organized at Wallingford, which was incorporated January 30th, 1833. Jared P. Whittlesey was one of the most active in maintaining it. The library was kept many years at Elijah Beman's, at the corner of Christian and Main streets, but later was maintained in Union Hall, and E. S. Ives had charge of the books. When that building was burned, in 1867, most of the library was saved, and after the Ladies' Library and Reading Room Association was organized, in 1881, some of the books were transferred to that body, in whose library they are still in use. The Ladies' Association was formed with about 60 members, and has since had an influential following. A library was opened in the Wallace Block and was maintained there until 1887, when more commodious quarters were secured for it in the new Simpson Block, the proprietor, Samuel Simpson, generously donating the use of two of the finest rooms in the building, which have been well fitted up for library and reading room purposes. In 1889 the library contained 2,360 volumes of miscellaneous books, and the reading room, which was open daily, had on file all the leading monthlies, five weekly and four daily papers. These rooms were in charge of Miss Emma Lewis, the librarian, since 1884, and who succeeded Miss Helen A. Hull in that office. Miss Edith C. Lane has been the secretary of the association since 1882, and Mrs. Henry L. Wallace is the treasurer. Eight ladies manage the affairs of the association.

Yalesville, a village in the northern part of the town, has a pleasant situation on the west bank of the Quinnipiac river and contains several hundred inhabitants. There are several flourishing manufacturing establishments, stores, post office, three neat churches (Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist), a fine school house and a number of attractive residences. A village improvement society, recently organized, has directed attention to the care of the streets, planting of trees and the general advancement of the place.

Yalesville is, next to Wallingford borough, the oldest settled place in the town, and in its pioneer history was known as the "First Falls" above the plains. The improvement of the water power was ordered June 4th, 1677, and as it has since been utilized, this is the oldest manufacturing point in this part of the county. After 1700, for a hundred years or more, the place was called Tyler's Mills, when it took the name of Yalesville, in compliment to Charles Yale, one of the most enterprising manufacturers of his time.*

William Hall, Floyd Camp and C. W. Michaels have merchandised in the village, the latter continuing in 1890, and being also the post-master.

Tracy is the name which has been applied to the post office established at Yalesville station, June 1st, 1888, with Almon J. Ives as post-master. There are four mails per day, and about one hundred families are by this means afforded mail privileges.

The hamlet at this point also embraces the works of Jennings & Griffin, the railway station, store, and about twenty residences. In the summer and fall of 1889 the improvement of the hamlet was begun by its inhabitants, and public street lamps were put up, twenty being maintained at the close of the year.

Some time after the completion of the Air Line railroad, about 1871, a station was opened on it in this town, with the name of East Wallingford. Later a post office was there established, with the same name, and a small hamlet has sprung up, in which are the usual occupations of such a place.

In 1890 the physicians of Wallingford were C. Hunt Atwater, Henry Davis, J. D. McGaughey, William S. Russell, D. J. Curtin, E. S. Vail, Vincent L. Baldwin, J. M. Tabor and George Andrews. The town has had many medical practitioners, among them being, according to a local writer, the following. In addition to the eight Doctors Hull here named, five other descendants of Doctor John Hull located elsewhere :

1. Doctor John Hull, born in New Haven 1641 ; came here 1687. Practiced in Derby 20 years before.

2. Doctor Benjamin Hull, son of Doctor John, born in Derby. Commenced here 1693.

3. Doctor Jeremiah Hull, son of Doctor John, born in Derby. Commenced here 1695.

4. Doctor John Hull, second, grandson of Doctor John. Commenced 1725. Born in Wallingford.

5. Doctor Benjamin Hull, second, grandson of Doctor John. Commenced 1735. Born in Wallingford.

6. Doctor Benjamin Hull, third, great-grandson of Doctor John. Commenced 1763. Born in Wallingford.

* See Manufacturing Interests.

7. Doctor Amos Hull, great-grandson of Doctor John. Commenced about 1786.

8. Doctor Amos G. Hull, great-grandson of Doctor John. Patentee of the Hull truss.

9. Doctor Aaron Andrews. Commenced in about 1771. Born in Wallingford.

10. Doctor John Andrews, son of Aaron. Commenced in about 1800. Born in Wallingford.

11. Doctor Moses Gaylord. Commenced in about 1800. Came from Durham.

12. Doctor Lyman Parker. Commenced in about 1815. Native of Wallingford.

It is said that Doctor John Andrews and Doctor Parker associated together about the time Doctor Parker commenced practice, and they bought off Doctor Gaylord from practicing physic and the like of fevers, but allowed him to doctor sores, ulcers and such like cases and set broken bones. Doctor Gaylord died in about 1830.

13. Doctor Brandiee. Commenced in 1828. Came from Cheshire. He owned and occupied the place where Mrs. Blunt now resides, on Main street, and for which he gave in exchange 1,000 boxes of Brandiee's salve.

14. Friend Cook. Commenced about 1835. Native of Wallingford.

15. Doctor B. F. Harrison.* Bought out Doctor F. Cook in about 1836. Native of Northford.

16. Doctor William Atwater. Bought out Doctor B. F. Harrison in about 1846. Native of Wallingford; and sold back to Doctor Harrison in 1848 or 9. Doctor Harrison died in 1886.

17. Doctor N. Banks.* Commenced here in about 1852. Practiced in Cheshire before.

18. Doctor V. Baldwin. Commenced here in about 1860. Practiced in Meriden before.

19. Doctor Henry Davis. Commenced here in about 1870. Practiced in Derby and elsewhere.

20. Doctor J. D. McGaughey.* Commenced here in about 1872. Came from Tennessee.

21. Doctor W. S. Russell.* Commenced in 1882.

22. Doctor E. S. Vail. Commenced here in 1886.

23. Doctor D. J. Curtin* has been located here since December, 1887, succeeding a Doctor Bailey, who had been here a short time that year. In the same period Doctor J. D. Brundage was here, but removed to East Haddam.

24. Doctor George Andrews is a native of the town, and after practicing elsewhere located here recently.

In addition to the foregoing, Doctor Davis in his history says that

*See biographical sketches in the following chapter.

previous to 1800 there had been in the town: Doctors Isaac Lewis, Isaac Bull, Isaac Hall, Gad Pond, Ebenezer Bardsley, William B. Hall, Bilious Kirtland, James Porter and John Dickinson. He names as a contemporary of Doctor Aaron Andrews the celebrated Doctor Jared Potter, the author of Potter's powder, in its day a popular remedy. He was the surgeon of the First Connecticut Regiment in 1775, and died in this town.

Doctor Jared P. Kirtland was in Wallingford from 1814 to 1817, and a number of others for brief periods followed their professions in the town.

In 1889 the attorneys of Wallingford were: Seymour D. Hall, Henry F. Hall, Charles A. Harrison, Leverett M. Hubbard,* George M. Wallace, O. H. D. Fowler, Andrew J. Brown and Frederick J. Holmes. These have here been engaged in the legal profession from two to twenty years. Previous attorneys were: Eli I. Ives, many years; J. R. Merriam, A. B. Chapin, James J. Redmond, B. J. Smith, L. C. Hinman and others several generations ago.

Doctor Lyman Hall, a signer of the declaration of independence, was a native of this town. He graduated from Yale in 1747, and after studying medicine and theology moved to Georgia, from which colony he was sent as a delegate to the continental congress. Later he was elected governor of Georgia. He died in 1791, aged 66 years.

Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., was the first secret order established in Wallingford. The introduction of Masonry into Wallingford antedated the revolution. Compass Lodge was instituted under a charter granted May 1st, 1769, which was signed by John Rowe, provincial grand master at Boston. This charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of the state, which issued in its stead a new charter, which bears date August 17th, 1796, and under the authority of which the meetings of the Lodge have since been held. It is much to be regretted that the records of the early meetings are not available, as they might afford an interesting history of a period when most of the leading men of the town were connected with the order. From traditionary accounts it appears that the Lodge at Wallingford had a flourishing existence until the height of the anti-Masonic feeling, occasioned by the disappearance of Morgan, when, in 1833, its meetings were discontinued, and the charter was returned to the Grand Lodge. After the lapse of eighteen years a legal number of the former members made application for its restoration, which was done in July, 1851, and since that time the Lodge has been in active existence. The petitioners for this charter were: Elisha M. Pomeroy, Lyman Cannon, Medad C. Munson, Medad W. Munson, George B. Kirtland, Horace Hall, 2d, John M. Andrews, Randall Cooke, Lyman Parker and Almer Hall. Alfred Parker, Philo Hall and Harmon Morse were added as old members. Soon after the Lodge had resumed it had the

*See biographical sketch in the following chapter.

following additions: Lucius Pomeroy, E. M. Pomeroy, Jr., Henry Martin, Almer I. Hall and Selden J. Steele. In 1852 the membership was increased by the admission of twelve candidates. In 1856 23 persons joined, and in every subsequent year additions were made until there was a large aggregate membership. In 1889 the number belonging was more than one hundred, who met in a pleasantly furnished room in the town hall. Former Lodge rooms were in the chambers of some of the public houses.

Since 1795 the following have been the masters of the Lodge and the years when they were first elected to that office, a number serving more than one term or at different periods: Terhand Kirtland, 1795; Samuel Woodruff, 1796; Jesse Atwater, 1798; John Knott, 1801; Amos Dutton, 1804; Augustus Cook, 1808; Chauncey Cook, 1810; Solomon Hall, 1813; John Barker, 1820; Lyman Cannon, 1822; Lyman Parker, 1823; Constant Kirtland, 1826; Frederick Lewis, 1827; John Barker, 1828; Elisha M. Pomeroy, 1830-3; Elisha M. Pomeroy, 1851; Henry Martin, 1852; George D. Lane, 1853; Almer I. Hall, 1856; J. B. Pomeroy, 1861; Benjamin Church, 1862; Gustavus Phelps, 1866; Roswell Morse, 1867; William Gerety, 1870; J. H. Osborne, 1872; William Hodgekinson, 1875; D. C. Dudley, 1876; Joel R. Boice, 1878; William M. Whittaker, 1879; J. W. Smith, 1881; W. N. Mix, 1882; William Hodgekinson, 1884; W. B. Hall, 1885; W. H. Newton, 1887; J. W. Smith, 1888; W. B. Hall, 1890. Associated with the latter were also J. W. Smith, S. W.; W. M. Whittaker, J. W.; R. Talbot, treasurer; O. E. Powers, secretary; F. J. Heavens, S. D.; C. H. Barnes, J. D.

Accanant Lodge No. 71, I. O. O. F., was organized August 14th, 1850, and the following were some of the early members participating in its affairs: John Munson, Samuel Simpson, Henry Martin, Asahel Andrews, Samuel P. Parmalee, George Hull, Jeremiah Hall, Stephen Northrop, Edgar Atwater, Doctor William Atwater, Samuel Dutton, Lorenzo Lewis, Israel Harrison and William Elton. For a few years the Lodge was prosperous, but owing to various causes its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, February 20th, 1856. From that time on, for 19 years, the order had no public representation in the village, although a number of members remained. Through the efforts of a few of these the Lodge was reinstated May 12th, 1875, with George W. Elton, N. G.; L. M. Phelps, V. G.; George H. Yale, secretary; Lyman D. Allen, treasurer.

It now entered upon a career of prosperity, which, in the main, has continued to the present. In the fall of 1889 the Lodge property was worth about \$1,500, and there were more than a hundred members, whose interests were looked after by the following principal officials: Trustees, L. M. Phelps, George E. Dickerman and Fraray Hale; noble grand, J. W. Douglass; vice grand, L. A. Young; R. S., Charles A. Barker; P. S., Fraray Hale; treasurer, F. W. Phelps. Interesting meetings are held in a well-appointed Lodge room.

Putnam Council, No. 19, Order of American Mechanics, owes its existence, at Wallingford, to the efforts of Michael Simons and D. L. Barber, who were instrumental in organizing the above Council, December 2d, 1885. The first meetings were held in T. A. B. & L. Hall, but a later place of meeting was secured in the hall of the Grand Army, which is its present home. The Council has been fortunate in the accession of membership and the accumulation of property, having had 120 persons belonging, with not a death since organization, and having, in 1889, an accumulated fund of \$1,000 cash and other effects worth \$500. These interests were in the care of trustees M. Simons, H. D. Kendrick and D. C. Porter. Other officers at this period were: C., J. H. Arthur; V. C., E. C. Hastings; R. S., D. L. Barber; F. S., S. D. Johnson; treasurer, C. F. Harwood.

Ivy Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 4th, 1887, with 20 charter members. De Witt C. Porter was elected the first chancellor commander; Henry D. Kendrick, vice-chancellor; William H. Talcott, prelate; and Albert Goodrich, past chancellor. Since its organization the Lodge has had a steady growth and has attained a fine standing in the community. In the fall of 1889 there were 60 members, who met stately in handsomely furnished rooms, in the Wallace Block. There was, also, a large fund in the treasury. Besides elaborating the usual work of the order, the Lodge has, in the past year, conferred the amplified degree, which is the highest in the order, and one of the finest degrees in any civic society. At the close of 1889 the principal offices were filled by Hubert R. Chamberlain, William J. Arthur, Charles A. Smith, Charles S. Allen, Henry C. Elton, E. M. Hall, C. O. Norton and William H. Talcott.

Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R., was organized in 1869. The soldiers of the war for the Union were quick to realize the benefit which must accrue from a well conducted order devoted to their interests, and in the year mentioned ten of them united in organizing the above Post. John R. Atwater was selected as their commander. Unfortunately, a waning interest caused the Post to disband in the course of a few years, and for ten years the comrades were obliged to connect themselves with Posts in other localities. On the 23d of November, 1883, however, the Post was revived with 31 members and this corps of officers: C., William N. Mix; V. C., C. A. Harrison, Sr.; S., Thomas Pickford; chaplain, Charles H. Barnes; Q. M., William M. Whittaker; Adjt., Patrick McKenna; S. M., Charles A. Harwood; Q. M. S., J. B. Mix. Before the end of six months the membership was more than doubled, and at the close of 1889 more than 100 names were on the rolls of the Post. Besides handsomely furnishing a hall, a relief fund of nearly \$1,000 had been accumulated. The commanders of the Post since its re-organization have been: 1883-5, William N. Mix; 1886, C. A. Harrison; 1887, Ira B. Smith; 1888, William J. Morse; 1889, Lewis A. Northrop. In 1890 the commander was Jacob Joab and the adjutant H. C. Nettleton.

The Arcanum Club was organized January 8th, 1881, by Christopher Morgan and about a dozen others, for social purposes, and a room for use was secured on the third floor of the Wallace Block. The success of the project caused the members to apply for corporate rights, which were obtained March 19th, 1884. In February, 1887, the club held its first public assembly and concert in the armory, in Wallace Hall, which gave it a favorable introduction to the community, and a largely increased membership. Spacious and handsome quarters in the new Simpson Block were now secured, which have been fitted up for the convenience and comfort of the club, which has become a large and prosperous social body. December 6th, 1889, the second public assembly was held in the Simpson Opera House, and was a pronounced success.

Among the temperance organizations maintained in the town which have left their impress upon the community have been a strong Division of Sons of Temperance, prior to 1855; Phoenix Lodge, No. 28, of Good Templars, from 1867 for twelve years, had a large membership; a Temple of Honor, several years; and Perseverance Division, No. 12, Sons of Temperance, organized in 1883, whose meetings are still maintained.

The Union Agricultural Society of Wallingford was incorporated July 23d, 1872. Henry L. Hall was the first president of the society, which had already held a meeting in 1871, which was attended with so much success that steps were taken to place the organization upon a permanent basis. William D. Hall succeeded as president, and Joseph W. Allen became the secretary, both continuing until the society disbanded, a few years later. For several seasons successful fairs were held at Morse's Park, on Cherry street, but adverse circumstances produced a diminished interest in the later exhibitions, which made it advisable for the society to suspend its meetings, and the organization was given up.

Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H., was instituted May 28th, 1885, at the house of M. E. Cook, who was the first master. D.W. Ives served as secretary. Thirty-three persons constituted the original membership, which was quickly increased, and in November, 1889, 91 members belonged, in active connection. The meetings were held in Grand Army Hall, and were occasions of unabated interest and instruction in rural affairs and the economic arts. A purchasing agency, in charge of F. M. Bartholomew, has been successfully maintained by the Grange since 1887. Since the organization of the Grange the principal officers have been the following: Masters, M. E. Cook, G. W. Cook and G. A. Hopson; secretaries, D.W. Ives, G. A. Hopson and F. M. Bartholomew; lecturers, Z. P. Beach and H. W. Andrews. The Grange has made several fine exhibits at the state fair at Meriden, and was awarded the first prize for the displays made.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE TOWN OF WALLINGFORD (Concluded).

Educational Matters.—Establishment of Religious Worship.—First Congregational Church.—The Wallingford Controversy.—The Wells Society.—The Wallingford Baptist Church.—St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church.—The First Methodist Class.—Yalesville M. E. Church.—The Adventist Church.—Yalesville Baptist Church.—St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Yalesville.—Second Advent Church of Wallingford.—Holy Trinity (Roman Catholic) Parish.—The Wallingford Community.—Cemeteries.—Biographical Sketches.

AS soon as the town was fully organized, about 1678, the matter of maintaining a school was a subject for town legislation, and the selectmen were authorized to approve a schoolmaster at a salary of "ten pounds a yeare and three pence a weeke for all schollers males or females from six to sixteene years ould, so long as they goe to schoole." But it is probable that some arrangement for schools had been made as soon as the church was founded, in 1672, for usually these two institutions went hand in hand. In 1680 Eljah Preston taught a six months' school. Fifteen years later Eleazer Peck, John Parker and John Moss were chosen a school committee, and the town authorized them to hire a woman in summer and a man in winter. An effort to build a school house, made this year, was not realized until 1702. The building was small, not exceeding 20 feet square. In 1711 Henry Bates was the schoolmaster and Captain Merriman, Samuel Munson, Sr., and John Ives the school committee. A general school tax was laid upon all children between the ages of 6 and 16 years living within a mile and a half of the school house.

In 1715 the old town was divided into two districts, one on the east side of the river, the other on the west. Four years later a third school was started in the Andrews neighborhood. Henry Bates was the village schoolmaster a dozen or more years. In 1725 a new school house, 20 by 25 feet, was built. Schools were now held several months per year, on the farms, in various parts of the town, and separate districts were formed as the necessities of the different sections demanded, until the system was thoroughly established. The shifting population made the change of location of many school houses necessary, and a few have been abandoned in consequence of the consolidation of districts. The Yalesville school house was originally on the east side of the river, the location being changed about 1800, when the district was enlarged.

To secure schools of a better grade, Districts Nos. 5 and 6 were dissolved and united, December 9th, 1865, as the Central school district, whose first officers were B. F. Harrison, S. B. Parmalee, John C. Roach, committee; and John Atwater, clerk. The schools continued to be held in the old South Main street building of the 6th district; in the old Elm street house, where Senator Joseph R. Hawley attended while residing, as a lad, with his father, at that time the Baptist minister at Wallingford; and a new school was opened in the basement of the old Catholic church. But the question of building a centrally located school house was soon agitated, and October 26th, 1867, Samuel Peck, Samuel Simpson, E. H. Ives, Augustus Hall and John C. Roach were appointed a committee to select a site. Failing to promptly make a selection, the matter was settled when, on June 11th, 1868, Moses Y. Beach donated a plot of four acres of land, beautifully located, on which he had purposed to erect, at his own expense, a high school, but had been prevented by the civil war and his ill health to carry out his intentions.

Meantime the demand for school room on the "Plains" had become so great that in 1868 the brick school house was erected, at a cost of \$7,500; and October 20th, 1868, it was voted to build the Cottage school house, on Quinnipiac street, on the "Plains."

On the 25th of October, 1868, it was voted to erect a school edifice on the Beach lot, at a cost of \$25,000, and a building committee composed of Samuel Simpson, James B. Campbell, R. H. Cowles, Doctor B. F. Harrison, A. I. Hall, James M. Leavenworth and R. R. Bristol, was appointed to take charge of the work. This was postponed for a year, but September 4th, 1869, it was ordered to proceed to build. Subsequently bonds to the amount of \$30,000 were issued, and on the 17th of April, 1871, the building was reported completed, at a cost of \$31,896.73. A portion of it was occupied for school purposes, January 1st, 1871. As originally put up the house was 70 by 80 feet, basement half out of the ground, two stories clear and a mansard story, producing a structure having a high and attractive appearance. August 9th, 1878, the entire upper part of the building was destroyed by the great tornado, and when the repairs were made the upper story was modified and the general shape changed. This was done at a cost of \$8,500. Subsequent improvements have made this one of the most complete buildings of the kind in towns of this size.

In 1884 the district erected the Simpson school house, in the eastern part of the borough, Samuel Simpson donating the lot on which the house stands. In 1887-8, the new and complete Colony street school building was erected, at a cost of \$31,455.69, the committee having charge of the work being H. B. Todd, Reverend Hugh Mallon, Henry L. Hall, Michael O'Callaghan and Patrick Concannon. In 1889 the district owned school property, in the form of real estate, to the amount of nearly \$60,000, and had a net indebtedness of \$51,324.14.

There was a good supply of apparatus and modern fixtures, and schools were kept in 17 rooms. The teachers were paid salaries to the amount of nearly \$10,000, and other expenditures increased the outlay for the support of schools to about \$14,000 per year.

The first efforts to grade the schools of the district were made in 1871, but in 1887 a more complete grade was established, and June 14th, 1888, a revised course of study was adopted, requiring about ten years to complete, and including classical studies in the high school. In 1889 more than 900 pupils were registered in all the schools of the district. Joseph A. Kellogg was the first principal in the high school building, and since 1886 the principal has been F. J. Heavens.

On the school committee of the district Doctor B. F. Harrison and C. H. Brown served many years, and Joseph W. Allen has been the clerk since 1868. Henry L. Hall has for many years been the acting school visitor, and to his interest in educational matters is due, in a large measure, the proficiency of the schools of Central district.

Union Academy was incorporated at Wallingford May 12th, 1812, on the petition of Samuel Cook and others. The stock of the corporation consisted of 250 shares at \$5 each, and in view of the fact that Porter Cook had donated the land on which the academy stood, he was given stock for the value of the same—\$137.50. Joshua Bradley occupied the building as the first principal. He was an earnest, energetic teacher, and succeeded in gathering together a number of pupils, whom he carefully instructed several years, having usually a lady assistant. Elder Wright and Thomas Ruggles were also male teachers, the latter teaching in 1817. The pupils in 1818 numbered 45. In the course of time the academy building was converted into a residence, and as such was occupied many years.

In more recent years an academy was maintained on Centre street, in the so-called Masevic Hall, where A. B. Chapin, a Mr. Keeler and others were the teachers. For short periods other select schools were taught in the borough, but since the grading of the public schools but little support has been given to such enterprises.

The public school building at Yalesville is a fine two-story frame edifice, with vestibule extension, and was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$9,000. The lot on which it stands embraces three acres, nicely plotted and planted with Norway spruce trees. Three spacious rooms accommodate the 150 pupils registered for attendance. In 1889 Henry Schwab was the school visitor of the district and Charles E. Yale the treasurer. The old Yalesville school house, northeast from this site, has been converted into a residence, near the place where it originally stood. The schools of Yalesville have a well-merited reputation for their excellence.

The early settlers of Wallingford were actuated by the same spirit as that which had moved the founders of other towns in that period, and endeavored, while their own humble homes were yet building,

to secure for themselves religious worship. Hence, at the second town meeting, held April 21st, 1671, they voted to lay a rate of 30 shillings on the owner of every twelve acre lot, and 20 shillings on those owning eight acre lots, to raise a fund for any fit person to be helpful in the ministry. For two years a Mr. Harriman preached on the Sabbath, performing this duty before a regular society was organized or an ordained minister could be secured. The organization of a regular church was postponed several years, partly on account of the inability of the settlers to provide the requisite means and partly because it was, like all the affairs of the town, made a matter for grave deliberation. But the meetings thus held were after the order of the Congregationalists, whose religious beliefs and forms had been legalized by the civil government as the established church.

It is to be regretted that the people who had been forced to leave their native land on account of religious intolerance should, in their adopted country, through their zeal and love for their chosen religion, surround it with laws scarcely less tolerant than those which had oppressed them. For nearly half a century there was scarcely any religious liberty in the colony for those who dissented from the state church, when the rigor of the laws was somewhat abated by the Act of Toleration of 1708 and the further acts of 1727 and 1729. It was not, however, until many more years had elapsed that freedom of conscience and "soul liberty" were recognized rights, and all religions were accorded equal privileges and protection by the laws of the state. It should be borne in mind that in those days there was not the universal enlightenment which now prevails, and that class distinction had not been abolished. The masses of the colonists were controlled by superior minds, who had themselves been trained to believe that the church and the state were inseparable, and that the latter should establish, maintain and protect the former. Hence, the stringent laws of that period and the prescribed methods of conduct demanded by them.

The First Congregational Church of Wallingford was organized in conformity with these laws and after the customs of those times. Its founders were law abiding, devout men, with respect for the usages of their time, and patterned closely after the parent society at New Haven. Accordingly, the preliminary step was the appointment of a day of fasting and prayer for divine guidance in the selection of the committee which should "lay the foundation." This was held February 3d, 1675. On the 15th of the same month the inhabitants met again to select the foundation members, who, in turn, were to admit by the ordinary processes of examination and profession. The record of the town in regard to this event is as follows:

"At a lawful meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Wallingford, and upon the 15th day of 2nd month, 1675, it was ordered and enacted by the town, that as there had been conference about estab-

lishing a church of Christ in the aforesaid town, and also a solemn fast set apart and celebrated by the town unanimously to seek God's guidance in so great a work, they have now also freely and unanimously concluded, if it be the will of God, that there shall be a church of Christ gathered to walk according to the Congregational way, and have also all freely and unanimously left the management of the same in the hands of the persons whose names are underwritten, and that if it be the will of God to incline their hearts, so many of them as may be a competent number for that work, may in his time lay the foundation.

THOMAS YALE,
ELIASAPH PRESTON,
MR. MOSS,
MR. SAM'L STREET,
NATHAN ANDREWS,
MR. BROCKETT,

NEHEMIAH ROYCE,
JOHN HALL, SEN'R.,
LIEUT. MERRIAM,
SERG'T DOOLITTLE,
JOHN HALL, JR.,
JOHN BEACH,

BENJ. LEWIS."

The court of election of the colony, held at Hartford, May 13th, 1675, approved this purpose of the town, and granted leave to establish the church, consequent upon the approbation of the neighboring churches, which was not withheld.

Having no house of worship, the meetings were held at the dwellings of Lieutenant Nathaniel Merriam and Ensign Munson, the town paying for the use of the same at the rate of 40 shillings per year; and this custom was continued about ten years. But at the town meeting October 2d, 1676, it was contemplated to build a meeting house, 30 by 34 feet. A consideration of the project led them, after the lapse of two years, to decide November 27th, 1678, "to build a house to meete in on ye Saboth of 28 foot in Length and 24 foot breadth & ten foot in stud between ye groundsill and wall plate, to be comfortably and comleyly fitted up with doers and windows and floors and other things nedeful in order to the end propounded."

Owing to the scarcity of material and the lack of means it took several years to complete this building, a further rate being levied in 1681 to that end. The house was built of logs, with a square roof running to a point at the center, where was a small turret.

Doors on the east and on the south afforded entrance and the windows were small, with shutters but without panes of glass. This meeting house stood on the hillside north of the present church and there is an account that when work on it was begun, the minister of a neighboring church was present and preached from the words of Isaiah: "My beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill," which, in view of the beauty of the site and its surroundings, was certainly an appropriate selection.

The interior of this house was very plain, there being neither pews nor slips, but long seats, the sexes occupying opposite sides of

the house. At the door were seats for the soldiers, for there was yet apprehension of attack by the Indians and the precautions of those times were observed. In February, 1689, the town agreed to build a fort round the meeting house, to provide still greater security against a possible incursion by the red men.

In 1690 the town had 73 families and the meeting house having become too small, an addition of 16 feet was made to its breadth. The following year the interior was changed, the pulpit being removed to the west end and a sounding top placed over it. Two pews were also ordered to be built and short seats were placed on the sides of the pulpit.

In the course of seven years the town was again obliged to enlarge the meeting house and in February, 1698, it was voted to build an addition on the east side, 20 by 50 feet, giving the improved building the form of a capital T. Still greater accommodations being demanded, on the 30th of April, 1706, "The town chose Deken Hall, Samuel Roys and Goodman Culvert a committee to procure workmen to come and build gallers for the Inlargement of the meeting house."

Of this church Doctor Davis, in his "History of Wallingford," says: "In this little edifice—meaner and more rude in its construction than any building now in the valley—the fathers of the town held their solemn assemblies, offered up their united prayers, and put forth their stern views of doctrine. At the appointed hour, the drum having been beaten, both the first time and the second, the whole population, from the dwellings of the town and the outlying farms came together in the place of prayer. In plain and carefully kept clothes, the saintly heads of families with their closely trained and solemn faced children, came, after the toils of the week to observe holy day."

The increase of population so much taxed the capacity of the meeting house that chairs and stools were brought and placed in the "alleys of the house" to accommodate the worshippers. This resulted in so much inconvenience that by vote of the town, in 1716, the constable was ordered to remove them. Most likely this uncereemonious ejection aided to settle the already agitated question of building a new meeting house for, on the 23d of September, 1717, that matter was determined by a vote of the town, when it was decided to build, "and the forms of the house to be like Guilford [Guilford] meeting house and to be left to ye committee to make some little alteration if they see cause; and layed a rate of eight pence on the pounce for the careing of the meeting house."

The committee referred to and who were to have charge of the building were Captain John Hall, Ensign Curtis, Sergeant Hart, Gideon Ives, William Ward, Joseph Parker, Robert Hall and Samuel Hall. So the old meeting house was taken down and the erection of the third house of worship begun. A site for it was selected in front of the present meeting house, where the frame was raised in 1718.

The building fronted east, the main entrance being on its side to the street and at the north end or gable of the house was the steeple. It was a large structure, three stories high, with two tiers of galleries. It was completed and occupied in 1720.

In the prosecution of the work the inhabitants were called on for labor and means, but as money was scarce progress was somewhat slow. Nails and glass were secured by the exchange of barrel staves. In 1719 Captain Hall was authorized to exchange a vessel load of staves to secure the above articles, and that year a contract was made with John Russell, a glazier of Wethersfield, "to make all the glass for the new meeting house." Unlike the old house, in the new one more attention was paid to the interior arrangement. A whole range of pews was built around the sides of the new house, and several of the inhabitants were permitted to build pews of their own, which should befit their position. Captain John Hall was thus given liberty to have a pew near the last door. The assignment of the pews was placed in the care of a committee, to "dignify and seat the meeting house." This committee was instructed to respect the aged, "who had been serviceable to the town," and "to have respect for those who had borne commissions." After these classes had received attention, the remainder of the congregation were seated according to their social position, proper preference being given to the family of the minister. In the galleries were usually the seats of the young people, boys under 18 years of age being excluded from the upper one, on account of the too great opportunity there afforded to indulge in frivolous conduct. In the lower one boys were permitted under the watch of some person appointed by the town for that purpose, and who was invested with constabulary powers.

It appears that in building the new meeting house some of the inhabitants favored a steeple, while others were opposed to such an innovation. But in 1718 it was voted to build one, which, however, was not done until 1728. The top of the belfry was crowned by a large brass rooster. The three story meeting house was used more than a hundred years, and within its walls some of the most stirring events of the church and the town took place. It was taken down in 1824 and the fourth meeting house of the church erected in its stead, in the pastorate of Mr. Noyes. It stood farther back on the lot and was what was termed a two-story building, having but one gallery. In the rear of the lower part was a basement. The entrance was from the east through a piazza, whose roof was supported by large pillars. The spire surmounted the front of the roof, a part of the weight resting on the piazza pillars. It was crowned with a ball and a weather vane.

The present edifice occupied by the society is the fifth meeting house erected by the First Congregational church. It is a large and imposing building, with a seating capacity of more than 700 persons, and cost about \$40,000. The corner stone was laid June 16th, 1868,

and it was dedicated May 21st 1869. Since that time it has been freely repaired and supplied with various features to make it attractive and comfortable.

The first minister of the settlers of Wallingford, Reverend John Harriman, preached two years, when began the first regular pastorate by the Reverend Samuel Street. He was a son of Nicholas Street of New Haven, the colleague of Davenport, and was 40 years old when he came to Wallingford, in April, 1673. He was carefully educated and had graduated from Harvard in 1664. His installation at Wallingford did not take place until 1674, but from the time of his call in 1672 he was practically the settled pastor. Before his coming the town had provided him a house and voted him a salary of £50 per year. In the later years of his pastorate allotments of land were made for "his encouragement," both by the general court and the town. The former, at its session in Hartford in May, 1681, granted him 200 acres, which he sold in 1686 to John Hulls of Derby. The year previous the town had granted him twelve well located acres, and at various times granted lands, until his holdings amounted to 120 acres. Aside from this the pastor's salary was increased, what seems a generous allowance being made. April 28th, 1696, "The Town voted to allow Mr Saml Street as A recompense for his labours in ye worke of ye ministry in ye year 1696 ye full and just sum of one hundred pounds in provision pay, only ye sd Mr Street is to find himself firewood & he will set a week in ye fore part of ye sumer & a week in ye latter part of ye sumer yteach man may bring a load of wood or two if ye sd Mr Street see Cause & yt Mr Street will allow 2 & 6d P load to each man."

Besides being pastor of the church 42 years, Mr. Street took an active interest in the affairs of the town and was much respected by all its inhabitants. He died January 16th, 1717, aged 82 years.

Before the decease of Mr Street a colleague had been provided, the town taking action in this matter as early as July, 1708. A committee was appointed which invited Mr. Samuel Whittlesey to preach and, September 20th, 1708, the town confirmed the agreement which this committee had made, being satisfied with his preaching. A longer trial induced the town to extend him a pastoral call, the terms of which are contained in the following letter. This is here produced to show the zeal which animated this community and also indicates their poverty in worldly riches. Although disposed to pay well for ministerial service they had to resort to make-shifts in order to raise the salary:

"Mr Whittlesey, Sur:—The subscribers hereof being a committee appointed and empowered by the town of Wallingford as may appear by their record, bearing date April 4, 1709, to treat with yourself in order to a settlement with us in the ministry, and for your incouragement to comply with us therein, doe propose to make

such grants of lands and other incouragements following—first we doe give and grant to you, the said Mr. Samuel Whittelsey, a six acar lott of land lying neare the meeting house; and one acar and a half of the west end of Deaken John Hall's home lott for a building lott, to be bought for you; also a peace of land at southward side the Leatel quarter, on the hill, on which the town stands, fifteen acars; and seaven acars of pasture land on the north side of Nath'l Ives home lott; also a meadow lott of land in the common field on the west side of the river of twenty acars and known by the name of the parsonage; and fore acars of plaine in the same field called the town lott, also a farm of hundred and fifty acars of land att Pilgrim's Harbor, called the town farm, with all the unlaidd outt land adjoining, and one hundred pound right in commonage and in all undivided land, all which shall be the said Mr. Sam'l Whittelsey, his heirs, executors and administrators and assigns for ever, as an estate of inheritance in fee simple. Likewise the said committee doe agree to build a house for the s'd Mr. Sam'll Whittelsey of forty-two feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, tow stories hye, with a porch and back kitching and finished deasantly, the said Mr. Samuel Whittelsey to provide glass and nales; which house is to be soe built within tow years; the s'd committee doth farther agree that the said Mr. Whittelsey shall have a sallery of seaventy pound a year for the tow first years and the thurd yeare eighty pound and one hundred pound a yeare ever after soe long as he carrieth on the work of the ministry; which sallery shall be paid in wheat at five shillings par bushel, rye at three shillings sixpence par bushel, pork at three pence farding per pound, and if it soe fall out that there doth not come a supply of fire wood yearly to the s'd Mr. Whittelsey by parsons appearing to do it gratis, then the town are obliged to take the care and find him his wood in some other way—but if the providence of God should so order that the said Mr. Sam'll Whittelsey dye leaving no male Hare that is a natural issue of his bodye, then the six acar lott by the meeting house and the meadow lott called the parsonage to returne to the town againe to the true and honest intent and parformans of the preameses we the before named committee have sett our names

THOMAS YALE,

SAMUEL HALL,

THOMAS CURTIS,

JOHN HALL, SR.,

JOHN MEARIMAN,

JOHN HALL,

JOHN PARKER."

Mr. Whittlesey accepted the call on the conditions named, and was installed in May, 1710, as the colleague of Mr. Street, becoming the sole pastor upon the decease of the latter, seven years later. He was a son of John Whittlesey, the first emigrant of that name in this country, and was born at Saybrook, Conn., in 1686. Becoming a student of Yale, he graduated in 1705. Seven years later he married Sarah

Chauncey, a granddaughter of President Chauncey, of Harvard College, who was a woman of strong force and character. Mr. Whittlesey died in the service of the church, April 25th, 1752, while yet in the vigor of manhood.

He was an unusually talented man, and was one of the most eminent preachers in the colony in his day. "He applied his whole time to his work, and shone with distinction in intellectual and moral attainments. For twenty years he was a fellow in Yale College, in which institution his son, Samuel, was a tutor for six years, from 1732, when he became the associate pastor of the Milford church. The other members of his family reflected the attainments of their father, and the descendants of this worthy minister have remained useful citizens in the state, which delights to honor his revered name."

We come now to the consideration of a most critical period in the history of the church. After the death of Mr. Whittlesey it soon became apparent that it would be difficult to secure a new pastor in whom would be combined the qualities of the old one, and who could control a membership which had already become restless, even under the judicious management of Mr. Whittlesey. The people were so divided in their opinions and feelings that although about twenty candidates had been heard, nearly six years elapsed before a successor was called. In 1757 matters had so far progressed that a ballot on the candidates was held, 100 votes being cast. Of this number Mr. Chauncey Whittlesey, a son of the old pastor, received 48, the remainder of the votes being divided among four other candidates. The friends of Mr. Whittlesey were staunch in their adherence to him, and the others being equally unyielding, no choice was made, and the breach continued to widen. In this strait the society, in March, 1758, referred the matter of selection to a committee of seven of the leading men of the town, whose judgment was greatly respected. After conference this committee submitted the question to neighboring ministers—the Reverends Samuel Whittlesey, Samuel Hall, Isaac Stiles and Theophilus Hall—who advised the committee, April 26th, 1758, "to send to Mr. Holyoke, President of Cambridge College, Mr. Appleton, minister of Cambridge, and Doctor Chauncey, of Boston, for their Direction to some suitable candidate for the ministry in said Wallingford." This was done by the committee, and Doctor Chauncey being absent the two first named recommended Mr. James Dana, of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard in 1753, as a most suitable person to supply the wants of the church.

Mr. Dana was at that time 23 years old and was undoubtedly a young man of marked attainments and rich promise. He was invited to visit Wallingford, with a view of becoming a candidate for settlement and, coming, preached several Sabbaths to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned. Samuel Hall, Elihu Hall, Ensign Theophilus Doolittle, Charles Whittlesey, John Hall, John Peck, Deacon John

Hall, Caleb Merriman, Lieutenant Joseph Royce, Lieutenant Caleb Johnson, Captain Nathaniel Beadel, Captain Peter Hall, Captain Eliakim Hall, John Moss and Abraham Stanley were appointed a committee to secure him as a pastor and to arrange the terms of his acceptance. On the 2d of September, 1758, Mr. Dana agreed to become the pastor and it was decided that he should have £200 settlement; £80 salary, the first year, £90 the second year, and £100 per year thereafter as long as he continued in the ministry of the society.

Unfortunately, at this juncture, a question arose as to the soundness of Mr. Dana upon some theological points and upon his being questioned in relation to the same, he answered them in such a manner as to lead some of the aforesaid committee to think that he was not sufficiently orthodox to become their minister. Hence, when the society voted to give him a settlement and salary, while 140 voted in his favor, so much opposition had already arisen that 62 votes were cast against him. Mr. Dana accepted the pastoral office, as he was clearly the choice of the majority, but the opposition not only did not cease but now assumed larger and more determined proportions. Explicit charges were made against him, to the Consociation of New Haven county, which were signed September 25th, 1758, by Caleb Merriman, Caleb Johnson, Daniel Clark, Street Hall and Levi Moss. The consideration of these charges and the questions which arose from their discussion, involving, as they did, many of the controverted points at issue between the "Old Lights" and the "New Lights," culminated, finally, in what became widely known as "The Wallingford Controversy." Of this it has been said "that it more than all others became a matter of public concern and opened a distinct era in New England theology and in history of the 'liberties of the churches.' Mr. Dana was set apart to the ministry by an 'Old Light' council, in the face of protest of a respectable minority and against the solemn edict of the Consociation of New Haven county, which had met at Wallingford to forbid the ordination of a candidate charged with doctrinal unsoundness, even with Socinian or Arminian proclivities. The bold procedure of ordaining in spite of the prohibition was a triumph of the principle for which the 'New Lights' had long contended; and the pens of the time were alive in its censure or its defense. It was a triumph also over the power of the 'ecclesiastical constitution of the dissenters,' and Noah Hobart, aided by President Clap and other leading divines of the colony proved to be a champion no more successful here, for the Saybrook Platform, than he had been in his addresses to the members of the Episcopal separation in New England. Those on the other side found support for their action in the popular voice as well as in the voice of a body of ministers trained under the influence of Whitefield's teachings."*

The council called to ordain Mr. Dana and the Consociation meet-

* Doctor Beardsley and Dr. Davis.

ing to examine the charges against him both assembled at Wallingford October 10th, 1758, and after several days ineffectual attempts to adjust matters, the Consociation forbidding, the ordaining council determined to go on, being satisfied with the Christian character of Mr. Dana and that his views did not unfit him for the ministry. Mr. Dana was ordained October 12th, 1758. Before the ordination the Consociation certified to the council that 95 members of the society were opposed to Mr. Dana and that they possessed half the rateable estate. Some of those opposed were the largest tax payers and were men of high standing in the town. Naturally, to them the selection of Mr. Dana was very aggravating, especially since he refused to be interrogated in regard to his doctrinal belief, by some of these men, who probably demanded that right on account of their social position. Hence they were interested in keeping alive the opposition to Mr. Dana and through the Consociation had the sentence of non-communion passed against some of the principal adherents of Mr. Dana, as well as against the pastor himself. Later, in March, 1759, they moved to have the council which had ordained Mr. Dana, and which was composed of the Reverend Joseph Noyes, Isaac Stiles, Theophilus Hall, Samuel Whittlesey, Jonathan Todd and Chauncey Whittlesey, elders; and Robert Treat, Nathaniel Ruggles, Thomas Darling and Ezekiel Royce, messengers, cut off from ministerial intercourse with the other ministers in the county. This being done the disfellowshipped ministers formed a new association which was continued about twelve years, when the excitement having subsided the old Consociation made overtures which resulted in uniting them into one body.

After the disfellowship of Mr. Dana, he and his adherents remained in possession of the meeting house, the dissentients absenting themselves from the worship. But, on the advice of the Consociation, they applied for the use of the meeting house when not occupied by Mr. Dana, and that body would supply preaching. Under this arrangement, Benjamin Woodbridge preached several times, but on being adjudged a disorderly person,* August 14th, 1759, on proper complaint made, the meetings were there discontinued. The dissentients did not, however, acquiesce in the payment of their taxes, imposed for the support of the ecclesiastical society, without an effort for relief. In May, 1760, 96 persons petitioned the general assembly, pleading that the action of the Consociation, April 23d, 1760, in disfellowing the entire church, on account of adherence to unorthodox doctrine, warranted them in the claim that they (adherents of the Consociation) were rightfully the society, and should have possession of the meeting house and its immunities. To this petition Charles Whittlesey, agent for the society, made reply, stating that the dissentients were the

* That is, preaching without consent of the regular minister, in violation of a colony law of that period.

minor party who had participated in the call of Mr. Dana, and afterward endeavored to interpose an irregular Consociational council, raising a most violent opposition, etc., "and although they were released from rates for the support of Mr. Dana and allowed to worship by themselves, as provided by assembly, yet they persisted and petitioned the General Assembly," hence that body was asked to subject the minor party to taxes or restrain them from interference.

However, the dissentient party persisted in its claim for an interest in or division of property of the First Society; and for a term of years the general assembly was flooded with petitions and counter prayers until the matter became a grievous burden to that body.

Early in 1762, the opposition to Mr. Dana, or the "constitutional party," as they now termed themselves, through John Hall, Caleb Merriman, Eliakim Hall and Isaac Johnson, again besought the assembly that the society's and the public's interests might be divided, and that the society be restrained from levying any further rates. As a reason for claim to this exemption and participation in the old property, they stated that they had settled Mr. Waterman as their own pastor, and had now a distinct society of their own. On the memorial of John Hall, Jr., and others, May 1st, 1672, this ecclesiastical society was incorporated, to "be called, known and distinguished by the name of Wells."*

At the time Mr. Waterman was settled as their pastor, October, 1761, the society had 61 members. Nine years later the number was 104, which was near the maximum strength. In April, 1762, a place for a meeting house was selected, being a lot partly on Israel Johnson's land and partly on the common. This was 18 rods from the old meeting house, and was believed to be far enough away to prevent disturbance to the old society. That body, however, asked for an injunction to prevent building, which was refused; and also brought witnesses to testify that the services of the Wells Society could be heard 25 rods.

The building of the Wells meeting house was begun, when some of Mr. Dana's parish threatened to destroy it, because it was partly on the highway. "A fight over the trenches dug for the foundations brought together the inhabitants for miles around to participate in the scene, or to witness its issue." But the meeting house was built as begun, and was opened for services December 8th, 1762. It stood on part of the present Episcopal church lot, and was a so-called two-story frame house, with its side to the street, where was a door and eight windows. Another door was at the south gable end. The architecture was plain, but the building was so substantial that it stood about eighty years. It was used in turn by the "Wells Ecclesiastical So-

* It is claimed by some that this name was given for a wealthy citizen who liberally supported the movement.

ciety," the Baptists and the Episcopalians, after 1830, and as their property was taken down, by that body, after 1840.

It would be interesting to trace the struggle for their supposed rights which took place between these two societies, from 1765 for the next twenty years, but space forbids. The advantages of the situation alternated from one society to the other, and each had its earnest advocates, not only in the town, but throughout the entire colony. In the town, however, the most baneful effects were felt. It was divided against itself, and many brethren were alienated to such an extent that they connected themselves with churches of other persuasions.

Mr. Waterman continued pastor of the Wells church until June, 1787, when he was dismissed on account of the inability of the society to give him farther support. Soon after the church ceased to exist. In November, 1788, the remaining members voted unanimously that "they were desirous of holding Christian fellowship and communion with the church under the care of Reverend James Noyes, notwithstanding the sentence of non-communication passed some years since by a consociated council against said church."

At this time Mr. Dana was still pastor of the First church, Mr. Noyes being the colleague pastor. His views, probably, had somewhat changed, and much of the prejudice held against him by the dissentients had worn away. By his warm advocacy of the patriot cause during the revolution, he had also become more popular, not only at home, but throughout the colony. His political soundness outweighed his inclination to Arminianism, causing many to overlook it as a pardonable offense. It should be remembered, too, that the war had a liberalizing effect upon most communities, which, under the inspiration of civil liberty, attained at such great cost, favored greater liberty of thought upon religious matters.

The controversy thus extended through thirty years was not without important compensating results. Chief among these was the overthrow of the "Old Lights" as a dominant party. Under the "Ecclesiastical Constitution" of the colony they had exercised much arbitrary power, and deprived many pastors and churches of their rights, making their peculiar constitution a very engine of oppression. In this conflict, in the ordination of Mr. Dana, the same means which they had so long used was turned against them, and the "Ecclesiastical Constitution" was shorn of its powers in the attempt to make those powers coercive against the will of the majority. Nor were the "New Lights" fully triumphant in this conflict. Mr. Dana did not fully favor the methods of Whitefield and other itinerating ministers, and his settlement over this important church, in the face of the opposition of those more strongly imbued with such doctrines, had a modifying effect upon that system. Nevertheless, the controversy worked the dawn of a new era in New England theology; and from the time of its close appeared a new generation of ministers who

had imbibed the spirit of the "great awakening," and who had, to some extent, been indoctrinated with the teachings of modern theologians, like Edwards and Bellamy, whose influence upon the churches is felt to this day.*

In 1785, the health of Mr. Dana being poor, Mr. James Noyes was chosen as his colleague, and they jointly served as ministers until 1789, when Mr. Dana removed to New Haven to fill the pulpit made vacant by the death of the Reverend Chauncey Whittlesey. There he continued pastor of the First church until the summer of 1805, when he retired, on account of the infirmities of age. He died at New Haven, August 18th, 1812, at the age of 77 years.

Mr. James Noyes, the colleague pastor from May 4th, 1785, and the sole pastor after 1789, was in many respects the very opposite of Mr. Dana. He was essentially a man of peace and harmony, whose genial nature pleased all and offended none. Until June 5th, 1832, he performed the pastoral duties, being prevented in all during nearly half a century of years, on two Sabbaths only, to attend to his office. In his ministry 279 persons were admitted to the communion of the church, leaving 150 members at its close. In the same period 690 persons in the parish died. Reverend James Noyes was a son of Joseph Noyes, of New Haven, and was born in that city in 1764. When 18 years of age he graduated from Yale College, where he was afterward fitted for the ministry, which he began at Wallingford at the age of 21 years. He died at Wallingford February 18th, 1844, beloved by the entire community.

Reverend Edwin R. Gilbert was ordained the fourth pastor October 3d, 1832. He was a type of man worthy to be the successor of Mr. Noyes and was eminently successful in a pastorate whose duration was terminated only by his death, April 17th, 1874. Mr. Gilbert was born at Hebron, Conn., in 1808, and when 21 years old graduated from Yale, where he afterward studied theology. His ministry at Wallingford was attended by the growth and progress of the church in spiritual and material things, the church being at the time of his death a large and influential body.

After the Reverend Solon Cobb had supplied the pulpit, in 1874-5, a call to the pastorate was extended him, which he declined, and supplies continued to serve the church several years.

Reverend H. M. Tenney was installed as the sixth pastor, February

* "The Old Lights" and "The New Lights."—Briefly, these terms had their origin in the Evangelistic labors of Whitefield in 1740, those favoring his methods and those of his followers, like Tennant, Bellamy, Pomeroy and others, being called by the latter title; while those opposed to any unusual effort to awaken the people were designated by the former name. In many communities the contention between these two was long and bitter, resulting, in many instances, in the withdrawal of the "New Lights," who established societies of their own. These were called *Separate* churches. A small *Separate* church was maintained, a short time, in the southern part of Wallingford.

27th, 1877, by a largely attended council, over which Leonard Bacon, D.D., moderated. This pastoral relation was continued until June 23d, 1885, when a council was called to dissolve it, Mr. Tenney resigning to take charge of a church in the West.

The seventh and present pastor, Reverend Charles H. Dickinson, was ordained December 17th, 1885, coming to this place from Northampton, Mass. Under his care the church continues to prosper. In the parish were 330 families who contributed a membership of more than 400 persons, in the fall of 1889.

There has been a long line of deacons, who were honored in the community and were important in the affairs of the church. They were: Eliasaph Preston, died 1705; John Hall, died 1721; Samuel Hall, died 1725; John Peck, died 1768; Samuel Moss, died 1765; John Hall, died 1766; Samuel Hall, chosen 1760; Benjamin Atwater, chosen 1766; Peter Hall, chosen 1772; Oliver Stanley, chosen 1781; Samuel Hall, chosen 1789; Joshua Atwater, chosen 1810; Solomon Carter, chosen 1810; Josiah Hall, chosen 1816; Joshua Atwater, chosen 1822; Russell Hall, chosen 1832; Lyman Cannon, chosen 1832; *John Atwater, chosen 1851; Levi W. Bates, chosen 1851; O. Preston Northrop, chosen 1857; Samuel Peck, chosen 1857; *Harvey S. Hall, chosen 1863; *Serenio I. Bartholomew, chosen 1869; *C. F. Harwood, chosen 1878; *A. D. Judd, chosen 1888; *Henry B. Todd, chosen 1888.

Associated with the deacons in 1889 on the church committee were David Gaylord, A. D. McLean and Wm. H. Goddard. John Atwater was for many years clerk and in 1885 was succeeded by the present clerk, Charles F. Harwood.

Auxiliary to the church are a flourishing Sabbath school and a number of societies to aid in missionary and benevolent work.

Within the parish have been raised up as Congregational ministers the following: Andrew Bartholomew, Joseph Bellamy, David Brooks, Timothy Cloot, Chauncey Coot, Benjamin Doolittle, Edward J. Doolittle, Ogden Hall, Lyman Hall, Samuel Hall, Theophilus Hall, Luther S. Hough, Jacob Johnson, Matthew Merriman, James Noyes, Nicholas Street, John Tyler, Samuel Whittlesey, Comfort Williams and Thomas Yale.

The Wallingford Baptist Church was organized in 1735. The early history of this church is somewhat obscure, on account of the changes which occurred before it became a permanent body. Counting from the first attempt to maintain an organized Baptist society in the colony of Connecticut, this was the third church formed. The first church was organized in Groton in 1705, and the second in Waterford in 1710. There were about ten families represented, contributing thirteen members. Timothy Waters was the minister. In the course of a few years Reverend John Merriman, one of the members, was ordained as the pastor. He was subsequently the pastor of

*Deacons, December, 1889.

the Southington church, where he died in 1784, in the 89th year of his age. How long he preached for the Baptists of Wallingford is not positively known; probably as a regular pastor not more than a few years. He was a man of liberal views and in the "great awakening" in religious matters, which prevailed in the period of his pastorate, when there seemed to be a general concern for the salvation of souls, he invited some of the neighboring ministers of the Established or Congregational church to preach to his people. In this way Doctor Bellamy had come and expounded the word to their satisfaction and in the same way Reverend Philemon Robbins, the "New Light" minister of the Congregational church of Branford, was now asked to come, in December, 1841, and, agreeing, he made an engagement to preach on January 6th, 1742. Two days previous to that time he was handed a letter by a deacon of the Congregational church of Wallingford, which was signed by 42 men of the town, desiring him not to preach to the Baptists, but assigning no reason why he should not. As the Baptists of Wallingford, acting on the advice of Governor Talcott, had not been required to pay their rates to the ecclesiastical society, thus admitting their right to maintain a society of their own, they could not properly be classed as disorderly persons* and, after due deliberation, he filled his engagement. This act awakened a hostile feeling toward Mr. Robbins, not only in the Consociation of the county, but also in his own church, which made his ministerial life very unpleasant for the next five years.

Fortunately through his consistent bearing in these troublous times and his devotion to his chosen calling, even after the Consociation had deposed him from his ministerial office and relation to the church in Branford in 1747,† his opponents were forced to believe in the integrity of his purposes and that he meant no offense in preaching to the Baptists. He was re-instated in the favor of his church "which advanced his salary and encouraged him by public acts of generosity," and again, in 1755, became an honored member of the Consociation, sitting with that body until his death in 1781. It cannot be doubted, however, that the persecution directed at Mr. Robbins also affected the feeble Baptist society in Wallingford and from contemporary accounts it appears that it did not survive the aspersions heaped upon it and, sometime before 1750, its organization was discontinued.

Nearly forty years elapsed before the formation of another church was attempted. Meantime, through the influences of the revolution and other causes, the Congregational church had become less exacting of its recognized prerogatives and more tolerant of the views of other

* A term applied to those who absented themselves from the lawful congregation and held meetings of their own in violation of a colony law. See Acts and Laws, p. 139.

† See History of Branford.

persuasions. A more liberal feeling prevailed, and, under these favorable conditions, Reverend Solomon Wheat, a Baptist minister, of Glastenbury, came and preached. A number of persons became converts to the doctrine which he taught, as founded upon the principles of the Gospel, and were baptized according to the ordinances of the Baptist church, two persons repairing to Glastenbury for that purpose. The organization of a society followed. August 23d, 1786, a dozen persons, "by mutual agreement spent the day in fasting and solemn prayer to Almighty God to succeed and bless their endeavor to build Him a house and that He would form them into a Gospel Church." Their covenant was signed by Isaac Hall, Samuel Mix, Charles Ives, Leah Peck, Ephraim Hough, Sarah Ives, Zenas Brockett, Mary Hull, Asaph Mitchell, Jerusha Matoon, Charles Ives, Jr., Esther Matoon. Isaac Hall was elected clerk.

On the 7th of October, 1786, a delegation from the church at Glastenbury accompanied Elder Wheat to Wallingford, and a meeting was held, at which the new body was recognized as "The First Baptist Church in Wallingford." This meeting and the regular services for a number of years were held in the southeastern part of the present town of Meriden, in the "North Farms" locality of the old town of Wallingford. The school house in that section was sometimes used, but more frequently private dwellings were occupied, there being no regular house of worship until 1801. In that year a dwelling, 25 by 35 feet, was secured and fitted up for a church. Its lowly appearance caused it to be derisively named the "Temple," but to many it proved "the house of God and the gate of Heaven." After 15 years use as a rallying point for the Baptists of this and the surrounding towns, it again became a residence, but the spot on which it stood will be remembered as the birthplace of half a score of the modern Baptist churches of this part of the state. It stood within the limits of Meriden, but near the town line, and parts of it still remain. It is from this fact that the society really became the "First Baptist Church in Meriden," which dates its origin from 1786, and claims the "North Farms" as its birthplace. As the "Temple" was three miles from the village of Meriden and four from the village of Wallingford, it did not properly accommodate the Baptists of either town, and in 1816 the church interests were divided, the main body being transferred to Meriden Center, and a new society was organized in Wallingford village the following year.

But prior to this another Baptist society was organized in the town, which must here be noticed. In 1791 the First church dismissed 13 male and 11 female members to form a new society in the south part of the town, which was recognized as the "Second Baptist Church in Wallingford." They occupied the "Separate" meeting house, which was located a mile south of the present borough, and were in sympathy with the Separatists, who had left the churches of the standing

order after the adoption of the Saybrook Platform. The articles of faith of this church were Calvinistic, and it drew support from those of the standing church who held those opinions, so that, in the course of a few years the members numbered 64. There was no regular pastor until 1800, when Seth Higby was called to assume that relation, and he continued until his death, in 1804. From this time on the pulpit was supplied, Elders Lester and Green frequently visiting them. Nevertheless, the church continued to flourish, and out of it were formed a number of sister churches.

In 1803 29 members withdrew to form the First Baptist Church in Waterbury. In 1804 a church was formed in Westfield parish, of Middletown, most of the members having been dismissed from this society for that purpose. A number of other members removed and were instrumental in forming Baptist churches in their new homes. This left the Wallingford church so weak that in 1811 it was decided to disband, and most of the remaining members in the southern part of the town connected themselves with the church in North Haven, which was organized in that town that year by Joshua Bradley. The "Separate" meeting house was subsequently taken down and removed to the Quinnipiac, where it remained many years, devoted to other uses.

Joshua Bradley came from Rhode Island in 1809, and was both a teacher and a preacher, zealously following both avocations. In Wallingford he became the first principal of the Union Academy, in 1812, and preached in the "Wells meeting house." This stood on the site of the present Episcopal church in the borough, and was erected by a Mr. Wells, a Calvinist, who, with others, had separated from the old Congregational church, and to provide a place of worship, where their doctrine should be expounded, built the meeting house. It was used by the Baptists until their own house of worship was built, in 1822, and later became the Episcopal church.

Mr. Bradley labored faithfully and incessantly in the school room and the pulpit for about eight years, but did not escape the persecution of those days. Some of the old citizens of Wallingford at this time remember the occasion when he was forcibly taken from the Union Academy and carried to New Haven, where he was confined in jail, but was immediately bailed out by his friends. In New Haven he was also charged with "drawing away from their respective Pastors and Ecclesiastical Societies, to which they belonged, many of the citizens." But, on being tried on this charge, as in every other trial, his enemies were confounded, and he was judged guiltless. This fruitless opposition had the effect of establishing the right of the Baptists to maintain their identity as a separate religious body, and churches sprang up with increased vigor. At Wallingford the seed was thus sown whose germination brought forth the present church.

Directly it had its origin in the conviction of the old North Farms church now removed to Meriden Center, as expressed in the words

of its records, "that it would be for the advancement of Zion to constitute a Baptist church in Wallingford out of their number; voted to call a council for that purpose."

The council was convened May 15th, 1817, when the present church was constituted of 34 members, a large proportion of whom had been connected with the old church, but others joined as the result of the labors of Joshua Bradley. Reverend Samuel Miller, of the Meriden church, became the first pastor. The church at once entered upon a career of prosperity and, four years later, reported 80 members. In fourteen years of the history of the church more than twenty persons per year were baptized. In 1827 58 persons were baptized; and the largest number in any one year was in 1837, when 64 persons received this ordinance. Since the formation of the church more than 800 persons have been connected as members and in 1889 the number belonging was 308, about one-fourth of whom were non-residents.

Reverend Samuel Miller was pastor of the church two years when, in 1819, Reverend Sedgwick Rice was associated with him, each serving the church half the time. In 1821 the Reverend Miller was dismissed to join the Meriden church and to devote all his time to that body. Reverends Oliver Wilson and Sedgwick Rice had the joint pastoral care until 1825, when Reverend Seth Brewer was inducted to the pastorate, serving the church two years. From 1827 to 1831 the pulpit was supplied by Elders Glazier, Kimball and Knowlton. In the latter year Reverend Simon Shailer began a six years' pastorate, in which period 83 persons joined the church, leaving it in a prosperous condition.

From 1837 to 1839 Reverend Amos D. Watrous was the pastor and early in the latter year he was succeeded by Reverend Francis Hawley* who remained pastor two years. In 1841 Reverend Matthew Bachelor was ordained to the pastorate, but, two years later, adopted "Millerite" views and there was a division in the church which resulted in the exclusion of many members. Nearly one-half were cut off on account of their adherence to the adventistic doctrines, and this was the darkest period in the history of the present church. In the course of a few years many returned to the original fold, but others were hopelessly lost as members. In 1844 Reverend A. E. Dennison became the pastor and prosecuted his work with so much success that the church was greatly revived and again became prosperous, spiritually and materially, so that in 1847 the church edifice was much improved. He was also instrumental in establishing the Sabbath school, April 2d, 1846, which has since been such an efficient aid of the church, serving as a faithful hand-maid in promoting its general work. In 1889 there were 208 members.

Reverend Charles Keyser became the pastor in 1850 and in less than two years was succeeded by Reverend S. B. Grant, whose stay

* Father of Senator Joseph R. Hawley.

was also short, when supplies filled the pulpit. The pastorate of Reverend R. J. Adams, which began in 1855 and continued more than fourteen years, was one of the most noteworthy and efficient. Under his care the church again obtained character and a wide reputation for its earnest work. One week before his leaving, in the latter part of 1869, the church edifice was destroyed by fire and his last pastoral act was to secure \$10,000 in subscriptions toward building a new house. This was completed in the first year of the ministry of Reverend A. C. Bronson, who became the pastor January 23d, 1870, and continued that relation six years.

June 4th, 1876, Reverend W. C. Richmond succeeded to the pastorate, filling that office until December 5th, 1880. From January 6th, 1881, to November 1st, 1882, the pastor was Reverend H. P. Smith. The present pastor, Reverend A. E. Reynolds, was installed September 1st, 1883, and under his faithful ministry the church continues to prosper.

The church has had many faithful, devoted members, serving as deacons and in private capacity. A partial list embraces the names of Nathaniel Andrews, Almer Hall, John W. Blakeslee, Chester Cook, Sherlock Avery, Cephas Johnson, Michael Doolittle, Lyman Miller, Alonzo Miller, Ebenezer Dudley, John Dudley, Cephas Johnson, Merritt Hubbard, Henry and Selden Tuttle, Johnson Doolittle, L. S. Allen, Orrin Andrews, Friend Miller, Asahel Andrews, James and Marcus Scarritt, Wooster Martin, Franklin Johnson, William Marks, Samuel and Philander Hopson, Hubbard Fenn, William L. Hood and the deacons in 1889: Benjamin Sutliff, Clarence H. Brown and Frederick S. Smith.

Caroline Adams became a member of the church in 1827, and in 1840 organized the Ladies' Sewing Society, which has been a valuable auxiliary to the church. In 1889 she remained the oldest member of the congregation.

Mention should be here made of the fact that at a call of this church a convention of delegates from nine churches met in the Union Academy, at Wallingford, September 25th, 1825, and formed the New Haven Baptist Association, of which body the church has since been a member.

The ecclesiastical society of the church was organized December 29th, 1822, to manage the business affairs, and has usually fixed the salaries of the pastors, which, since 1832, have been from \$300 to \$1,500 per year. It also hired the first sexton, in 1843, at a salary of \$12 per year.

In the summer of 1821 a plain frame meeting house was built for the church on the lot on which stands the present edifice. This was enlarged by an addition and steeple to the front, in 1847, the changes costing \$3,000. With other repairs and renovations it remained a comfortable place of worship until it was burned, December 4th, 1869.

Until a new house could be provided, the meetings were held in the town hall. The work of building the present fine brick edifice was at once begun, and it was substantially completed in 1870, at a cost of nearly \$36,000. Since its consecration modern improvements have been added, so that it is now one of the most complete churches in the association. In 1864 a parsonage was purchased on Academy street, which was sold in 1879. In 1885 the present fine parsonage, on Curtiss avenue, was completed, being valued, with the lot, at \$5,000. D. E. Morris, Marcus E. Cook and Newton C. Wooding are the trustees of the society; C. H. Brown, treasurer; C. G. Hull, clerk; and J. C. Mansfield, the church clerk.

St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Wallingford borough, is a prosperous organization. Doctor Davis, in his exhaustive "History of Wallingford," says "that the precise time when this church was gathered is unknown." It appears to have been organized previous to 1729, under the auspices of the London "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and from a letter to the bishop of London, written in the year named, which was signed by the members at that time, we learn some facts in regard to its history. They said: "We are a church but newly planted," which had the service of a regular minister but once per quarter, but on every other Lord's day the service was performed, so far as it was proper, by a lay reader; but the want of sufficient sermon books was deplored, and the difficulty of encouraging the spread of the Gospel, on account of the rates required to support the established church, with the persecution attending those who dissented from the state church, was brought to the attention of the bishop, with the expressed hope that a better condition of things would soon prevail, when more laborers in the cause of the church could be supplied. This letter was signed by: "Thomas Ives, North Ingham, church wardens; Ebenezer Wainwright, Thomas Dewlittle, John Bellamy, Aaron Tuttle, Waitstill Abinather, Matthew Bellamy, Phineas Ives, Shadrach Seagar, Ebenezer Blakesley, Enos Smith, John Meeky, Thomas Williams, George Fisher."

Only a part of the foregoing lived within the bounds of the present town of Wallingford; the others lived in the adjoining towns.

It appears that there was no further account of this society until 1740, when Reverend Theophilus Morris, missionary of the London society extended his labors to this section, coming from the Naugatuck valley. It is probable that his ministry led to the formation of the so-called "Union Church" parish, which was organized in March, 1741, and was composed of perhaps a dozen families residing in the southern part of old Wallingford and North Haven. A small frame church building was erected near Pond hill, in which the services of the church were now clothed with some of the impressive dignity which attaches to them. Mr. Morris preached at this church every three months, and was assisted by a Mr. Thompson, who officiated more frequently. A

little later a Mr. J. Lyon was the assistant, and they had also the assistance of a lay reader, so that services appear now to have been held regularly; and from this time, 1741, the Episcopal church in Wallingford has had a continuous history.

This purpose to maintain an organized parish, distinct and separate from the Congregational or State church, aroused the members of the latter body to assert their rights as expressed in the colony laws of that period, and the churchmen were not only obliged to pay their rates to build the regular meeting houses and to support the established ministry, but some of them, for protesting against these unjust measures, were fined and imprisoned. Such action had a tendency to keep the churchmen poor and distressed. The newly organized churches found it difficult to support a minister or even to contribute much toward his maintenance. Under these circumstances Henry Bates and John Ward, of the Wallingford church, on the 1st of December, 1743, wrote to the secretary of the London society, reciting that, although there were 25 masters of families belonging to the organization, yet owing to the frequent demands upon them by the established church, they were kept poor and needed aid from the venerable society in order to maintain a minister. If such aid could be given they hoped to be able, in the course of a few years, to raise £20 sterling per annum toward the support of a minister, etc.

The society extended the aid the parish desired, and there was an increase of members under the labors of Reverends Ichabod Camp and Ebenezer Punderson. The former first read lay sermons at Wallingford in 1748, and after his ordination divided his time between Wallingford and Middletown, from 1753 to 1760, when he removed to North Carolina. The latter was at Wallingford in 1750, and appears to have made a good impression in favor of his cause. Like Samuel Seabury, he was formerly a Congregational minister at Groton, but was ordained to the priesthood in England in 1734, after which he returned to this country and earnestly labored as a churchman.

Meantime the meetings of the Wallingford church were held in what is now the borough, the church at Pond hill proving to be inconveniently located. Of this second place of worship but little can be said. It was, most likely, simply a dwelling fitted up for that purpose, and stood in the northern part of the village. To provide a more suitable place measures were taken to erect a church at a still more central point. Accordingly, December 20th, 1757, Joseph Rice, Jr., Titus Brockett, David Cook and Abel Thomson petitioned the town for permission to build a new church on the corner diagonally northwest of the present site. Permission being granted, the church was built in 1758, and was also an unassuming frame structure, but larger than the first one, on Pond hill. In it was placed an organ by David Cook, who had brought it from England. Subsequently this

organ became the property of the North Haven society, and in 1869 it was sold to William P. Gardner, of New Haven.

Some time about 1762, Reverend Samuel Andrews was appointed the missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," for the parishes of Wallingford, Cheshire and North Haven, and continued that relation, with some interruption, until 1781, when he removed to New Brunswick, where he became the first rector of the parish of St. Andrews. He remained in Nova Scotia until his death at an advanced age. Mr. Andrews was born in what is now the town of Meriden, in 1737, and was the youngest of eight sons. In 1759 he graduated from Yale College. Two years later he went to England to receive holy orders in the Episcopal ministry. After being in the service of the London Society, at Wallingford, several years, he made an extended missionary trip into the northern part of New England, returning to his original field of labor, where his work was crowned with great success, until the troublous times of the revolution. In that struggle Mr. Andrews was a tory, and thus incurred the hostility of his patriot neighbors, destroying his usefulness as a minister in this locality. It is said that when he removed, in consequence of his opinions, a number of tory families accompanied him to seek new homes in Nova Scotia, as their love and respect for him was very great. He was sincerely consistent in his views and unaffected in his piety, claiming that his vows to the missionary society, in whose employ he was, would prevent him from doing otherwise than the course he pursued. He was the last missionary of the society to the Wallingford church, which in the early years of his ministry was greatly strengthened, so that the parish had, in 1770, 63 families and 69 communicants. In Cheshire there were 47 families and 64 communicants; and in what is now Meriden there were 6 families and 14 communicants. Much of the accession to the membership was the result of dissensions in the established church, consequent upon the discussion of theological questions. This drove many from the folds of the established church in every parish, which aided to liberalize the old societies after they had passed through a period of contention. "But many, in order to escape the acrimonious controversies of that day, joined the Episcopal church, to find peace and enjoyment in its communion." *

Other missionaries of the London Society sometimes visited Wallingford, and aided to establish the church. Among these was Edward Winslow, the missionary at Stratford, who frequently officiated, as often as once every six weeks, in 1760. He was an excellent preacher and a good rector, but died while yet in the prime of manhood, in 1780.

Of the condition of the Episcopal church at large, in the colony, at this period and later, Doctor Davis says: "The close of the revolution

* Doctor Beardsley's History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut.

found it in a state of the deepest depression. Her altars prostrate or deserted, her ministers gone or disheartened, herself the object of political odium and suspicion, without the inherent power of perpetuating her own polity, her cause, in the view of men seemed well nigh desperate. So mourned her friends; so vaunted her enemies.”*

The consecration of Doctor Samuel Seabury to the bishopric, in 1783, and the establishment of the Diocese of Connecticut, brought encouragement to the hearts of the churchmen in the colony, as the affairs had now a supervising head. The benefit of this arrangement was soon made manifest in the more perfect organization of the church work, which brought order out of chaos and restored confidence in the future of the church. And yet, for many years, the church at Wallingford felt the depressing effects of the revolutionary period, barely maintaining an existence, after some of its strength was gathered to the support of newly organized parishes within the bounds of the old town.

In 1788, Reverend Reuben Ives became the rector of the church at Cheshire, his native town, for two-thirds of the time, with privilege to devote the remaining third to missionary duties in the neighboring towns. These ministrations continued about thirty years, and led to the organization of the parishes in Meriden, Southington and Hamden. He supplied Wallingford and Meriden many years, and Reverend Tillottson Bronson, the principal of the Cheshire Academy; Reverend Charles Seabury, son of the bishop, and others, also preached in this period.

Near the close of 1794 Reverend Seth Hart, who had preached for the Episcopalians of Waterbury, removed to Wallingford and remained about four years. In 1801 Reverend Ammi Rogers took charge of the parishes of Branford, Wallingford and East Haven. Later the Wallingford church was supplied by, among others, the Reverends Joseph Perry and Virgil H. Barber.

In 1822 there was again a regular rector in the person of Reverend James Keeler, but in 1824 he was succeeded by Reverend Ashbel Baldwin, who lived at Wallingford and who officiated several years. In 1832 he became disabled by age for any active duty. He died at Rochester, N. Y., in 1846, nearly 90 years old. Mr. Baldwin was a man of ability and tact and well liked in the community. It was in this period, in 1831, that the “Wells Meeting House” was purchased by the parish and occupied for church purposes.

Since 1832 the parish has had a regular succession of rectors and has prospered accordingly. The ministers since that period have been: Reverends William Curtis, 1832-6; Lemuel Hall, 1836-9; R. M. Chapman, 1839-40; Hillard Bryant, 1841-50; Joseph Brewster, 1850-3; Charles S. Putnam, 1853-8; John Townsend, 1858-64; Edward M. Gushee, 1864-70. Since June, 1870, the rector has been Reverend J.

* History of Wallingford, p. 254.

F. Wildman, whose ministry has been characterized not only by length of years beyond any of his predecessors, but has also been successful in promoting the material and spiritual interests of the parish. The membership has been largely increased, numbering in December, 1889, 289 communicants and 190 families.

The ministry of Reverend Hillard Bryant was one of the first in which there was a marked change in the affairs of the parish. In 1843 he reported the building of a neat and commodious rectory, at a cost of \$1,500; and in 1846 a new Gothic church 40 by 63 feet was erected on the old "Wells" lot at a cost of \$5,000, most of which was secured from outside sources. In 1861, under the rectorship of Reverend John Townsend, the church was enlarged at an expense of \$2,379, and in 1865, while Reverend E. M. Gushee was the rector, it was beautified at an outlay of more than \$400. In the ministry of the same rector the church was burned, October 27th, 1867, the loss being estimated at \$15,000. At the same time the "Union Hall," on the lot south was destroyed and its site was afterward included in the church lot.

Upon the Reverend Mr. Gushee devolved the work of having a new church edifice erected, and the present substantial building is evidence of the success of the undertaking. The corner stone was laid by the Right Reverend John Williams, May 26th, 1868, and by him the church was consecrated September 2d, 1869. It is built of Portland sandstone, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a width of 58 feet and a height of 62 feet. A tower on the northwest corner, 91 feet high, is supplied with a bell of 2,500 pounds weight. The length of the building is 124 feet and it is suitably divided for the use of the church. The audience room accommodates 700 people. George E. Harney was the architect. The church cost about \$70,000. A very large proportion of this amount was paid by two members of the parish—Samuel Simpson and Ebenezer H. Ives. Since the erection of the new church it has been reasonably repaired and made still more attractive. The ministry of Mr. Gushee was also characterized by the extension of the parish, in the establishment of the mission at Yalesville, which had become strong enough, in 1871, to be organized as an independent parish, and has since gone apace with the parish church.

Of the parish of St. Paul Samuel Simpson has been the senior warden since 1858, and Henry L. Hall has served as junior warden many years. The present vestrymen are: G. W. Hull, S. N. Edmonds, B. A. Treat, William N. Mix, John Munson, William Hodgkinson, John H. Francis, Street Williams, C. A. Harrison, Benjamin Hall, W. M. Whitaker. The parish clerk is Charles G. Pomeroy.

The church has several valuable auxiliaries, chief among them being the Sunday school, with nearly 200 members, and William Whitaker as its superintendent. St. Paul's Guild, a ladies' aid society, has

for more than twenty years, by its material assistance and moral support, advanced the work of the parish. St. Paul's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is of recent organization, being instituted December 9th, 1889, with 18 charter members. William Whittaker was elected to the office of director; Horace Furniss, secretary; and William N. Mix, treasurer. Its membership is increasing rapidly.

Wallingford Methodists organized a class in the town as early as 1809, which had as members Samuel Smith and wife, Sydney Smith, Stever Beach, Mary Doolittle, Elizabeth Merriam, Lucinda Preston and Nancy Parker. They met for worship in private houses, and what preaching they had was in connection with the appointments in the surrounding towns. In more recent years a Methodist church was fairly established at Wallingford, and a chapel was procured on the "Plains," on Quinnipiac street, in which worship was for some time stately held, and there were a number of active members. The removal of some of these and other causes so weakened the society that no official organization was maintained in 1889, and since 1885 the chapel has only been infrequently used.

The Yalesville Methodist Episcopal church had its origin in revival services held in the old Adventist church, in 1865, the religious awakening extending to the entire community. As a result a union house of worship was built by G. I. Mix and others, in which a Sabbath school was established, with Mr. Mix as superintendent, and the chapel was used by various denominations. The Methodist class at Yalesville, which had among its members George Cook, A. J. Brown, T. W. Jerald, J. Campbell, William Watson and others, being encouraged by the Methodist church of Meriden, purchased for \$3,500, in May, 1867, the Union chapel, and made it a church of their own denomination. Improvements of a more recent period have made the house comfortable, and a parsonage, built in 1889, close at hand, has enhanced the value of the property of Yalesville circuit. Prior to the organization of this, about fifteen years ago, the church had the services of local preachers. In 1889 the minister of the circuit was Reverend George Coburn. The church had 90 members, and the Sabbath school, of which Charles A. Lamb was the superintendent, reported 75 members.

The Adventist church was built prior to the civil war, and after being occupied many years for religious purposes fell into disuse, and was later turned into a storeroom.

The Yalesville Baptist church was organized in 1877 with 11 members, and Ephraim Peck, Henry Schwab and Henry H. White were elected deacons. The church has prospered, and in 1889 had 52 members. Garry I. Mix was the superintendent of the Sabbath school, which had 100 members, and whose affairs were in a prosperous condition. The pulpit has been supplied most of the time, having had only one regular occupant, the Reverend Walter B. Vassar, who was

the pastor one year. The past four years the supply has been Reverend A. E. Reynolds.

The church edifice was dedicated May 16th, 1880. It stands in a pleasant part of the village, and is substantially built of brick, 38 by 56 feet, with a chapel extension, in the rear, of 26 feet. A small spire adds to the appearance. The property is valued at \$5,000.

St. John's Evangelical Church (Protestant Episcopal) is located at Yalesville. The first services of the church at this place were held in the school house, by Reverends Deshon, of the Meriden parish, and Gushee, of Wallingford; but later meetings were held in the Advent chapel. About 1865 the sum of \$1,500 was raised, and the building of the above house of worship was begun, on a lot donated by Bennet Jeralds. It is an attractive edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, having dimensions of 35 by 70 feet, and is neatly furnished.

Having the regular services of a Mr. Bush, as a lay reader, the Episcopal membership at this place increased, and in 1870 there were 20 communicants. The following year St. John's became a separate parish, with Bennet Jeralds and Henry C. Woodin as wardens; Edward H. Tracy, John W. Woodin, John G. Button and Charles E. Yale, vestrymen. Since that time the membership of the parish has varied, there being about 40 communicants in 1889. These were served by Reverend William Wildman, and Reverend J. E. Wildman, of the Wallingford church, was the rector in charge of parish affairs.

Previous ministers were: Reverend Bush, here ordained to deacon's and priest's orders; Reverend D. Henry Smith, the rector for four years, after 1880; and his successor, the Reverend J. B. Robinson, rector for about three years. In addition, there have been a number of supplies, lay readers and ministers under deacon's orders, the frequency of change preventing the greater prosperity of the church.

The Second Adventists of Wallingford built a handsome house of worship in 1890-1. In 1843, and for a few years following, there was a great interest in Wallingford in the doctrine of the second coming of Christ. The Reverend Mr. Bachelier and many others of the Baptist church espoused it, and the cause soon had a large following in the community. Disappointed in the expected appearance of Christ, as foretold by Miller and others, many renounced their new faith, and no permanent Advent organization was maintained. Later a society was formed at North Farms, which had among its members Walter Ives, William Bartholomew and D. Platt. These and others of that locality erected a chapel opposite the Eben Neil corner, in which Advent meetings were held about ten years. The membership, never large, was diminished by removals, so that services were discontinued and the chapel was converted into a residence. Those remaining Adventists now attended the meetings at Yalesville, where an interest in this faith had sprung up, which received support from members of the Platt, Chandler, Marble, Bartholomew and other families. A

chapel was there built, which was a useful factor in the religious life of the place a score of years, when the Advent meetings were there also given up, in consequence of the absorption of most of the membership by the other churches at that place, noted in the foregoing pages.

About 1879, Reverend Homer A. King came to Wallingford borough with a missionary tent and held a series of meetings, which were the means of gathering up a few members, among them being George Hull, James Pierepont, William Hill, Asahel Andrews, S. M. Scranton and D. C. Dudley. No regular organization was attempted, but meetings were held in halls until May, 1881, when the old Main street school house was secured as a regular place of worship, and it was occupied until the completion of the new church.

In 1883 the church settled Reverend D. T. Call as its pastor, who continued in that relation several years. He was followed in that office by Reverend George M. Teeple, who remained until July, 1889, since which time the pulpit has again been supplied. The membership has increased gradually, about 50 persons belonging at the present time. A vigorous Sunday school is maintained.

Holy Trinity Church (Roman Catholic)* is a prosperous and growing organization. Catholic worship in the town was first held in December, 1847, when mass was said at the house of James Hanlon, an Irishman living at the corner of Main and High streets. He had taken up his residence at Wallingford in 1840, at which time there were but two other Irishmen in the village—Michael Mulligan and Mark Daly, the latter being in the employ of Jared P. Whittlesey. At that time the nearest Catholic church was at New Haven, and to that place James Hanlon was accustomed to walk to attend mass, returning on foot the same day to do his work as a servant. Soon after 1840 the nucleus of an Irish settlement was formed and as the newcomers all professed the Catholic faith, the services of a priest were desired. As a missionary came Father McGarick, from Waukegan, Ill., and held the first service which gladdened the hearts of this priestless people, saying the mass on the 22d day of the above month. About twelve persons were in attendance, among the number being members of the Hanlon, Owens, Logan and Leonard families.

The second priest to minister in the town came from New Haven and was Father Philip O'Reilley, who also said mass at James Hanlon's, who now lived on Academy lane. Meantime Catholicism had become established at Meriden and Wallingford was taken up as an out-mission of that parish. Under this arrangement Father Teeven came as the third priest, holding worship at the house of Martin Owens. On the 12th of May, 1850, he solemnized the first marriage in town, according to the forms of the Roman church, the couple united being Philip McCabe and Ellen Maloney.

* Compiled from an account by John G. Phelan.

Father Hugh O'Reilley was the next priest to say mass, also at the house of Martin Owens, the north room being used, the altar being set up between the two front windows. He came to the parish in the spring of 1851, full of zeal and a determined purpose to thoroughly establish the cause of his church. Under his direction the first Catholic school was soon after opened at the Owens house and the question of building a church agitated. In the furtherance of this purpose, on the 29th of May, 1852, Father Hugh O'Reilley bought three lots of land from the estate of Philip McCabe, on which the church was finally built, the site being now a part of the Catholic cemetery.

From 1854 to 1856 Father Thomas Quinn rendered pastoral service, coming from Meriden; and Reverend Father Wallace, a young man, soon after became the resident priest at Wallingford. The Owens house having become too small and unsafe for such large meetings as assembled for mass, that service was held in "Union Hall." The Catholic population had now grown to about 150 persons, and a church being demanded it was decided to build on the lots purchased by Father Hugh O'Reilley. Means were secured and the Protestants of the town aided in raising a building fund, by generous contributions. It was thus made possible to lay the corner stone of the first church November 23d, 1857, that ceremony being performed by Father Thomas Quinn.

The building was a large frame, 40 by 60 feet, with a small vestry. Ere it was completed it was used and one Sunday in April, 1858, while Father Quinn was saying mass, a part of the floor gave away, causing great confusion and resulting in the injury of several persons. After the completion of the church, Father Sheridan became the resident pastor at Wallingford in 1859, the newly formed parish including also Hamden and Cheshire. As priest of this parish Father Charles McCallion succeeded in July, 1860, but remained only a short time, as the war unsettled matters to such an extent that a separate parish could not long be maintained. Wallingford again became an out-mission of Meriden, under the care of Father Welch and so continued from 1861 until 1867. In August of that year a parish, composed of Hamden and Wallingford, was again established and placed under the jurisdiction of Reverend Hugh Mallon, who has since remained the head of the Wallingford church. His energy and devotion to the interests of Holy Trinity parish have greatly stimulated its growth, and it has made rapid strides in influence, wealth and membership, more than 2,000 souls now belonging.

Father Hugh Mallon was born in County Tyrone, October 20th, 1827, and being left an orphan, came to America at the age of 17 years. Following the occupation of a stone mason ten years, he began a long course of study in different Catholic institutions of the Union, and in 1863 was ordained to the office of priest. After serving as an assist-

ant to various priests in this state and Rhode Island, he entered upon his pastorate at Wallingford, August 11th, 1867, and through his untiring efforts the parish has practically been made what it is—one of the most progressive and substantial in the state. Soon after his coming to Wallingford, Father Mallon bought a tract of land more centrally located than the old church site, with a view of erecting on it the future church and parish buildings. The course of a few years demonstrated the wisdom of this action, for in a short time the old church became too small to accommodate the worshippers. Galleries built on the sides, in 1869, increased the capacity, but the work of preparing to build a new edifice was soon after begun.

In 1875 ground was broken for a new church and the foundation was laid. The funds being limited, slow progress was made, and at the end of three years only the height of the water table was reached. Meantime, on the 17th of September, 1876, the corner-stone had been laid by Bishop Galbery, in the presence of many of the priests of the state, and thousands of people gathered together from the neighboring cities. While the building was at a comparative standstill, in the summer of 1878, the old church, which was becoming much dilapidated, was destroyed by the great tornado, August 9th, leaving the parish without a place of worship. Of the 30 persons killed and 35 injured in that great calamity, most of them were members of the Holy Trinity congregation, and those were surely days of sorrow and agony to the afflicted people of the parish. Sunday, August 11th, mass was said from the steps of the school house, which had been used as a receptacle for the dead, and "on the afternoon of that day 22 hearse-wagons, with their dead, moved in procession to the cemetery, where these victims of the unbridled tempest were laid in their long, dreamless sleep."

A temporary roof was fitted over the walls of the new church, and in the shelter thus afforded services were held until the following spring, when, with the means secured by Father Mallon, outside of the distressed parish, the work of building was resumed. By the latter part of August, 1879, the church was so far completed that it was used temporarily for worship, and by November, 1879, the basement of the church was finished for services, and was used until the main audience room was fully finished and dedicated, November 24th, 1887.

The general plan of the church is much the same as the one at Clougher, the ancient seat of St. Patrick, where also were the scenes of Father Mallon's boyhood days. It is of cruciform shape, the extreme length being 148 feet. The width of the transepts is 104 feet. The walls are 29 feet high, and from the floor to the apex of the roof the height is nearly 50 feet. It is supported by columns and arches, beautifully decorated, and the entire room is handsomely embellished with water color paintings and works of art, to typify the rites of the

church. The windows are beautiful and handsome, one costing \$300, being presented by the Young Men's Total Abstinence, Benevolent and Literary Society; while another, of like value, was purchased out of a fund left when the old St. Patrick's Temperance Society disbanded.

The spire of the church is 190 feet high and, with a cross 12 feet in height on its pinnacle, makes the building a conspicuous object, viewed from any direction, and justly excites the admiration of those who assisted in its erection. The fine brick edifice throughout, as well as the other property of the parish, is very attractive and gives evidence of the care bestowed upon it, which makes it creditable not only to the parish but to the entire community.

Connected with the church, as means in extending the work of the parish, are the St. Vincent De Paul Society, the Christian Doctrine Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Knights of Columbus. Pinta Council, No. 5, of the latter order, is maintained on a substantial basis and has a fine membership. It has elegant rooms in Total Abstinence Hall. This is an attractive two-story frame building, with a one-story rear extension and has a prominent location on West Centre street. It was erected in 1885 by the Young Men's Total Abstinence, Benevolent and Literary Society. The latter organization became an incorporated body, with this name, on the 18th of March, 1884, the corporate members being Thomas Brosnan, Patrick J. Quinn, Patrick J. Laden, William Hogan, John B. Roach, Thomas Paden, John J. Prior, Thomas Downey, Thomas Pahey and Edward Roach. The hall, on Centre street, has been fitted up for assembly and social purposes and the nucleus of a library has been gathered.

An older and, in its day, a very useful temperance organization was the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, which was incorporated in August, 1871. Its privileges were suspended a few years before the organization of the above society was effected.

The Wallingford Community was for many years an object of great interest in the town, both on account of the religious views of its members and the prosperity which characterized its temporal affairs. The domain of the community indicated a splendid property, consisting of farm, shops and mills created largely by the thrift and enterprise of the members. These are located, along the old New Haven turnpike, a mile west from the center of Wallingford borough, along the east base of Mount Tom. The farm embraced 240 acres, much of it lying well up the hillside, so as to command a view of the Quinipiac and its valley for several miles, north and south. Here, upon spacious and finely laid out grounds, were erected the community residences, whose large and imposing appearance make them conspicuous objects. The largest of these is of modern architecture and contains 40 sleeping rooms. It was erected in 1876 and the buildings cost \$50,000. Much of the farm was devoted to the culture of small

fruits and orcharding, more than 1,000 bushels being grown annually. In 1889 there were orchards of 15 acres of apples, 4 acres of pears, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of quinces. In the latter years of the community less attention was paid to the farm than formerly and more time was devoted to manufacturing. A well-ordered printing office and silk mills were carried on, both enterprises being successfully conducted.

In 1890 the title to the property was still held by the community, but there was little to tell of the activity which here at one time prevailed in the field and the shop. After 1880 the transfer of the members to the parent society at Oneida began and in the course of a few years nearly all had removed or assumed new relations in life.

The community at Wallingford had its origin in 1851, when Henry Allen and his family, old and respectable citizens of the town, embraced the teachings of John Humphrey Noyes and espoused the cause of the Oneida Communists. Believing in the truth of the principles held by these people, they determined to embody them at this place in practical life and were assisted by members of the Oneida Community to form a branch community at Wallingford. In this way Mrs. M. E. Cragin, L. H. Bradley, E. H. Hamilton and Mrs. S. C. Hamilton were most efficient aids in the first years of the community, having been thoroughly indoctrinated at Oneida. In addition to Mr. Allen himself there were his wife and four children and his sister, Miss Eliza A. Allen. B. Bristol and his family, of Cheshire, soon after joined and others were added from time to time, until, with those transferred to this place from the communities of Oneida and Willow Place, New York, there were about 50 members of all ages. After the lapse of the first twenty years there were but few accessions and the membership steadily decreased until the Wallingford Community disbanded.

One of the cardinal principles of the community was to conform as nearly as possible to the conditions of the Christian church in the Pentecostal period, when "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul: neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things common." They succeeded in applying this principle to the avocations of life and the attendant property relation, establishing a fine social system, which added dignity to labor and gave better opportunity for the development of natural talent, since a greater variety of occupation was offered to the member than if he had relied solely on his individual efforts. Education was ever a subject of prime interest and all the youth of the community were thoroughly instructed, a number of them being sent to colleges, at home and abroad, while the means of obtaining an academical education were placed within the reach of all at the academy at Oneida. In all these respects the community was a success; but the application of the communistic principles to the social or family relation was a failure. Their system

of "complex marriage" was so abhorrent to the general public that it found little favor and provoked, very justly, much comment and sentiment adverse to the community. In spite of the many good traits of the members, which were freely recognized, the feeling prevailed that they were transgressors of honored customs and civil laws and that their usages were inimical to the welfare of society. After an experimental existence of thirty years the community yielded obedience to this feeling and passed away, regretted only for its material worth.

The cemeteries in the town are generally well kept and attractive. In the early settlement it appears that one of the common fields on the "Plains," near the center of the original village, was selected as a place of burial. While the ground was not contiguous to the meeting house lot, it was near at hand, and besides being dry and clear, perhaps more conveniently accommodated the inhabitants of the town, on account of its accessibility, than any other place. To the original lot thus set aside, additions have been made until there are about ten acres in the enclosure. Many of the graves in the old part have been obliterated, but the places of a few of the early interments are indicated by rude headstones. A few years ago their location and the significance of the inscriptions were investigated by John G. Phelan, of the borough, and from his account we learn that the oldest stone, which is merely an irregular slab, marks the grave of William Houlte, who died in 1683, aged 73 years. He had joined the settlement ten years before, the original lot in the village set aside for John Miles having been sold to him.

A larger and more shapely, almost oblong red stone, but as rudely and simply inscribed as the foregoing one, only the initial letters being cut, shows where Katharine Miles was buried, in 1687, after having attained the age of 95 years. The Miles family was one of those to settle at Wallingford in 1670, its lot being where are now Main and Christian streets, and she must, therefore, have been already 78 years old when she took up her residence here. Descendants have ever since remained in the limits of the old town, as have also those of the two next noted below.

The grave of Abraham Doolittle, who died in 1690 at the age of 70 years, is marked by a very low but rather thick stone, whose outlines have been nicely rounded by the elements. In official matters he bore the title of sergeant, and his was one of the houses ordered to be fortified against Indian attack, in December, 1675. He was one of the original committeemen of Wallingford, a selectman for many years, and a member of the general court, being in the general affairs of the town one of its most prominent men.

The most elaborate of the old headstones marks the grave of Mr. John Moss, who died in 1707, at the unusual age of 103 years. The inscription is cut in a heart-shaped figure, and the top of the stone,

which is well preserved, is nicely carved. John Moss was a man of distinction in the colony, and the honors he held in life seem to have followed him in death, as indicated by this stone. He was one of the three persons in the settlement entitled to be called "Mr.," the other two being Mr. Samuel Street, the minister, and Mr. John Brocket, who was a fellow commissioner in the colony. At the age of 83 years he was one of the selectmen of the town, and there is a tradition among his descendants that he made his will when he was a hundred years old, which shows that, besides being educated and dignified, he was also a remarkably vigorous man.

The graves of some of the prominent men who died in early years are marked by new stones, to which the old inscriptions have been transferred. These epitaphs are usually very quaint and much at variance with our present style of spelling, as, for example:

"The Reverent Mr: Street Departed: This Life: Jen: ye 16 1717 Agged: 82."

On a number of stones are poetical inscriptions:

(Doctor Isaac Lewis, 1784).

"As I am now gone down to dust
Five of my children came here first
The rest may se as they pass by
That we are now before them gone."

In July, 1742, the neglected condition of the cemetery was brought before the inhabitants of the town, when it was ordered that the grounds should be enclosed, in connection with some of the common fields near by, so that the highway to the fields, in that locality, running through the cemetery, should not be stopped up, but entrance should be afforded by gates. In more recent times greater regard has been paid to its privacy, and the cemetery is now separately enclosed, with a hedge of Norway spruces, which gives it an attractive appearance. The town decided, April 29th, 1871, to make this improvement, which was much needed. The selectmen—E. A. Doolittle, Hezekiah Hall and William Wallace—with additional committeemen, Medad W. Munson, Samuel Simpson and Benjamin D. Sutliff, were appointed to adjust the bounds of the cemetery and carry out the plans for improvement. But the desire for a more secluded spot for the repose of the dead led to the establishment of

The In Memoriam Cemetery, which was dedicated October 16th, 1887, when appropriate addresses were made by Reverend J. E. Wildman and Honorable L. M. Hubbard. The first person therein interred was Mrs. George Cook, of Yalesville, December 22d, 1887. The cemetery is beautifully located, on the high ground in the northern part of the borough, at the intersection of Yalesville and Main streets. It embraces $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres which have been nicely platted by Thomas McKenzie, and improved according to his plans by the cemetery association which controls it. This was organized in May, 1887, and in 1889

the officers were: William G. Choate, president; Reverend J. E. Wildman, vice-president; William M. Hall, secretary and treasurer; H. L. Judd, Reverend C. H. Dickinson, Reverend H. L. Reynolds, B. A. Treat and Horace Austin, directors. The funds for the purchase of the cemetery were contributed mainly by William G. Choate, David M. Stone, Samuel Simpson, H. L. Judd, Hiram Austin, Miss Fannie J. Curtiss, and others who were actuated by a public spirit to secure this attractive spot for the repose of the dead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Roger S. Austin, born in 1845, is a son of Sherman and Lucy (Jones) Austin, grandson of Porter, and great-grandson of Joel Austin. Mr. Austin has been collector of taxes 16 years, has been three years deputy sheriff, and holds the office of constable. He has been five years in the ice business, and is now a member of the Wallingford Ice Company. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F. He married Fannie M. Pattee. Their only child is Albert S.

Michael Backes, born in Germany in 1829, came to this country in 1835. He learned the trade of a locksmith, and his natural mechanical genius led to several inventions. He came to Wallingford in 1853, and in 1875 began the manufacture of toy paper caps, and since his death in 1889, his sons have carried on the business. He was nine months in the late war, in Company B, 27th Connecticut Volunteers. At the time of his death he was a member of the court of burgesses of the borough. He married Catharine Helmsteadter. Their children are: George, Edward, Charles, Frederick, Henry, Carrie, Frank, Nettie, Catharine, John, Grace, Bertha, and one that died.

NEHEMIAH BANKS, M. D., was born in Bethel, Conn., November 8th, 1813. He was one of a large family, numbering thirteen, the children of Samuel and Lydia (Crane) Banks of Bethel, Conn. He was the sixth in order of birth. His father was a physician, so that the son, Nehemiah, was familiar from early boyhood with the general life of the physician, and hence was led, by parental example and success, to undertake the profession for himself. His English education was gained under a private preceptor, and while he himself was engaged in teaching. His special and technical education as a physician was obtained at the medical college of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1843. Following his medical course, he located for the practice of his profession, first of all, in Cheshire, Conn. But his expanding knowledge and skill fitted him for practice in a larger town, and he accepted an opportunity of moving to Wallingford. This he did in 1852, and in 1856 purchased the residence known as the Judge Pomeroy place on Centre street. The house has since been remodelled several times and enlarged, so that from its present appearance, it could scarcely be identified as the home of its former owner.

Here Doctor Banks lived about 34 years, winning and ever keeping the high regard of all who knew him in the town. He was of a gentle nature, full of sensitive feeling, and fine nervous power, quick to apprehend, and very domestic in his habits and affections. Home was earthly heaven to him, and his family the choice companions of his heart. He was the good neighbor, beside whom his neighbors could live in peace for indefinitely long periods. It pleased him always to do them a neighborly service. He never lacked for kind words to be uttered, nor for affable manners to be shown. And his gentle, pleasing manners, as his love of truth and performance of duty, made him greatly beloved in the community.

Dr. Banks was one of those characters in whom the public is not disappointed, who are always better than their professions, who are a little ahead of promises rather than behind, and are giving surprises of genuineness, instead of disappointments to those who trust them. Hence professing to be a physician, he must, perforce of nature, be the good physician. He must be an honor to the profession, rather than wear his professional title as an honor to himself. He must be a constant student of the curative art. The new remedies must be examined with scientific care, and treated rather suspiciously, until they have shown themselves to be worthy of confidence.

This conservative, cautious element in his nature showed itself in a certain exactness in his habits. His dress was always precisely arranged, neat, clean and of fine texture. His office and the paraphernalia of his profession were kept always in order. He knew where every instrument was, and every medicine, and book, and pamphlet, and article worth preserving. All his professional equipage was ready for use, ready for a call in haste, even to the trappings of his horse and carriage.

The same punctilious precision and care extended to the treatment of his patients. So sacred a thing as their health or life must not be the objects for experimentation, except within very narrow limits. An intelligent and careful diagnosis must lead up to the remedies to be employed, and those must be used whose virtues are known and not guessed at or merely advertised. His recipes were always standard, and the pharmacist must compound them as written, out of elements which have standard virtue in them. He first found the pharmacist who could be absolutely trusted, and patronized him. Doctor Banks could not rest unless he was confident that both his medicines and his directions for their use were the most approved by the learning of the profession, so his patients had the best treatment known. And since a cure so often depends on proper nursing, as well as quantity and power of medicine, he insisted on the former. Hence those employing him might be sure that he would adopt long-tried methods, and not new-fangled notions and experimentation.

Doctor Banks abandoned himself to his profession, hence he did



Wheeler Bates M.D.

nothing beside. He was never found seeking political office or bidding for popularity in the ordinary rivalries of the town. He aimed to do the one thing, and do that one thing well. Hence he was the trusted "beloved physician." And when counsel was needed in most critical cases, it was easy to secure the most educated and skillful experts of the profession. He was a member of the New Haven County Medical Society, and for many years, beginning with 1852, was registrar of vital statistics for Wallingford.

He was married four times; the last to Miss Catharine N. Maynes of Meriden, Conn., January 6th, 1886, who survives him. He died June 11th, 1890. Mrs. Banks, in loving memory of him, has given to St. Paul's church of Wallingford an elegant lectern, consisting of a polished, ornamented, carved brass pillar, a large eagle standing on the capital of the pillar. Its wings are outspread, and on the oblique upper surface of the wings rests the Bible. Upon the crown of the pedestal is engraved the dedication: "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Nehemiah Banks, M. D., a faithful Communicant of this Parish." On the circular base is also inscribed: "Born A. D. 1813; Baptized A. D. 1880; Died A. D. 1890." It is a beautiful memorial in the church he loved and where he worshipped.

Doctor Banks was a Mason, and at his burial both the service of his church and of the Masonic fraternity committed him to rest in peace, while the community mourned for an esteemed citizen who should no more be seen on earth.

Augustus H. Bartholomew is the eldest of four children of Ira and Eunice (Hall) Bartholomew, and grandson of Isaac Bartholomew. He followed farming until 1885, when he retired. His first marriage was with Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, who died. His second marriage was with Mary E. Camp. They have four children: Elisabeth M. (Mrs. H. N. Childs), James D., William H. and Charles F.; and one daughter that died in infancy.

Francis C. Bartholomew, born in 1821, in Northford, Conn., is a son of Timothy and Mariette (Cook) Bartholomew, grandson of Timothy, great-grandson of Samuel, whose father, Andrew, came to Wallingford in about 1729. Andrew's father, William, was a resident of Branford, and his grandfather, William Bartholomew, came from England to Massachusetts in 1634. Mr. Bartholomew was a school teacher and farmer until 1848. He was several years president and principal stockholder in the Northford Rivet Manufacturing Company. He was town clerk and treasurer six years, 35 consecutive years justice of the peace, commissioner of the superior court, and in 1875 and 1877 he was representative in the legislature. Since 1883 he has been a resident of Wallingford, where he holds the offices of deputy judge of borough court, auditor of town accounts, and registrar of voters. His first marriage was with Erry Ann Lee. She died in

1873, and he married for his second wife Jennie E. Harrison. He has lost two sons: Frank L. and Charles A.

Lyman Beckley, born in 1826, is a son of Theodore and Eliza (Belden) Beckley. He is a painter and paper hanger. He married Mary E., daughter of Andrew S. and Mary (Hobart) Page. They have one daughter, Jennie E., now Mrs. F. G. Hull.

John Beaumont, son of Deodate and Lucina (Rose) Beaumont, and grandson of Edmund, died in 1879, aged 88 years. Mr. Beaumont followed the sea in the fur trade until he was about 60 years old, and after that was a farmer. He married Ann, daughter of John and granddaughter of George Tyler. Their children are: Elisabeth (Mrs. S. Pond), Edmund (deceased), Julius, Lucina (deceased), Harvey, Francis, Lewellyn, Albert, George and Cynthia.

Harvey Beaumont, born in 1838, is a son of John and Ann (Tyler) Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont is a farmer. He married Melissa Foster for his first wife, and for his second wife Mrs. Julia Bailey, daughter of Elihu Mix. They have one son, Edmund Mix Beaumont, born June 18th, 1890.

William A. Booth, born at Newark, N. J., in 1856, is a son of Charles W. and Chloe (Canfield) Booth. Mr. Booth removed to Stratford, Conn., with his parents when a small boy, and resided there until 1877, when he went to New Haven, where he was engaged in various occupations until December, 1886, when, in company with his brother, he bought the New Haven & Wallingford Express, and in 1887 they bought a livery business at Wallingford of George B. Allen. In February, 1889, the firm of Booth Brothers was dissolved, and since then William A. has run the livery business alone. He has lived in Wallingford since 1887. He married Lillie Farmer and has four children: Charles F., Clara L., Harry W., and Robert, died March 4th, 1890. They also lost one daughter.

Allen Bowe, born in 1822 in Middletown, Conn., is a son of Obadiah A. and Nancy (Skinner) Bowe and grandson of Obadiah Bowe. He has worked at the blacksmith's trade since 1838, and since April, 1870, has run a blacksmith and wagon shop at North Farms, Wallingford. He married Mary A. Coe, and has two sons: Osman and Clifford.

Andrew J. Brown, born at Burlington, Conn., in 1834, is the youngest of twelve children of Ervin and Louise (Bronson) Brown and grandson of James Brown. Mr. Brown came to Yalesville in March, 1857, and shortly after became foreman of the wood department for the Charles Parker Company. He married Mary H. McKenzie. Their children are: Mary H., Andrew J., Jr., Nettie A., Evaline E., Margaret, Harriet, William, Sarah A., Fannie M., Robert and Alice. One son, Julius E., died.

Edwin Y. Bull, son of William and Ruth (Hall) Bull, and grandson of Caleb Bull, was born in 1823. His grandfather, Benajah Hall, was

a fifer in the revolutionary war. Mr. Bull learned the trade of tin-smith and sheet-iron worker, and after following it ten years, began work as a die sinker and machinist, continuing until about ten years ago. He is a natural mechanic and has made some violins, and has also given lessons in playing them.

John M. Cannon, born in 1860, is a son of Burdett and Juliette Cannon and grandson of Lyman and Sally (Smith) Cannon. He had been in the employ of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. until March, 1887, when he bought a men's furnishing and boot and shoe business, which he still continues, having substituted clothing for boots and shoes. He is a member of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F.

Patrick Concannon, born in Meriden in 1853, is a son of Peter and Deborah Concannon. He is an engraver by trade. He came from Meriden to Wallingford in 1880. He was two years a member of the court of burgesses, three terms justice of the peace, and has been assessor for the borough for four terms. He is married and has three children: John, Deborah and Mary.

Marcus E. Cook, born in 1849, is the youngest son of Hiram and Anna M. (Marks) Cook, and grandson of Chester, whose father, Abel, was a son of Aaron Cook. Mr. Cook is a farmer. Since 1880 he has had charge of the roads of the town and borough, and has invented several machines for doing road work with horse power. He was representative in the legislature in 1883. His father and grandfather each held the office one term. He is a member of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H., and has been its master two years. He married Clara E. Potts, of Berkshire county, Mass. They have one son, Chester H.

D. J. Curtin, M. D., born in July, 1863, at New Britain, is a son of John and Ellen Curtin. He graduated in June, 1883, from the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. He then took a two and a half years' course in the Medical University of New York city, and then one year in Bellevue Hospital and other schools, and in November, 1887, came to Wallingford, where he now practices.

Silas Noel Edmonds, born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1828, is a son of Captain Meredith, and grandson of Vincent Edmonds, who was sheriff of Westmoreland county, and was overseer of General Washington's farm in the same county. Mr. Edmonds came to Wallingford in October, 1849, and after working at his trade as a carpenter and joiner for seven years, he was made station agent for the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad here, which position he has filled since that time. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. He married Seraphina, daughter of John D. Reynolds.

John W. Fitzgerald, born in Wallingford in 1855, is a son of William and Joanna (Carey) Fitzgerald. He was employed in the silver manufactories here until April, 1887, when he started the furniture and undertaking business. He was married May 25th, 1882, to Mar-

garet Maher, and they have five children. He is a member of the National Band of Wallingford.

George B. Francis, youngest and only surviving child of Lyman and Mary Francis, grandson of Jacob, whose father, Jacob, was a son of Joseph Francis, was born in 1841. He is a farmer on the homestead of his father. He is a member of Meriden Grange, No. 29, P. of H. He married Emily J., daughter of Horace and Esther R. (Johnson) Andrews, and has one son, Howard A.

WILLIAM FRANCIS was born in Wallingford, Conn., March 3d, 1804. On the northern border of the town of Wallingford and just east of the central point, lies a large plot of ground which has been owned in the Francis family for several generations. Old deeds are in possession of the younger Francis sons which give proof of the assertion. Here lived the subject of this sketch during his long life, and here he died at the age of 75 years, April 14th, 1879.

Mr. Francis in boyhood attended the district school, kept at what is called North Farms, but only until he was fifteen years of age. The schools of those days gave instruction in the fundamental branches of an English education denominated the three "R's." The arithmetic taught was not the advanced arithmetic of the better schools of to-day, but the simpler processes of numbers. Hence those who would acquire advanced knowledge in the science of numbers, must avail themselves of special opportunities, such as were denominated "ciphering schools." A private instructor, expert in the science of numbers as far as "navigation," held a private school, perhaps in a private house. The more ambitious young men of the early part of the 19th century in this district, and young William Francis as one of them, learned advanced arithmetic in a "ciphering school." In this way his talent for numbers was developed. After all, his schooling was mostly of the practical business sort gained in the great school of business and trading life.

At first he quite despaired of becoming a farmer, for his physical constitution was weak and his physical weight light. His physician advised him to adopt an out-door industry which would call for no really hard labor. He took the advice, and undertook the perambulations of a peddler in the state of New York. Meriden was then headquarters for much small ware, the product of small factories, and Mr. Francis loaded his wagon with what he termed "Yankee notions," such as wood-combs, wooden bowls, thread, coffee-mills, Britannia and tin ware, and went to and fro in the state of New York. But upon return home, while his purse was satisfactorily filled in these peregrinations, he yet would declare he did not like the business.

He determined upon a farmer's life as the next choice of industry and trusted that by carefulness his physical strength might endure the hardship. His father, Jacob Francis, died July 14th, 1829, and the next spring, William Francis began the building of the residence

are the same as those of the subject. The first mention of the Francis family in the records of the town of Wallingford is in 1636, when Jacob, whose father, Jacob, was a son of the first Jacob, was mentioned. He is a farmer on the home-land of his father. He is a member of Meriden Grange, No. 29, P. of the order of the Grange, and is a member of the Meriden Grange, No. 29, P. of the order of the Grange. He has one son, Howard A.

On the north border of the town of Wallingford and just east of the center point, lies a large plot of ground which has been owned in the Francis family for several generations. Old deeds are in possession of the younger Francis sons which give proof of the assertion. Here lived the subject of this sketch during his long life, and here he died at the age of 75 years, April 14th, 1879.

Mr. Francis in boyhood attended the district school, kept at what is called North Farm, but only until he was fifteen years of age. The schools of those days gave instruction in the fundamental branches of arithmetic, and were denominated the three "R's." The arithmetic of those days was the arithmetic of the better schools of today, and the subject of this sketch was a student of numbers. Hence those who

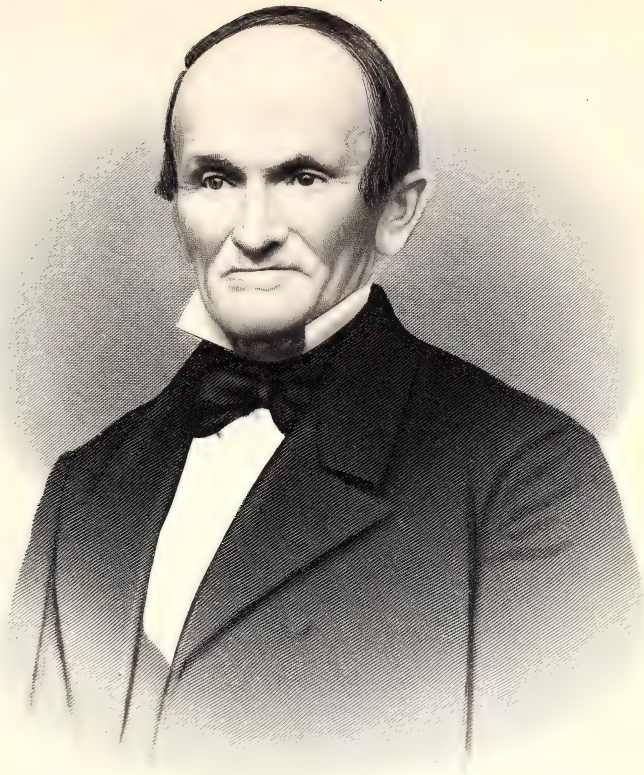
avail themselves of special opportunities, such as were denominated "ciphering schools." A private instructor, expert in the science of numbers as far as "navigation," held a private school, perhaps in a private house. The subject of this sketch was a student of the early part of

his school life, and his progress was developed. After all, his schooling was mostly of the practical business sort gained in the great school of

life. He quite despaired of becoming a farmer for his physical constitution was weak and his physical weight light. The physician advised him to adopt an out-door industry which would call for no heavy labor. He took the advice, and undertook the manufacture of ware, the product of small factories, and Mr. Francis took to work with what he termed "dunkie notions," such as tin snags, wooden bowls, thread, coffee-mills, Britannia and on and on what to and fro in the state of New York. But upon return home, while his purse was satisfactorily filled in these peregrinations, he yet would declare he did not like the business.

He determined upon a farmer's life as the next choice of industry, and his physical strength might endure

the work of a farmer. He was a farmer from 1820, and in 1879 he died at his residence



William Francis

where he lived the rest of his life, and where his family of four children were born.

Perhaps it was the result of a necessary caution exercised in young manhood to save the physical strength, but Mr. Francis was noted always for doing work in the easiest manner; "take advantage" was a constant phrase of his respecting all farm work, so that it should be done with the least expense of physical strength. Let the laborer be constantly thoughtful, use his mind to relieve his muscle. Mr. Francis was always a student of farm methods, and watchful for improvements in farm machinery. Labor saving machinery was always popular with him. He was the first farmer in all his district to place on his farm a mowing machine, and horse rake and reaper. It was said among the neighbors that they too must purchase machines, for Mr. Francis got his work done before them.

The enterprise of Mr. Francis showed itself in another way. It seemed to him that the farmer's great source of power in the raising of crops lay in the abundant fertilization of the land. The old time sources of supply were not sufficient. He sought for new fertilizers and new sources of supply. He began the use of special fertilizers, as the bone dust which fell from the saw in the button shops, before his neighbors did. He watched the newspapers for hints and pointers. He listened with an intelligent ear to what might be said on the topic of fertilizers and made all information practical by applying it in farming. Besides he was always observant to discover new crops. Living in an excellent farming section, he introduced the raising of tobacco, made himself familiar with the best processes of harvesting and cure of the leaf, so as to offer on the market the best article.

Hence by good sense in management, and by these improved methods, Mr. Francis became a leading farmer in his town, as successful as he was intelligent and far-seeing. To him one season was followed by another, and one year by another; and he was short-sighted who did not plan for the future as well as for the present. As a farmer, Mr. Francis looked far ahead, and he made money. If his investments were traced out, they would be found in safe places where they yield their dividends. His sons are to-day reaping the benefit of his wisdom in management. They have only to follow his example to go on to greater fortune than they have inherited. Though frail of physique, he was what is called a very "hard worker," and yet so wisely did he lay out his strength from day to day as to live to a ripe old age.

Mr. Francis was recognized in his town as a man of excellent, energetic business quality, and of high moral worth. His townsmen put him in positions of trust, and kept him in some of them for a long term of years. He was tax collector for fifteen years, at a time when he must visit every house in the town annually, and some of them several times, to get the annual tax. He was also road commissioner

for three years, when the labor of inspection fell almost wholly upon him; and besides at one period, the town entrusted him with the repairs on all the town roads.

In religious faith and alliance, Mr. Francis was an Episcopalian the greater portion of his life, though he came from excellent Baptist stock. He and his family were members of St. Paul's church of Wallingford, and regular attendants—the family still maintaining the excellent example set them by the father and mother.

He was married twice—the first time to Emily Blakesley, of Wallingford, March 30th, 1831. To them were born two children: William J., who resides on a part of the original farm of his father, and Emery Francis, born February 10th, 1837, died July 14th, 1837. Mr. Francis married, the second time, Julia (Cook) Tuttle, of Hamden, Conn. Two sons were born: Henry, December 18th, 1842, died February 22d, 1843; and John H., born June 20th, 1858, who enjoys the great privilege of having his mother in his family on the old homestead. John H. Francis married Carrie P. Wooding October 10th, 1883. She died December 18th, 1887. He married again Mabel A. Wooding, February 21st, 1889. To them has been born Isabel Alice, October 4th, 1890.

Mr. Francis' last illness was brief. He had been subject to rheumatism, but seemed on the day of his death not to be dangerously ill, when rheumatism seized upon his heart and he was gone, the community losing a citizen of great worth, who had set an example of high virtue and ability in all the walks of his life.

William J. Francis, born in 1832, is the eldest son of William and Emily Francis, and grandson of Jacob, whose father, Jacob, was a son of Joseph Francis. Mr. Francis is a farmer, owning some of the same farm which was owned by his great-great-grandfather. He is a member of Meriden Grange, No. 29, P. of H. He married Marietta J., daughter of Justus and Jane (French) Peck, and has one son, Lyman H.

Russell Frisbie, born in Branford in 1812, is one of eleven children of Thomas, and grandson of Thomas Frisbie. Mr. Frisbie came from Branford to Wallingford in 1833, and after working eleven years at the blacksmith trade, built the blacksmith shop and grist mill where he has since carried on business at East Farms. He has been a member of Wallingford Baptist church since 1837. He married Laura Mattoon, and of her eight children four survive her: Susan J., Mary A., William R. and Cornelia. His second marriage was with Harriet L. Hubbard.

Daniel P. Griswold, born in 1856, in Essex, Conn., is a son of Samuel Griswold. He began in 1874 to learn the cabinet maker's trade, and in 1880 he came from New Britain to Wallingford and opened a furniture and undertaking store, having previously been three years in the business. He married Emily Page, and has one son, Morton D.

Augustus J. Hall, born in 1842, is the youngest son of Joel and

Hannah (Beach) Hall, grandson of Augustus and great-grandson of Joel, whose father, Asahel, was a son of John Hall. Mr. Hall is a farmer on the farm where his father lived and died. He is one of seven children, six of whom are living: Julia (Mrs. Henry Martin), John H., Sarah E. (Mrs. B. F. Harrison), Augustus J., Alice and Agnes (Mrs. F. H. Hall).

David M. Hall, born in 1818, is one of eleven children of Josiah and Martha Hall, grandson of Hial and great-grandson of Peter, whose father, Thomas, was a son of Thomas and grandson of John Hall. Mr. Hall learned the trade of sheet iron and tin worker, and after following it for a few years began farming, which he has since continued. He married Catharine M., daughter of Thaddeus Cook. Their children are: Edward T., George D., and one that died, James C. Edward T. married Georgie A., daughter of George F. Pardee. George D. married Jennie B., daughter of Elijah Hough, and they have one child, Louis Cook Hall.

Elihu Hall, born in 1807, was a son of Chauncy and Marilla Hall, grandson of Hial and great-grandson of Peter Hall. Mr. Hall was a wheel and wheel material manufacturer until ten years ago, and afterward followed the insurance and loan business. He died May 27th, 1891. He married Martha Ann, daughter of Samuel Cook and granddaughter of Ambrose and Colonel Isaac Cook, who was the grandson of Isaac Cook, who was the first to emigrate to this country by the name of Cook. She died, leaving two children living: John M. and Martha C. (Mrs. Gustavus Phelps). Two died, Henry C. and Lucy E.

Henry D. Hall, oldest son of Jeremiah A. and Jemima (Field) Hall, grandson of John and great-grandson of Elisha Hall, was born in 1836. October 12th, 1859, he began the butcher business at Wallingford, which he has continued since that time, with the exception of about one year. The present market was built in 1877.

J. Atwater Hall, son of Jeremiah A. Hall, was born in October, 1838. He enlisted July 22d, 1861, in the 5th Connecticut Volunteers, in the band, serving fourteen months. January 1st, 1864, he became a partner in the meat business with his brother, under the firm name of H. D. & J. A. Hall. They have been in business since, with the exception of one year. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. He married Cora A., daughter of Sheldon Brayman, and has one daughter, Eva L.

Julius C. Hall, youngest son of Jeremiah A. Hall, was born in 1840. He served in the civil war from November 9th, 1861, to November 29th, 1864, in Company K, First California Volunteer Infantry, and official report shows that this company marched 4,245 miles during their time of service, through Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Kansas. Since 1865 Mr. Hall has been a partner in the meat business with his two brothers, firm of Hall Brothers.

He is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. He married Mary B. Higgins, of Maine, and has one daughter, Mabel C.

Henry L. Hall, 2d, born in 1840, is a son of Jared and Emily (Austin) Hall, grandson of Samuel and great-grandson of Samuel Hall. Mr. Hall was a farmer until 1880, when he bought the coal and fertilizer business which he now carries on. He was assessor one term and four years chairman of the board of selectmen. He married Emma L., daughter of John H. Allen, and has one son, Allen L., one daughter having died in infancy. Emma L., his wife, died in June, 1888. In June, 1890, he married Ann E. Loper, of New Haven. She was a teacher in the Skinner school for twenty years.

Hezekiah Hall, born in 1817, and died in 1883, was a son of Nathan, grandson of Hezekiah and great-grandson of Eliakim Hall. Mr. Hall was a farmer. He was three terms in the house of representatives and selectman several years. He married Harriet, daughter of Calvin and Harriet (Rice) Coe, and granddaughter of Joseph Coe. Their children were: Lillie C. (Mrs. H. M. Comer), Ida M., Nathan, Linus H., Emma C. (Mrs. Charles Lyman), Jane M., and one daughter that died in infancy. Linus H. occupies the homestead at East Farms. He married Zoe L., daughter of Albert M. Phillips, of Monson, Mass. They have one daughter, Catharine.

Isaac K. Hall, youngest son of Peter and Delight (Kurtland) Hall, and grandson of Hial Hall, was born in 1834 and died in 1886. He was a farmer. He was in the war, in Company B, 27th Connecticut Volunteers, from October, 1862, for about five months. He was a member of Arthur Dutton Post, G. A. R. He married Ellen M., daughter of William A. Hart, of Durham. She died January 24th, 1891, aged 50 years.

J. Walter Hall, born in 1847, is the youngest son of Solomon and Cornelia (Andrews) Hall, and grandson of Aaron, whose father, Asahel, was a son of John Hall. Mr. Hall is a farmer. He married Agnes McGhee. They have two children: Delano W. and Zilla B. He is a member of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H.

Sidney J. Hall, son of Elizur and Eunice J. (Nettleton) Hall, and grandson of John Hall, was born in 1856. Mr. Hall has kept a general store for ten years. For four years prior to that he was in the butcher business. He was three years town treasurer. He married Ida A. Sutlief. Their children are: Stuart W., Esther V., and one that died, Edna C.

W. Burr Hall, born in 1845, in Hamden, is a son of William D. and Harriet (Perkins) Hall, and grandson of Jared, whose father Samuel, was a son of Samuel Hall. Mr. Hall was engaged in the hide, tallow and fertilizer business until April, 1888. He has lived in Wallingford since October, 1885. He held the office of burgess ten months, selectman and town clerk each one year. He was appointed postmaster of Wallingford January 16th, 1890, and took charge of the

office February 18th following. He joined the Governor's Horse Guards in 1870, ten years later was elected senior second lieutenant, afterward senior first lieutenant, and later captain, which office he held until February, 1890, when he received an honorable discharge. He married Ella M., daughter of Edwin H. Skinner, and has one daughter, Maude.

William E. Hall, born in 1837, is a son of Solomon and Cornelia (Andrews) Hall, and grandson of Aaron, whose father Asabel, was a son of John Hall, one of the first settlers of Wallingford. Aaron Hall served in the revolutionary war and participated in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown. His son, Solomon, served in the war of 1812, and was stationed at New London. William E. Hall is a member of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H., and a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. He has been selectman and has held other town offices. He married Lydia J., daughter of Samuel and Lydia R. Hart. Their children are: Edgar S., Hattie C., Wilbur H., Ellen J. and S. Ellsworth. They lost one, Francis K.

GEORGE M. HALLENBECK was born in Spencertown (Chatham Four Corners), New York, October 8th, 1848, and is the son of Albert and Mary H. (Munson) Hallenbeck. The earliest remembrances of George M. are of Wallingford, its streets, hills, valleys, rivers, its schools, its factories and its churches. His education had only been well entered upon when he left school at the age of fourteen to work in the electroplating room of the factory of Hall, Elton & Co., of Wallingford, March 2d, 1863. Six years of steady employment in the plating-room left their warning mark upon his physical health, and in the fall of 1869 he had quite resolved to leave the factory and enter upon some employment which would require out-door exercise. But by the qualities of industrious earnestness and steady, bright, pleasing, business and social manners, he won the very favorable opinion of the governing powers of the factory. They desired to retain his efficient help, and offered him a position in the office. His first duties in the new relation were those of entry clerk, and since 1869, he has passed up through all the grades of responsibility, until he became in 1882 the general manager of the factory. Since that date he has held that position. It is a position of great responsibility. The plant represents a capital of \$125,000, and employs a large number of hands in the manufacture of German silver goods plated with silver.

Mr. Hallenbeck's office is quiet, but pervaded by a spirit of business despatch, of which he himself is the embodiment. Good natured and genial, with words few when few words only are in place, gentlemanly and kind, and masterful in his position, he is highly respected throughout all the works, while an air of mutual confidence inspired by an ambition to turn out the greatest quantity of finest goods in the briefest time, pervades the factory. The well-disposed employee finds an officer considerate and fair in the general manager, while the

laggard workman is so gently removed, he scarcely realizes anything has happened, until he finds himself to be without a daily wage. The discipline of the factory so administered, is very wholesome. Every man is made to feel silently, that he holds his position for his personal merit.

Mr. Hallenbeck bears the reputation among his townsmen of being an excellent business example. Always prompt, and persistently assiduous, careful and yet energetic and pushing, devoted closely to business duties, and not expecting the trusts reposed in him to take care of themselves, but rather to be taken care of as his personal concern, he has won an enviable good name among all business associates and acquaintances.

Besides the management of the factory of Hall, Elton & Co., Mr. Hallenbeck is the financial manager of a company dealing in ice in Wallingford.

In politics he is a republican, and has steadily turned aside from political office, preferring the private's position to the endless rivalry and buffeting of party success for those in office. Of the popular social orders, he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and while not a church member, takes pleasure in performing the service of a good parishioner in the First Congregational parish of Wallingford. One rule has been taken as the guide of life, and been kept distinctly before him, whether in social or business relations, and that is the Golden Rule.

He was married October 26th, 1882, to Mrs. E. E. (Dickerman) Wilmot, of New Haven, Conn., and resides at the family homestead on Centre street, Wallingford, where for thirty years he has lived, having the high esteem of his townsmen for his many virtues and his sterling manhood.

BENJAMIN F. HARRISON, M. D., was born in Northford, in the town of North Branford, Conn., April 19th, 1811, and was the son of Elizur and Rebecca (Bartholomew) Harrison. In his death, which occurred April 23d, 1886, Wallingford lost one of her most distinguished and esteemed citizens. He was born one of nature's noblemen, so that whatever of training or culture he might have need not attempt the impossible feat of imparting original quality to make a fine, distinct individuality, but to cultivate quality already inherent. We will not look for a long period of school life in youth, nor for the careful selection of an academic college, and watchful supervision and guidance while he might be going through the curriculum. None of these were privileges of his youth. He was denied them, not for any lack of parental love, but for the exigencies of farm life as pursued in the early part of this century. The school life of boyhood was interrupted by work on the farm, as soon as the boy could be useful there. And yet young Harrison obtained enough of education to be the dis-

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G. M. Hallenbeck



trict pedagogue in winter, while in summer he helped his parents on the farm. In this way he secured the funds for a medical course in Yale University, and graduated in 1836. He then sought for hospital practice in New York city, and later became associated with Doctor French, of Milford, in the practice of medicine. But he had no sooner begun in Milford than a favorable opening came to him in Wallingford, and he accepted it. Here he continued for ten years, and then resolved upon travel and residence in Europe. While in Paris he put himself under the tuition of famous lecturers in medicine and science, and afterward visited many of the principal points of interest on the continent.

Upon returning to America, he first thought to practice his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio, and opened an office there; but his residence in that city did not continue long, and he returned to Wallingford.

After some years his practice here was again interrupted by the events of the war. Governor Morgan, of New York, commissioned him, August 1st, 1862, to be surgeon of the Independent Corps, New York Volunteer Light Infantry, already in the field at Yorktown, Va. The regiment's term of service expired February 7th, 1864, and Doctor Harrison with his regiment was mustered out at that date. He then entered the service of the sanitary commission and was assigned to South Carolina and Florida. At the close of 1864 he returned to Wallingford, and remained there for the rest of his life.

But this meagre outline of events gives no adequate idea of the individuality and character of the man who moved in the midst of them. Seen from any point of view, Doctor Harrison was a man who would attract attention. Socially he was an agreeable companion and a brilliant conversationalist. It was only needful that he should have his attention centered by the presence of a friend, or by an interesting topic of conversation, when his eyes would sparkle and his mind open its riches of thought and humor and agreeable comment, in entertaining manner. Especially was this so if his company at any time was, like himself, intellectually bright and full of information.

There were two respects in which Dr. Harrison's individuality appeared distinct from that of many people. He was a thoughtful reader of good books on all the ranges of knowledge. His library was large and stocked with much of the best literature in the different departments of learning. Over and through these books he would go with the delight of the bibliophile, always exercising his judgment upon what he might read, applying the test of criticism to it, and holding it in memory with the grip of a master hand. So that his mind was full of information gained from communion with the best minds, not in the department of medicine alone, but in the various branches of science and letters. All this material would come as wanted to the surface when he became animated.

But he was also a born observer. He was naturally a scientific observer. He delighted in original investigation. What if others had seen for themselves, he desired to see for himself. He sought for facts, and from the facts worked out principles. He was able to see facts as they are, and not as they are sometimes seen, warped and one-sided, by reason of a certain wryness or prejudice in the observer. And in addition he was able to describe what he observed, and by logical thoroughness come to a wideness of knowledge of which the facts were concrete representations. It is seen now that he was naturally a born scientist, and if his lot had fallen into the lines of the scientific schools, he would probably have become a professor of some branch of scientific learning, in one of them.

It will not appear surprising now that he supplied himself with meteorological apparatus, and kept a faithful daily record of the rainfall and temperature from the year 1856 until his death, except during his army life; and even there he indulged his scientific propensity of watching and recording much of the time the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere. Yale University took cognizance of his scientific habits and attainments, and bestowed on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1872.

But Doctor Harrison was eminent in this town, not only for his skill in medicine and scientific knowledge, but for his public spirit. His ideal of town development was considerably beyond any attainment Wallingford had yet achieved. He wanted the citizens to beautify the place of their residence, and hence many years ago planted the ornamental trees which stretch along the front of his own house for quite a distance. He was the first to advocate a borough system of water supply, and to his persistent efforts is mainly due the present water works of the town. Besides, he was a principal promoter of popular education and the enlargement of the public school system. His only difficulty was that his ideal of society was so far in advance he could not speedily enough bring his fellow-townsmen up to it. They found in him always the advanced, enthusiastic friend of public improvements, and took counsel of him accordingly.

His moral nature was of the stalwart kind, and his judgments were always imperative and compulsory upon his conduct. If he must ever stand alone to be loyal to his convictions of truth and duty, he would stand there, quite oblivious to what the masses might say, if only he could have the approval of his own conscience. He did not leap to conclusions, but came to them slowly from a survey of the facts at command; and from those conclusions only new and stronger light could move him. Truth in everything as apprehended was his norm of life. Hence, when he came to die, his townsmen felt they were about to lose one of the chief ornaments and bulwarks of Wallingford society.

He was married three times; June 8th, 1837, to Miss Susan Lewis,



B. C. Harris



of Wallingford, who died September 10th, 1839. One daughter was born to them, bearing the mother's name; she lived to the age only of seventeen years. He was married again June 20th, 1868, to Miss Virginia V. Abell, of Franklin, Conn., who died December 27th, 1869. And again he was married, in 1885, to Miss Sarah E. Hall, daughter of the late Joel Hall, of Wallingford, who survives him.

His memory now lives in the hearts of Wallingford people, only as a praise and an honor in the town, which no one has yet inherited.

George A. Hopson, born in 1859, was the only child of Samuel and Letitia (Lounsbury) Hopson, grandson of Andrew, whose father Samuel, was a son of Samuel, who was a son of Samuel Hopson, and grandson of John. George A. is a farmer on the farm where four or more generations of the family have lived. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1884, being the youngest member of that body. He is vice-president of the State Agricultural Society, a member of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H., and state lecturer for that organization; also councilor Putnam Council, O. U. A. M., and a member of the board of selectmen of the town of Wallingford. He married Alice M. Trefethen. Their children are F. Mabel and Pauline.

Seymour E. Hotchkiss, born in 1842, in Prospect, is a son of Shelden and Sarah Hotchkiss, and grandson of Isaac Hotchkiss. He came to Wallingford in 1856, and was several years in the Parker box shop at Yalesville prior to 1881, when he began to work in the bolt and rivet shop with his brother, Albert S. Hotchkiss. The latter was born in 1840, and was employed in the bolt and rivet shop at Quinnipiac from 1868 till 1877, when he bought the business, with S. Morse as partner. One year later Seymour E. Hotchkiss bought out Mr. Morse and has since been a partner in the business. The brothers are both married. A. S. lives near the works in North Haven and S. E. lives at Wallingford, where he holds the office of burgess.

Joel Hough, born in 1806 and died in 1886, was a son of James, and grandson of Joseph Hough. Mr. Hough was a farmer. He married Mary, daughter of Silas Rice. She died in 1875, leaving seven children: Cornelia (Mrs. E. C. Hall), Joel R., Susan E., Albert P., James B., Alice L. and Rosie. One daughter, Lucy, died. Albert P. and the three younger daughters occupy the homestead where their father spent his life.

Elijah J. Hough, born in 1829, is the eldest son of James and Mary T. (Rice) Hough, grandson of James, and great-grandson of Joseph Hough. Mr. Hough is a farmer, occupying the homestead of his father. He is now serving his third term as selectman. He has been treasurer of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H., since its organization. He married Ruth, daughter of Silas Blakeslee. Their children are: Jennie B., married George D. Hall, and has one son; Hattie B. (Mrs. J. N. Barnes), and George E.

LEVERETT M. HUBBARD was born in Durham, Conn., April 23d, 1849. He is the son of Reverend Eli Hubbard, A. M., a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., who had a long and noteworthy career in the state of Mississippi, as an educator and minister, being especially distinguished for his eloquence and power as a preacher. The mother of Leverett M., a daughter of Mr. L. W. Leach, for many years a leading merchant of Durham, and sister of Honorable L. M. Leach and Honorable Oscar Leach, of Middlesex county, died when he was three years of age, and he was brought up in the family of his grandparents. His academic education was obtained at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and the Wesleyan University, from which latter institution he has received the degree of Master of Arts, and among whose sons he holds a distinguished place. His legal studies were pursued at the Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1870. He then located for the practice of his profession at Wallingford in August of that year. He soon became marked at the bar, and by the community generally, as a young man of fine spirit and rare intellectual endowments. From that time he has steadily grown in the confidence and esteem of the public, and for many years has held the conspicuous rank he early achieved, being among the most respected, widely known and successful lawyers in New Haven county. He has been frequently identified with leading cases, from some of which he has gained special distinction, notably the Hayden-Stannard murder trial, and the trial of Anderson, indicted for the killing of Horatio G. Hall.

From the beginning of his professional career he has maintained an office connection in New Haven. For a year he pursued his studies with the Honorable Charles Ives, now deceased. From 1874 to 1877 he was a law partner of Morris F. Tyler, Esq., and since that time has been associated with John W. Alling, Esq.

Mr. Hubbard was appointed postmaster of Wallingford by President Grant in 1872, which office he held by successive reappointments until the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1885, when, with an unexpired commission for three years, he tendered his resignation in order that he might devote his entire attention to his profession, whose increasing demands had for a number of years made this step a near necessity. He administered that office with unusual intelligence and fidelity, and to the universal acceptance of its patrons, who, without respect of party, tendered him upon his retirement a complimentary banquet, which was widely remarked at the time for its elaborateness and the enthusiasm which attended it.

The late Honorable C. D. Yale, well known through the state as a sterling democrat, presided on the occasion, and in concluding a very complimentary address, said: "The company has assembled that it may go on record in an unmistakable manner that Mr. Hubbard is

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beloved and respected by every man in Wallingford whose good wishes are worth having."

Honorable George H. Watrous, of New Haven, in writing his regrets, said: "I share with you sincerely the desire to honor our esteemed friend. I have known him nearly as long as you have, I presume. I early learned to believe in him as a man not only of superior intelligence, but of great integrity and trustworthiness. My knowledge of him has increased my faith in him. Mr. Hubbard has not only been a successful postmaster, but he has been in every respect a very successful and highly useful member of your community. He has already carved his way to the front rank of his profession."

He was a member of the board of school visitors from 1874 to 1880, and a justice of the peace from 1878 to 1881. He has been borough attorney since 1870 and counsel for the town during most of the same period. He was one of the projectors of the First National Bank of Wallingford, and has been one of its directors since its organization; also a director in the Dime Savings Bank since 1884, and is now its first vice-president. In 1881 he was elected a trustee of the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., a position which he has held until the present time, and to the discharge of whose duties he has brought the same devotion, energy and capacity which have marked his career in all the various positions of responsible trust which he has occupied.

Upon the establishment of a borough court for Wallingford by the general assembly in 1886, at the earnest solicitation of friends in both political parties, and at some disadvantage to his business, Mr. Hubbard accepted the position of its first judge, having been elected by the unanimous vote of the legislature. In a similar manner he has been reelected for each succeeding term, and still continues to discharge the duties of that office to the eminent satisfaction of the community.

In 1886 Mr. Hubbard was unanimously nominated for secretary of state by the republican party in a convention of more than five hundred delegates, and was elected with a larger popular vote than any other candidate on the state ticket. It is not too much to say that in dignity, ability and enterprise Mr. Hubbard's administration as secretary during his term of two years has rarely been equalled and never excelled in the history of the state. Among his many noteworthy special services in that office, one of the most universally esteemed related to his preparation and publication of the first comprehensive and elaborate "Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut" ever issued, a model upon which all subsequent editions have been fashioned, highly valued for the great variety and accuracy of its information, and easily ranking among the most complete things of its kind ever compiled.

Mr. Hubbard has long enjoyed a wide reputation as a speaker of unusual force and eloquence, and has been much in demand as an orator, especially on patriotic, commemorative and political occasions.

He has been from the beginning of his career actively interested in the work of the political organization to which he has been attached, and in addition to the honors already referred to, was sent as a delegate to the national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president, and was prominently named as a candidate for congress in 1888.

In religion, his antecedents and early associations were in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is still devoted, although since it has no organization in his community he has, from his first residence in Wallingford, been a regular attendant upon the First Congregational church, of which he has been a liberal supporter, and in the management of whose affairs he has been prominently identified.

Mr. Hubbard was married May 21st, 1873, to Florence Gazelle, daughter of Wooster Ives, of Wallingford, and on her maternal side a lineal descendant from Governor Roger Wolcott and from Reverend John Davenport of colonial fame. Four children have been born of this marriage, all of whom are now living: Georgiana, Samuel Wolcott, Leverett Marsden, Jr., and Kenneth Davenport.

The following items concerning descendants of Doctor John Hulls, of the town of Wallingford, have been taken from the genealogy of the Hull family in Doctor Davis' excellent "History of Wallingford and Meriden":

The name of Hull appears early in Connecticut, and came from Derbyshire, England. The first of the name in Wallingford was Doctor John Hull (or Hulls, as he wrote his name), who was admitted a planter at Stratford in 1661. It is not quite certain whether he came from England, or was a son of Richard Hull, of the New Haven colony. Doctor John Hulls was at Derby in 1668 and at Wallingford in 1687, where he died December 6th, 1711. He was probably somewhat advanced in life when he came to Wallingford. He was married October 19th, 1672, to Mary Jones, who was probably his second wife. After her death he married Rebecca Turner, September 20th, 1699. He exchanged his house and land at Stratford with Benjamin Lewis, for his house and land at Wallingford in 1687. The town of Wallingford set out to Doctor Hulls a tract of land which they supposed contained 700 acres, lying between the north side of Broad Swamp and the Quinnipiac river. This grant was more than a mile square, and was known as Doctor Hulls' large farm. The children of Doctor John Hulls were: John, Samuel, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Richard, Jeremiah and Archer.

John Hull, son of Doctor John, was born in Stratford, March 14th, 1661-2, married Mary ———, and settled in the old town of Derby. His children were: Deborah, John, Daniel, Miles, Ebenezer, Mary, Martha and Priscilla.

Captain Joseph Hull, of Derby, son of Doctor John Hulls, of Wallingford, was born in 1668, and married Mary Nichols, of Derby, where they lived and died. He was married twice, his second wife's name being Hannah, whom he left a widow. His children were: Samuel, Joseph, Caleb, Abijah, Archer, Sarah and Mary.

Doctor Benjamin Hull, son of Doctor John, was born October 7th, 1672, and married Elizabeth Andrews, December 14th, 1693. She died April 27th, 1732. He came to Wallingford with his father in 1687. He died March 30th, 1741. His children were: Andrew, Mary, Elizabeth, Damaris, John, Abigail, Samuel, Sarah and Benjamin.

Ebenezer Hull, son of Doctor John Hulls, of Wallingford, was born in 1673, and married May Mix, May 7th, 1706. He died November 9th, 1709, and his widow, Lydia, administered on his estate. He had one child, Hannah, born March 23d, 1708.

Doctor Jeremiah Hull, son of Doctor John, was born at Derby, in 1679, and married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hope Cook, at Wallingford, May 24th, 1711. She died December 11th, 1741. He died at Wallingford May 14th, 1736. Their children were: John, Moses, Tabitha, Hannah, Anna, Jeremiah, Joseph, Patience and Keturah.

Caleb Hull, son of Captain Joseph and Mary Hull, and grandson of Doctor John Hulls, first, was born February 4th, 1695, and married Mercy Benham, of Wallingford, May 1st, 1724. She died April 19th, 1766. He died in September, 1788. In 1710, when Caleb was 14 years old, he received from his grandfather, Doctor John Hulls, 100 acres of land, deeded to Joseph from Caleb, conditioned that Caleb should come and live with him till 21 years old, or until his decease. Doctor Hulls died December 6th, 1711. Doubtless Caleb went. The 100 acres is on record. The children of Caleb Hull were: Sarah, Andrew, Mary, Samuel, Joseph, Abijah, Joseph, Caleb, Submit, Patience, Joseph and Caleb.

Abijah Hull, son of Captain Joseph and Mary Hull, and grandson of Doctor John Hulls, was born in 1697, and married Abigail Harger, of Derby, November 20th, 1727. He had two daughters.

Doctor John Hull, son of Doctor Benjamin and Elizabeth Hull, was born October 6th, 1702, and married Sarah Ives, June 21st, 1727. She died November 29th, 1760. He married for his second wife Damaris Frost, October 20th, 1761. He died May 22d, 1762-3. His children were: Zephaniah, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Desire, Sarah, John and Amos.

Captain Samuel Hull, son of Doctor Benjamin and Elizabeth Hull, and grandson of Doctor John Hulls, was born September 1st, 1706, married Sarah Hall, February 21st, 1733, and settled in Cheshire,

where he died January 17th, 1789, aged 82 years. His wife died June 11th, 1763, aged 50 years. His children were: Sarah, Samuel, Samuel, Sarah, Love, Jesse, Benjamin and Levi; the last two by a second marriage.

Doctor Benjamin Hull, son of Doctor Benjamin and grandson of Doctor John Hulls, first, was born July 6th, 1712, and married Hannah Parmalee December 17th, 1735. Their children were: Patience, Phebe, Hannah, Doctor Benjamin, Eliakim, Charles, Sybil, Joel, Beda, Lois, Asahel and Ephraim.

Doctor John Hull, son of Doctor Jeremiah and Hannah (Cook) Hull, and grandson of Doctor John Hulls, first, was born November 13th, 1712, and married Mary Andrews October 26th, 1735. He died August 15th, 1755. His children were: Sarah, Molly, Sarah, Moses, John, Nathaniel, Aaron, Abigail and Hannah.

Jeremiah Hull, son of Doctor Jeremiah and Hannah (Cook) Hull, was born January 5th, 1729, and married Mary Merriman January 18th, 1753. She died August 22d, 1774, aged 41 years. He died August 24th, 1790. He was twice married. His children were: Caleb, Jeremiah, Samuel, Ann, Benjamin, Levi, Hannah and Eunice.

Andrew Hull, son of Caleb, grandson of Captain Joseph, and great-grandson of Doctor John Hulls, of Wallingford, was born August 23d, 1726, and married Lowly Cook, daughter of Captain Samuel and Hannah Cook, of Wallingford. He died September 21st, 1774. Mrs. Lowly Hull died about 1785. Andrew Hull owned a large farm near Cheshire street, bounded north by the river. His children were: Damaris, Lowly, Hannah, Damaris, Andrew, Sarah, Ursula, Mary, Esther, Susan and Lovisa.

Samuel Hull, son of Caleb, grandson of Captain Joseph, and great-grandson of Doctor John, the first, was born March 22d, 1730, and married Eunice Cook, daughter of Captain Samuel and Hannah Cook, of Wallingford, December 26th, 1753. He died April 27th, 1791. She died May 9th, 1803, aged 68 years. Their children were: an infant son, Jedediah, an infant son, Samuel, Zephaniah, Epaphras, Eunice, Lois, Caleb, Elizabeth, Josephus and Hannah.

Samuel Hull, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Merriman) Hull, grandson of Doctor Jeremiah and Hannah (Cook) Hull, and great-grandson of Doctor John Hulls, first, married Lois Peck and settled on the old homestead of his father. He was an enterprising and successful farmer in the northern part of Wallingford. His children were: William, married Alma, daughter of Reuben Hall; Sylvester, married Delilah, daughter of Benajah Morse; and Lois, married Miles, son of Ichabod Ives.

Samuel Hull, son of William and Alma (Hall) Hull, and grandson of Samuel Hull, was born in 1824, and is a farmer, owning and occupying the homestead of his father and grandfather. He married Susan

A., daughter of Ira Miller, and has two daughters: Elida (Mrs. Horace Williams) and Anna (Mrs. Julius Williams).

Friend Johnson, born in 1807, is a son of Samuel and Polly (Tuttle) Johnson, grandson of Ephraim and great-grandson of Reuben Johnson. Mr. Johnson has been a farmer. He married Harriet Hunt, who died leaving one daughter, Mary E., now Mrs. A. J. Smith. She first married Captain William M. Whitney, who was lost at sea, leaving two sons, William F. and Doctor S. T. Whitney. His second wife was Phoebe Yale, and his present wife was Mary M. Carroll. Mr. Johnson was representative in the legislature in 1849.

Charles N. Jones, born in 1831, is a son of Street and Mary P. (Eastman) Jones, grandson of Nicholas and great-grandson of Theophilus Jones. He followed farming until about 1869, when he engaged in the grocery and feed business, continuing until 1887. He has been a director in the Dime Savings Bank since its incorporation, and treasurer of it one year. He has been selectman four terms, and has been chairman of the board three terms. He married Ellen, daughter of John Cook. She died in 1878, leaving four daughters: Mary E., Emma A., Sadie C. and Florence B.

MORTON JUDD was born in New Britain, Conn., November 5th, 1808. Many of the prominent families of the county of New Haven have come to their present wealth and social position from the favorable opportunities and openings to which they have been led up by the business ability and sterling character of parents whose birth goes well back to the beginning of the present century. This is true of the Judd family, who are the immediate descendants of the subject of this sketch. It is not intended to detract a single iota from the independent worth and mastery in the world's affairs, of the sons and daughters. They have the vigor and business thrift of the best New England stock, but so closely have they been associated with their father for many years, and so related is their business industry to what was his, that it seems to be only the rich development of what he quietly and intentionally introduced them to. The father is perpetuated in his sons by an inheritance of business development, as of physiological and moral quality.

The Judd family of which Mr. Morton Judd is a descendant is one of the oldest in the vicinity of New Britain. It is possible to trace the ancestry to very honorable position in English biography. The earliest person who bore the name in the town of Farmington, Conn., was Thomas Judd, known as "the emigrant." He was deacon of the First church of the Farmington parish. But the immediate ancestors of Morton Judd were John and his wife, Ursula (Stanley) Judd, of New Britain. He (John) was a blacksmith, and learned his trade of Esquire North, who bears the credit of originating the manufacturing tendency and life of New Britain. Morton Judd was a member of a large family of twelve children, the tenth in order of birth.

His boyhood was accompanied by no special advantages whatever. His school days ended when he was thirteen years of age. At that time the originators of the industrial prosperity of New Britain were struggling to lay the foundation, and young Morton Judd felt the influence of the life about him, for at the end of his schooling he went into a brass foundry to learn the trade of casting brass.

The succeeding years of Mr. Judd's life, until 1847, were occupied chiefly in gaining a firm foothold in the manufacturing world. And it was not until that year that his ambitions were realized. He invented a sash fastener, which received the stamp of the Patent Office, September 4th, 1847. He did not realize at the time how useful an article it would prove to be. It was simple in construction and effective, and soon began to displace the goods of English manufacture imported by the trade in builders' hardware. An incident illustrates the point. A few years after the manufacture was begun, Mr. Judd tried to increase his sales in the New York market. He appealed to a merchant and received the following reply: "No; I have got \$5,000 worth of imported fasteners there on my shelves, and I would have sold all of them and as many more if it had not been for your fastener."

In 1864, Mr. Judd's sons, Hubert L., Albert D. and Edward M., entered into partnership in New Haven for the manufacture of upholstery hardware. Two years later Mr. Judd moved to New Haven and entered into partnership with his son, Albert D., for the manufacture of builders' hardware; and out of this movement grew the Judd Manufacturing Company. Mr. Judd became president, and the business of the company was greatly enlarged. It was continued in New Haven until 1879, and then moved to Wallingford, Conn.

The choice of Wallingford for location, forms a little scrap of Wallingford history, and as it redounds to the good name of the town as a place of residence, it is worth repeating. Mr. Judd's daughter, Martha L., found that residence in either New Britain or New Haven was attended with peril to her health. The evidences were unmistakable, and Mr. Judd believed that higher ground would be beneficial. Hence he sought the main street of the town. It was soon apparent that the family health was improved; at the same time Wallingford society was very agreeable. Mr. Judd had been living in the town five years at the year 1879, and in moving the factory of the Judd Manufacturing Company, it was only natural that it should be moved nearer home.

The business was carried on in Wallingford until the year 1887, when it was bought out by H. L. Judd & Co. of New York—the consummate flowering of the plant set out in Mr. Judd's early manhood.

For many years the business connections of Mr. Judd have been ornamental and without labor rather than active. His name and association have given character to the enterprises, rather than demanded of him personal attention. He has lived much at ease in the town on



Morton Gidd

its main street; and in the course of years his children have gathered about him and built expensive residences, highly ornamental to the town and very helpful to the tax-payers in general.

Mr. Judd in personal appearance is of medium stature, erect, his eye bright and manner animated, and full of sunshine for the company he may be in, while his conversation is as entertaining as ever. His step is elastic, and now at the age of nearly eighty-three years he is frequently observed to run like a boy. Walking is a pastime, and only the most agile of foot better challenge him to contest. His visits among his children and neighbors spread the sunshine of a happy, humorous nature wherever he goes. The freedom of all the homes of the Judd family seems to have been offered him, and he is at home in them all—children, servants, horses and carriages only wait to hear his desires expressed, and then joyfully fulfill them.

Mr. Judd is a Christian who does not hesitate to declare his reverence for things sacred and his faith in God. In New Britain and in the Center Congregational church, which enrolls so much of his family history, he is known as "Deacon," and so in general called Deacon Morton Judd. Not regarding his orthodoxy as exactly the old type, he refused the office, but after months of refusal and much urging on the part of the Center church people, he accepted the position, and wears the title still by the insistence of common love on the part of the parish and the town.

The general favor in which he stands among his neighbors and his church betrays the character he bears. And whether in New Britain or New Haven or Wallingford, where he has lived the last nineteen years, he is spoken of only in terms of esteem and generous praise. His charitable efforts have relieved the poor in many a struggle, and the unfortunate have risen again by reason of his "Good Samaritan" hand. He has borne a willing part in those social activities for good ends which contribute in every live community to the general welfare; and by example and precept has been a distinct builder of social and religious worth in society.

In town and state politics he has been retiring, and yet has been pressed forward to the first town offices. He has served the town in the general assembly.

January 26th, 1828, he married Miss Lucina Dunham, of Southington, Conn. She was a Christian who might serve as the impersonation of Solomon's description of the good wife and mother, who looked well to the training of her children. Four children were born to them: Hubert L., Albert D., Edward M. and Martha L., now Mrs. Martin, of Kearney, Neb. But their mother died March 21st, 1853. Mr. Judd married, again, Miss Julia Blynn, of Wethersfield, Conn., February 21st, 1855. There was born to them one daughter, Miss Mary B. Judd, of Wallingford. It is enough to say of the second mother that her step-children learned to regard her with filial love

and reverence, so fully did she succeed to the mother's place in the family. She died November 19th, 1888.

Mr. Judd's residence is on Main street, Wallingford, where he is now (1891) passing the evening of a beautiful closing day.

William A. Kendrick, son of John and Frances (Edmunds) Kendrick, was born in 1848. He was eleven years in New York, in the store of Hall, Elton & Co., and since 1878 has been in the office of G. I. Mix & Co., Yalesville. He married Frances, daughter of G. I. Mix, and has four children: Clara F., Bessie M., Camilla A. and Josephine V.

Jared T. Kimberly, born in 1840, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Olds) Kimberly, grandson of Thomas, and great-grandson of Thomas Kimberly, who was born in Germany, and was a soldier in the revolutionary army. He was in the service during the late war from November, 1861, in Company K, 1st California Infantry. Since 1871 he has practiced dentistry in Wallingford. He was one term justice of the peace, and is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. He married Charlotte F. Chatfield, and has one son, Jared R. Mrs. Kimberly was born in Seymour, Conn., in 1851, and is a daughter of Joel R. Chatfield, born at Seymour, and Mary Tomlinson, born at Rutland, Vt.

Charles N. Lane, born in 1834, is one of six sons of George and Janette (Atkins) Lane, and grandson of Josiah Lane. Mr. Lane served in the band of the 5th Connecticut Regiment from June, 1861, to September, 1862. He reënlisted in March, 1865, holding a second lieutenant's commission in Company A, 12th Connecticut Volunteers, and was detailed as leader of the band. He was discharged in August, 1865. He is a machinist by trade. In November, 1887, he and his son, C. Fred., bought a small news store and ice cream business, which has grown to considerable proportions under their management. He is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Eldridge Morse. Their children are: Edward C., C. Frederick, and Bessie.

Josiah W. Lane, born in 1838, is a son of George and Janette (Atkins) Lane, and grandson of Josiah Lane. He was in the war from June, 1861, to September, 1862, in the band of the 5th Regiment. He reënlisted in July, 1863, and was in Harland's Brigade Band until July, 1865. He opened a store August 31st, 1865, where he built a larger one a few years later. He deals in dry goods and groceries. He is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. He married Mary E., daughter of Lucien Pomeroy. Their children are Robert J. and Emeline E.

Oscar B. Lane, born in 1840, is a son of George and Janette (Atkins) Lane. He was in the United States service during the late war from June, 1861, to September, 1862, in the band of the 5th Regiment, and from July, 1863, until July, 1865, in Harland's Brigade Band. He is

one of five brothers that served in that conflict. Since 1870 he has been a clerk in the store of his brother, J. W. Lane. He married Mary, daughter of Beach Wilcoxson, and has one daughter, Hattie M. He is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R.

Walter J. Leavenworth, son of James M. and Julia (Hurd) Leavenworth, was born in Roxbury, Conn., in 1845, and came to Wallingford at the age of nine years. He was in the employ of Hall, Elton & Co. from 1862 until December, 1877, since which time he has been in the office of R. Wallace & Sons' Manufacturing Company, and is now treasurer and general manager of the company, also president of the First National Bank and president and treasurer of the Wallingford Gas Light Company. In September, 1871, he became a private in Company K, 2d Connecticut National Guards, and was promoted from time to time until February 16th, 1885, when he became colonel of the regiment, which position he resigned June 22d, 1889. He married Nettie, daughter of Robert Wallace, and they have had four children: Clifford W., Isabel, Bessie A. and John W. Isabel died in 1889, aged 16 years.

DOCTOR JAMES D. MCGAUGHEY was born in Greenville, Tenn., August 5th, 1848, a descendant of Scotch-Irish parentage on his father's side, and German-English on his mother's. The earliest authentic account of his paternal ancestors is found in a written record of his grandfather, who states that his grandfather's (the doctor's great-great-grandfather's) name was William McGaughey, and that his wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Lackey, and they came from Scotland before the revolution. They moved from the state of Pennsylvania to Holston, near Abingdon, Virginia, but later settled in Greene county, Tenn., some time after the revolution. From the latter home they removed to Boyd's Creek, East Tennessee, where the wife died in 1804. The great-great-grandfather then removed to Middle Tennessee, and died near Duck River, about 1810. While living at Boyd's Creek he built a stockade, which was known in the early history of Tennessee as McGaughey's Station.* Of their ancestors, the record states, but little was known, but it is believed that they were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

The maternal grandfather of the doctor's grandfather was John Laughlin, and both he and his wife were from Ireland. In his time he was a celebrated weaver, and his wife kept a large dairy at their home, twelve miles from Abingdon, Va. They were staunch Presbyterians and strong supporters of the revolution.

The great-grandfather, on the doctor's father's side, was Samuel McGaughey, who was born in York county, Pa., July 15th, 1763, and was nine years old when his father removed to Holston (at that time Washington county, Va.) From documents in the Pension Bureau of the United States it is learned, from his statements, that, "In the

*See Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee.

spring of 1778 the Indians made war upon the settlement and his father was called to serve, but that he took his father's place, as his substitute, and served throughout the revolutionary war. He was under Captain James Montgomery, in March, 1779, against the Chickamauga Indians, in the expedition commanded by Colonel Evan Shelby. In 1779 he served under Captain John McKee, also in a movement against the Indians, as a mountain rifleman. In 1780 he was in Captain Andrew Cowan's company, under Colonel Isaac Shelby, all being under the command of General Charles McDowell, and marched into South Carolina. He was in the engagements on the Tyre river and on the Palotell. At the battle of King's Mountain he was in Captain John Pemberton's company, in Colonel Shelby's regiment. In 1781 he commanded a company under General Marion in Colonel John Sevier's regiment and was with Marion at the battle of Eutaw Springs."

The records of the grandfather tell us that he had been on fourteen different expeditions after the Indians and in a personal encounter with one, on the Tennessee river, killed him with a corn knife. After the war he was appointed territorial sheriff of his county, by John Sevier, and was with Sevier and against Tipton, in the contest for the state of Franklin, which existed about one year. He also served as one of the commissioners to lay off the county site of Sevier county. His home was on a beautiful farm, a mile east of McGaughey's Station. He had a family of five sons and six daughters. This great-grandfather and his family helped found the old Urbana church, in the upper end of Blount county, Tennessee, and their minister was Gideon Blackburn, the great western orator.

One of the sons of the above, Major John McGaughey, the grandfather of Doctor McGaughey, was born in Greene county, E. T., July 12th, 1792. His wife, Jane Robertson, was born in the same county, January 29th, 1792, and died January 12th, 1864. She was a descendant of the Robertson who, as an associate of John Sevier, helped to organize the first government of the state. Major John McGaughey was a clear headed, even-tempered man, but had a fearless disposition. Throughout his life he served in many public capacities. He was one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians before their removal from Tennessee and served as a soldier under Andrew Jackson in his Indian campaigns in Alabama and Mississippi. He was a delegate to the convention to revise the constitution of 1796, under which the state was first governed, representing Greene, Sevier, Cocke, Munroe, Blount and McMinn counties. Under the provisions of that constitution free persons of color were allowed to vote. This right was taken away in the new constitution. Major McGaughey offered an amendment to restore it, but the proposition was voted down, thus doing away entirely with free colored suffrage. Although being the owner of a very large farm he would never be the owner of slaves and hired



Ja. R. M. Gaughcy

all his work done by the day. He also served in both branches of the state legislature a number of times. He took a great interest in the building of the E. T. & Va. R. R., from Bristol to Knoxville, using all his means to that end, and was a director of the company at the breaking out of the civil war. In that struggle he maintained his character as a Jacksonian democrat and stood out straight for the Union during the terrible political excitement in East Tennessee in the first two years of the war. He died at the old homestead May 20th, 1874, 82 years of age, and was buried by the side of his wife, at Mount Bethel, near Greenville.

Samuel McGaughey, a son of the foregoing and the father of Doctor McGaughey, was born on his father's farm near the Molachucky river, May 31st, 1816, and died at his residence at Greenville, February 25th, 1870. He was a wholesale and retail merchant, also doing an extensive commission business. His integrity was of the highest order and his business capacity was unusually great. The war entirely wiped out his large business, but as soon as peace was declared, he began anew with increased energy and was rapidly regaining what he had lost, when he suffered a terrible fall which produced concussion of the brain, from which he died in ten days. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church and for many years a deacon of that body. He had a very liberal mind and great sympathy for the poor, always delighting in doing charitable deeds.

On the side of the doctor's mother, his great-grandfather, Peter Burkhart,* came from Germany before the revolutionary war, and settled in Frederick county, Md., where his maternal grandfather, George Burkhart, was born September 30th, 1775. On September 8th, 1794, he married his first wife, Hannah Hedge, who bore him five children, and died May 3d, 1801. He married his second wife, Elizabeth Castle, January 7th, 1805, who bore him twelve children, the doctor's mother being the eleventh. His grandmother, Elizabeth Castle, was of English descent, and was born and reared near Frederick City, then called Frederick Town, Md. Her birthday was November 25th, 1779, and she died at Paperville, East Tenn., July 14th, 1855. The grandfather died at the same place June 29th, 1852. They had settled in that section of Tennessee in 1806, where Grandfather Burkhart built a paper mill, in which was made the first sheet of paper ever manufactured in the state of Tennessee, and for which he received a premium of \$50. From the location of the mill the place became known as Paperville, a hamlet four miles east from Bristol. The only surviving member of his family is a son, J. W. Burkhart, of Ruthton, Sullivan county, Tenn., who has preserved the family accounts.

The mother of Doctor McGaughey, Caroline A. Burkhart, was born at Paperville, March 4th, 1821, and died in Atlanta, Ga., January 27th,

*Originally spelled Burckhardt, but it was abridged by the doctor's grandfather to the present form.

1886. She was the mother of eleven children, six sons and two daughters of her family surviving her. All reside in the South except the doctor, who has been an adopted citizen of Connecticut the past twenty years. The mother of this family was a woman of extraordinary worth and piety, and her lovable disposition caused her to be esteemed by all who knew her. She was an earnest, consistent member of the First Presbyterian church, and was much interested in its welfare. The memory of her good deeds remains as a priceless heritage to the family left to follow her Christian example, and all the children have become useful citizens.

James D. McGaughey first attended school in 1854 in a small boys' department, in a young ladies' seminary at Greenville, presided over by Mrs. Valentine Sevier, a daughter of Deacon Lyman Cannon, of Wallingford, Conn. From this he went to the old Greenville College, the oldest institution of learning in the state. In the civil war the Third Georgia Battalion of confederate troops was quartered in Greenville, to intimidate the inhabitants of the town, two-thirds of whom were Unionists. They took the college for a small-pox hospital and destroyed one of the most valuable libraries in the state, and all the apparatus belonging to the college. Determined to pursue his studies, he now entered a private school, which was also disbanded on account of the hostilities in that section. He next took instruction under a private tutor, Robert McCorkle, one of the most thoroughly educated men in the state, and pursued his studies under great difficulties. Some days he was unable to reach the house of his tutor on account of the guerrilla warfare in the streets and the fear that he might be impressed into the confederate service by these lawless men; but he persevered and continued his studies through all these perilous times,* and until he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Phila-

* The impressions of those stormy scenes remain very clear in the mind of Doctor McGaughey, from the reading by his father from the *Richmond Dispatch* of the account of the firing upon Fort Sumter, until the last incident of the war. He saw the first two Union men hung by General Leadbetter, their crime being the burning of the bridges between Greenville and Knoxville, to prevent some manœuvre of the confederates. Six or eight more were hung in Knoxville and many others were put in prison. He witnessed the battle between the Unionists under General Alvin C. Gillem and the celebrated cavalry commanded by the confederate John H. Morgan. He saw the latter at the head of his troops entering town at 4 o'clock Saturday evening, and saw him dead the next morning, September 4th, 1864, at 7 o'clock, while being carried out of town on the horse of a federal soldier. His body rested across the saddle in front of the soldier, his head hanging down on one side, his feet dangling on the other. A large bullet hole in the front of the left chest was visible. In the fight in which Morgan was killed, all of the staff but one, Major Bassett, were captured. The prisoners were brought to town under guard, and stood on a corner near the house of the doctor's father, where he had a good view of their crestfallen appearance. A short time after the battle he also met and talked with Mrs. Lucy Williams, who has been credited with betraying Morgan into Gillem's hands, by riding with the information from Greenville to Bull's Gap, Gillem's headquarters,

delphia, in 1866. He graduated with all the honors of a full-fledged M. D. from that institution in 1870, when he practiced his profession in East Tennessee one year.

On the 8th of June, 1871, Doctor McGaughey married Sara V. Cannon, daughter of Burdett and Juliett (Merriam) Cannon, of Wallingford, who is also a granddaughter of Deacon Lyman and Sally Cannon, of the same town. In 1872 they removed from Tennessee and settled permanently in Wallingford, where the doctor has, by his industry, worth, and unremitting professional activity and honorable life, won the esteem of his fellow men, and has become one of the foremost citizens of the town. He manifests in his life the many excellent traits of his honorable lineage, being a temperate, straightforward Christian member of the community. He has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in his chosen profession, and is the medical examiner for the town of Wallingford and post surgeon for exemption from military taxes. He is also the examiner for a number of other boards and insurance companies. As a member of the Connecticut State and New Haven County Medical Societies he has taken an active interest, and has contributed papers to current medical periodicals. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Accanant Lodge of Odd Fellows of Wallingford. His duties to the town have not been neglected, and he has served in several offices. In 1880 he represented Wallingford as one of the members of the state legislature, and took part in the debate on the final settlement of the boundary line between New York and Connecticut, which had been in dispute over two hundred years.

Doctor McGaughey and his wife have had five children; one son and one daughter died in infancy. Three survive—two daughters and one son.

eighteen miles, on a dark, rainy night. That story is entirely mythical, for she was out of town that night and did not know anything of Morgan's having been in Greenville until after the fight the next morning.

There is one historical fact which the doctor well remembers: The last Union flag to wave in public in the South after the war commenced was at Greenville, the home of Andrew Johnson and other outspoken loyalists. They erected a liberty pole 100 feet high, on which they placed a large and beautiful flag, which waved in full sight of the railroad, while over 30,000 confederates passed over it, on their way to Virginia. Finally the Louisiana Tigers came along, stopped their train, cut down the pole and took away the flag, after which they made the town feed the whole regiment. Before the door of the doctor's father's house, he counted twenty-two muskets, while the men were eating their breakfast, and he was greatly tempted to make off with one.

After the battles of Chickamauga and Fort Saunders, Longstreet's whole force mustered in the town, and his entire staff boarded at the doctor's father's house, and he thought it a great favor to be permitted to eat at the same table with, what seemed in his boyish eyes, such grand officers as Colonel Fairfax, of Virginia; Major La Trobe, of Baltimore; Colonel Dunn, of Nashville, and General Jones, of Georgia. They were kind, courteous gentlemen, and won the respect of the family by their chivalric behavior.

James A. McKenzie, born in 1842, is a son of William and Mary (Hall) McKenzie, and grandson of William McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie has been wood turner in the Parker box shop at Yalesville for 25 years. He married Adaline, daughter of Sanford Tuttle, and they have three children: William T., Albert S. and Mabel L.

Almer I. Martin, youngest son of Henry and Julia (Hall) Martin, was born in 1866. He has been in the grocery and grain business since April, 1885. Until October, 1888, the firm was Martin Brothers (John A. and Almer I.); since that time Mr. Martin has been alone. He is a member of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F.

Garry I. Mix, born in 1819, is a son of John and grandson of John Mix. His mother was Olive, daughter of Joel Ives, who lost his right arm in the battle of White Plains at the time of the revolutionary war. Mr. Mix has been engaged in spoon manufacturing since 1839. In 1855 he started in business for himself at his present location. He was state senator in 1868. He was three years captain of the old Connecticut National Guards of Wallingford. He married Almira White. Their children are: Eliza (Mrs. Doctor Glenney) and Frances (Mrs. W. A. Kendrick).

John B. Mix, born in 1845, at Cheshire, is a son of William and Mary (Gregory) Mix, grandson of John, and great-grandson of John Mix. He served in the late war from August, 1862, until July, 1865, in Company K, 15th Connecticut Volunteers. Since 1865 he has been a buffer of silver ware, and since 1876 he has been contractor for R. Wallace & Sons. He was representative in 1887. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. He was sergeant in the Wallingford Militia Company six years. He married Emily E., daughter of Lyman N. Hull, granddaughter of Willis, and great-granddaughter of Doctor John Hull. They have one daughter, Grace B., and have lost one, Lilian.

William N. Mix, son of William and Mary (Gregory) Mix, grandson of John, and great-grandson of John Mix, was born in 1843, in Cheshire, Conn. Mr. Mix served during the late war from July, 1861, to July, 1865, having reënlisted as veteran in January, 1864. He was discharged as first sergeant of Company A, 5th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the organizers of the militia company here, and held different offices for nine years, when he retired as captain. He is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R., and was the first commander. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and treasurer and collector of the Episcopal church. He married Catharine S., daughter of Frederick A. Rich. Their children are: Edith F., Herbert G., William E., John V. and Dorothy G. Mr. Mix has been superintendent for the Simpson Nickel Silver Company since July, 1887.

Lyman H. Morse, born in 1783, and died in 1878, was a son of Captain Joel Morse. He married Sally Francis, who was the mother

of twelve children, five of whom are living: Sarah E., Emily M., Caroline E., Mary A. and Amos. One son, Henry L., died November 10th, 1890. One daughter, Elizabeth H., lived in New Haven. Caroline E. married Selden D. Dowd, who was born in 1831. He enlisted in 1862 in Company K, 15th Connecticut Volunteers, and died in a rebel prison in November, 1864. They had two daughters: Lula A., who died, and Ella H.

William J. Morse, born in 1839, is a son of Samuel and Betsey E. (Doolittle) Morse, grandson of Theophilus, who was a son of Ebenezer, whose father, Theophilus, was a son of Samuel, he a son of John, and he a son of John Morse, who came from England in 1639, and in 1670 came to Wallingford. Mr. Morse was a soldier from August, 1862, until July, 1865, in Company K, 15th Connecticut Volunteers. He was then engaged in various business enterprises until 1880, when he took charge of the work for the Maltby, Stevens & Curtiss Company as contractor, and continued eight years. He is now doing a general insurance business. Since January, 1889, he has been water commissioner, is president of the town board of health, justice of the peace, and holds other minor offices. He is past commander of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R. His first wife was Frances J. Addis, and his present wife was Catharine H. Maher. They have two children: Flora E. and Willie M.

Michael O'Callaghan, born about 1839, in Cork, Ireland, is a son of John O'Callaghan. He came to America in 1857, and after residing two years in Wallingford went to Australia, where he remained for thirteen years, when he returned to Wallingford, where he now resides. Mr. O'Callaghan is a thorough farmer, an experienced wool grower and wool sorter and an excellent judge of sheep and cattle. While in Australia he was for nine years the manager of Molka station, Murchison. He has been on the board of water commissioners since 1883, and is now its chairman. He was four years on the board of relief, and was representative one term, 1889-90. He married Bridget Dailey for his first wife, and his present wife was Lizzie Colbart. They have two children: Bridget and John M.

Joel H. Paddock, youngest of seven children of Charles and Elizabeth D. (Hall) Paddock, and grandson of Samuel Paddock, was born in 1849. He came from Meriden to Wallingford in 1871, where he has since been a farmer. His farm suffered severely by the tornado of August, 1878, being damaged to the amount of \$2,000. Mr. Paddock is a member of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H. He married Delaphine, daughter of Elizur and Eunice G. (Nettleton) Hall. Their children are: Jennie D. and Grace D.

General W. R. Pease, born in 1831, at Utica, N. Y., is a son of John and Louisa (Bartlett) Pease. In July, 1851, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating four years later.

He served on the frontiers until 1862, when he was commissioned colonel of the 117th Regiment New York Volunteers. He was brevetted major U. S. Army in May, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the siege of Suffolk, Va., and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He is on the retired list of the army for disability in the line of duty. His first marriage was with Rowena C., daughter of Reverend Hart F. Pease, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His present wife was Frances E. Strickland. They have one son, Robert W. Pease.

George J. Peers, born in 1853, in England, is a son of John M. Peers. He came from England to Wallingford in 1868, and choosing the trade of his father, he opened a blacksmith shop in March, 1873, since which time he has been serving the people of Wallingford in that line of work. He married Kittie E. Robinson and has one daughter, Jennie M. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.

Frank W. Phelps, son of Chester Phelps, was born in 1852, at Northampton, Mass. He came to Wallingford in April, 1875, and for seven years was a partner with L. M. Phelps in the stove and tin ware business, firm of L. M. & F. W. Phelps. In 1882 they dissolved partnership and divided the business, and Frank W. has continued the branch store on North Colony street. He is a member of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F. He married Sarah L. Hastings, of South Deerfield, Mass.

L. M. Phelps, born in 1841, in Northampton, Mass., is a son of Spencer Phelps. He came to Wallingford in 1875, and established the hardware, stove and plumbing business which he has since continued. He was two years a member of the court of burgesses. He was in the late war as a nine months' man in Company C, 52d Massachusetts Volunteers. He is a member of Arthur H. Dutton Post, No. 36, G. A. R., of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., and of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M. He married Jennie Hastings, of South Deerfield, Mass.

John J. Prior, son of Daniel Prior, opened a store for the sale of boots, shoes, hats, caps and men's furnishing goods in October, 1888, where he is now conducting the business.

Joel Rice, born in 1829, is the only surviving son of Joel and Lucretia (Yale) Rice, grandson of James, and great-grandson of James Rice. Mr. Rice followed the sea from 1846 to 1886, and was master of vessels after 1859. He married Lydia, daughter of Alfred Parker, and has one daughter, Mary L.

Augustus F. Rich, son of Frederick A. and Catharine (Hall) Rich, and grandson of Harvey Rich, was born in 1837. He is one of eleven children, ten of whom are living. He is a spoon maker, and was foreman for Hall, Elton & Co., for 20 years, and eight years for the Maltby, Stevens & Curtiss Co. He married Mary A., daughter of Albert Ward.

William S. Russell, M. D., born September 7th, 1858, is a son of Henry, and grandson of Lewis Russell. He was a student in French's school at New Haven, prior to entering Yale, where he was graduated in 1880. After studying one year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and practicing in the New Haven Hospital one year, he opened practice in Wallingford in July, 1882. He is a member of both state and county medical societies. He married Eliza C., daughter of Edward Hall, of Auburn, N. Y.

Luther B. Scranton, born in 1847, in North Branford, is a son of Martin and Sally (Thomas) Scranton, and grandson of Torry Scranton. He has been a wagon maker since 1870. In 1873 he came to North Farms, Wallingford, where he started business, and in October, 1884, he came to his present place of business near the depot. He is a member of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F. He married Martha J., daughter of Nelson T. Crowell, and has two daughters, Grace I. and Alice L.

SAMUEL SIMPSON was born in Wallingford, Conn., April 7th, 1814. Mr. Simpson resides on Main street, in the center of the borough of Wallingford, where for more than 55 years he has been known as one of the most prominent and prosperous business men, and has been honored for his business thrift and ability, his integrity and high character. Yet the omens attending his boyhood were not propitious, unless an honest, industrious, judicious and aspiring nature be counted in. He inherited these qualities, but not wealth or social eminence. His parents were estimable people, who gave to the society of their day a quality of excellence and solidity, but in 1806, like other Connecticut farmers, they purchased land in the Western Reserve of Ohio, thirty miles from physician or store or mill. Emigration thither was made in the primitive manner of travel by oxen and horses. But Mr. Simpson lived on his western farm only five years, for residence wrought severely against his wife's health, and they returned to Wallingford. Their slender fortune was considerably curtailed by the expensive moving to and fro and change of residence; and Samuel, the youngest of their seven children, went from home at the age of eleven years to work for a physician as office and chore boy. But evidently he was not to become a physician. Two years only did he remain in the employ of Doctor Gaylord. At about fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to Charles Yale, of Yalesville, for a term of five years. At the close of the term he became journeyman in the same shop, and very soon foreman, in the manufacture of Britannia ware. He continued in this position until January 1st, 1835, when, by dint of economy, he had saved of his earnings about two hundred dollars.

We have been minute in the sketch of Mr. Simpson thus far, for it is both interesting and informing to watch the progress of a young man at the beginning of his career, for then usually his quality will

appear. Mr. Simpson was now ready for independent business, and in partnership with another purchased Mr. Yale's Britannia ware industry. We cannot enumerate in detail the vicissitudes of Mr. Simpson's career before he became permanently settled in the great industries, whose development was determined so largely by his discriminating judgment and business ability. For a series of years change was as typical of that career as was success. In 1847 he sold out his Britannia and tin ware business, and soon after purchased the old flouring, wool carding and cloth dressing mills of Wallingford, known as the Humiston mills.

Just now experiments were making in the plating of metal by electricity, and Mr. Simpson was a pioneer plater, and probably the earliest manufacturer in this country to apply the process to hollow ware. The mills just purchased were soon fitted for the manufacture of electro-plated silver ware. But January 1st, 1854, this industry was merged in the Meriden Britannia Company, then one year old, Mr. Simpson becoming one of the directors and largest stockholders of the company. He now formed a partnership with his neighbor, Mr. Robert Wallace, under the firm style of R. Wallace & Co., for the manufacture of nickel silver spoons and forks, and leased the new concern a part of the Humiston mill property. This was a partnership limited to ten years, and the Meriden Britannia Company, which afterward became a partner, entered into contract to take the goods manufactured. At the close of the ten year period, in 1865, Messrs. Simpson and Wallace formed a joint stock company, under the title of Wallace, Simpson & Co., the capital stock being placed at \$100,000. Mr. Simpson was chosen president. It was at this time that the extensive plant located at the old Humiston site, dates its greatly increased growth. The next year, 1866, Mr. Simpson organized a new company, with the title of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., locating the factory for the manufacture of electro-plated silver ware on the east side of the village of Wallingford. Mr. Simpson became president of the new company. In 1871 he sold his interest in the joint stock concern of Wallace, Simpson & Co. to his partner, and organized the Simpson Nickel Silver Company to manufacture nickel silver goods. Mr. Simpson was chosen president also of this company.

This outline of the more important industries in which Mr. Simpson has been a chief factor, gives evidence of his superior business ability already asserted. They absorbed a great deal of capital, and have employed many hands. And while able executive men have been associated with him in the development of these industries, it is beyond dispute that he has been the guiding genius and power, controlling and mapping out the lines of advances.

When his fifty years of business life had passed in the town in 1885, he thought to celebrate the event by inviting his coadjutors and business associates to a banquet. But no sooner was the festival



Engraved by J. H. Johnson

Samuel Johnson

placed in the hands of his friends than they made the event, not simply an occasion of mutual congratulation among those who had been pleasantly associated for business in the town, but an ovation for himself; and not before did Mr. Simpson have any suspicion of the sort of person he was. He has since hardly known how to explain the happenings of that evening.

It is often a little surprising that men who control in chief part great private industries can find time for public duties. But the power to do the one seems to include the time as well as the power to do the other. Mr. Simpson is naturally very public spirited, taking pride in public works and improvements. Indeed, it is the testimony of his fellow-townsmen that he is quite without a peer in the promotion of public works and the development of Wallingford, though his modesty or his unassuming nature does not allow him to think of himself as anything more than the ordinary citizen. He has been frequently called out to serve in various town offices, and has been a leader in the development and perfecting of the school system and the fire department of Wallingford.

Mr. Simpson also aided greatly in establishing the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford in 1871, and has since been its president. In 1881 the First National Bank of Wallingford was chartered, and he became its president. Besides, at the founding of the First National Bank of Meriden, he subscribed for one-tenth of the stock, and has since been a director.

Mr. Simpson's political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, of which he has been a distinguished representative. He was chosen to the general assembly of the state in the years 1846, '59, '65 and '79. He has served his party in the most prominent counsels, whether state or national.

In religion, Mr. Simpson is an Episcopalian and a member of St. Paul's church of Wallingford. He has borne the interests of Christianity as manifest in his church with a fatherly love and pride. For more than thirty years he has been the senior warden, and during all his business life a principal supporter. His wisdom and devotion have borne the affairs of the parish through hard places. His generous feeling is known throughout the parish, while the poor and the suffering have constantly received relief from his warm-hearted charity. And it is not too much to say that himself and his family are not only greatly respected in all the town, but genuinely beloved. His wealth and influence have seemed to him to be sacred trusts, and he must be the faithful steward both for righteousness' sake and for the account of his stewardship he must give some time.

Mr. Simpson was fortunate in choosing a kindred spirit for his companion—Miss Martha De'Ette Benham, of Cheshire, Conn. They were married July 6th, 1835. She was the daughter of Joseph Benham, whose ancestor of the same name was one of the original "plant-

ers" of Wallingford. Six children have been born to them, four sons and two daughters, five of whom have passed away—Samuel Augustus, George Williams, Martha De Ette, Willis Duryee and Samuel George. Their mother, Mrs. Simpson, has erected a fine chapel, "St. Paul's Parish Building," in connection with the family church, as a religious memorial to them. The surviving daughter is Mrs. Elizabeth Malinda, wife of Gurdon W. Hull, who reside with the parents in the spacious homestead, where the comforts and luxuries of life are plentiful.

F. C. Slate, born in 1840, in Franklin county, Mass., is a son of Chauncey J. Slate. He has been a merchant since 1873, and in 1883 he came to Wallingford and established the dry goods business which he is now conducting. He married Hattie A. Lewis, who died in 1889.

Fred. H. Smith, born in 1852, at Brasher, N. Y., is a son of Stephen and Harriet (Ober) Smith. He came to Wallingford in 1873. He was for eleven years a traveling salesman, and since 1884 has been carrying on the grocery business. He married Ida E., daughter of Asahel Talmage, and has one son, Leslie F.

George A. Smith, son of Charles A. Smith, was born in Hartford in 1860. He was a drug clerk for eight years in Waterbury, and in January, 1882, he came to Wallingford and purchased a drug business of H. C. Goddard, and moved it to his present store, corner of Colony and Centre streets. He has been first assistant engineer of the fire department three years. He is a member of Compass Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.

John P. Stevenson, son of Francis Stevenson, was born in 1860, at Clinton, Mass. He has been in the clothing business since 1876, and since 1883 at Wallingford. He is a member of the New England combination clothiers. He married Sarah L., daughter of Trumball and Josephine (Harrison) Jones, and granddaughter of Street Jones. They have one daughter, Josephine.

Colonel B. R. Townsend is a son of Nathaniel Townsend. He was a florist and market gardener at Austin, Texas, until 1877, when he came to Wallingford, where he has since been a farmer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the First U. S. Sharpshooters, was afterward transferred to the 125th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry as second lieutenant, Company D, then first lieutenant of Company F. After having been appointed major of 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and subsequently colonel, which rank he held when the regiment was discharged in January, 1866. He is a member of Wallingford Grange, No. 33, P. of H. He married Alice F., daughter of Reuben B. and Catharine L. (Perry) Merriman. They have three children: Frederick P., Edward B. and Alice.

Captain B. A. Treat, was born in 1842, at Oxford, Conn. He graduated from Cheshire Academy and from the normal school, and after

teaching two years, began the wheel manufacturing business, which he has followed since that time. He is now president and treasurer of the Wallingford Wheel Company. He was captain of Company K, 2d Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, six years, until he resigned in 1888. He was six years warden of the borough, and representative in the legislature two years, 1888-9. He is also shell fish commissioner. He married Sarah Hill, and has six children: Charles C., Emma A., Eddie B., Kittie L., Frank L. and Marion A.

ROBERT WALLACE, manufacturer, was born in Prospect, Conn., November 13th, 1815. The two great branches of Anglo-Saxon stock on the soil of Great Britain, the Scotch and the English, are united in him. His father, James Wallace, though a small farmer of Prospect, had floating along his ancestry the heroic traditions and deeds of Scottish history, while his mother bore the name of Urania Williams, a name well embedded in English history and life.

It would be difficult to find a finer illustration of life-long, steady, persistent attention to business than Mr. Wallace. Many attempts have been made to turn him aside, many allurements have been thrown before him, such as entice most other men, but none of them have moved him in all his life from his single aim of being a first-class and foremost manufacturer in his special line of goods. He has been for many years one of the heaviest tax-payers in the town of Wallingford, and it has been the desire of many of his townsmen that he should serve them in official capacity, and receive the honors of the town, but he has as steadily withdrawn himself from all appearance of notoriety, and preferred his daily business routine to political emoluments.

His gathered wealth has given him the opportunity, and his large acquaintance might have furnished the incentive of movement in public in a showy style, but he has eschewed it all, purposely avoiding it and preferring to be, among his fellow-men, a great deal more than seeming to be. His tastes are as simple to-day as they were when he was only 18 years of age, and hired an old grist mill in Cheshire and began the manufacture of spoons on his own account.

He had been working in his Cheshire mill only about a year when one of those events happened which we call good fortune, and no doubt there is such a thing as good fortune, but it may be doubted whether it is very common, except it is accompanied by good sense. It takes good sense to detect good fortune. Mr. Wallace met a New Haven patron at that time, and was shown a spoon made from a metal new to both of them. It was called German silver. What was its compounding?—never a conundrum was more puzzling. But an analytic chemist, Doctor Louis Feuchtwanger, was known to have brought a small bar of it from Germany, and he was appealed to to unravel the mystery. Mr. Wallace purchased the bar, carried it to Waterbury, had it rolled, and from this bar made four dozen spoons.

But a second good fortune followed the first, and it was equally detected by the good sense of Mr. Wallace. He met a gentleman in Waterbury who had recently come from England, and had brought with him the recipe for making German silver. Mr. Wallace purchased it for \$25. It was at this period that he moved his simple machinery from the Cheshire grist mill down on the Quinnipiac, below Wallingford, and there prepared for the manufacture of spoons and flat ware on a more extended scale. Nickel was procured, copper also, and zinc, and the compounding of German silver was first done, in this country, in Wallingford, in the factory of Robert Wallace and under his supervision, in 1834.

We reach a point now, 1854, twenty years in advance. It is a convenient position from which to look back on the manufacturing business of Mr. Wallace. The industry has grown greatly, both in the variety and the output of goods. We notice the new and improved machinery—the product of the manufacturer's invention. We notice the methodical manner in which the work is done, a very picture in method of the manufacturer himself. All goods in process of making must be handled in the easiest, quickest manner, and the manner must be perpetuated, for the workmen will then become skillful and quick in it, and here profits accrue to the business.

But the year 1865 was one of great enlargement in the business. For the last ten years the capital stock had been only \$1,200 in 1855, and \$14,000 a little later, and now it was raised to \$100,000, and the name taken for the combination was Wallace, Simpson & Co. The size of the factory was now greatly enlarged, and its capacity for manufacturing more than correspondingly increased. But in 1871 Mr. Wallace purchased the interest of his individual partner, Mr. Simpson, and with two of his sons formed the new company of R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, one third of the stock being held by the Meriden Britannia Company. The factory had now added a long list of articles to those already manufactured, and in great variety of design—sterling goods, high grade nickel-silver plated ware, both flat and hollow, and a variety of novelties.

But there was still another advance to be made. Might there not be found a less bulky, lighter, but firmer and more elastic basis for silver plated ware. What of steel? And after patient experiment Mr. Wallace made it work. A new company was formed, still working within the old, of himself, his sons and sons-in-law, under the style of Wallace Brothers.

The factory is now the largest in the world devoted to the manufacture of flat table ware. In all its departments it consumes from two and a half to three tons of steel per day, and about one and one-half tons of nickel silver. It has selling houses in New York and Chicago, and is never idle for the want of orders to fill. The officers who man-

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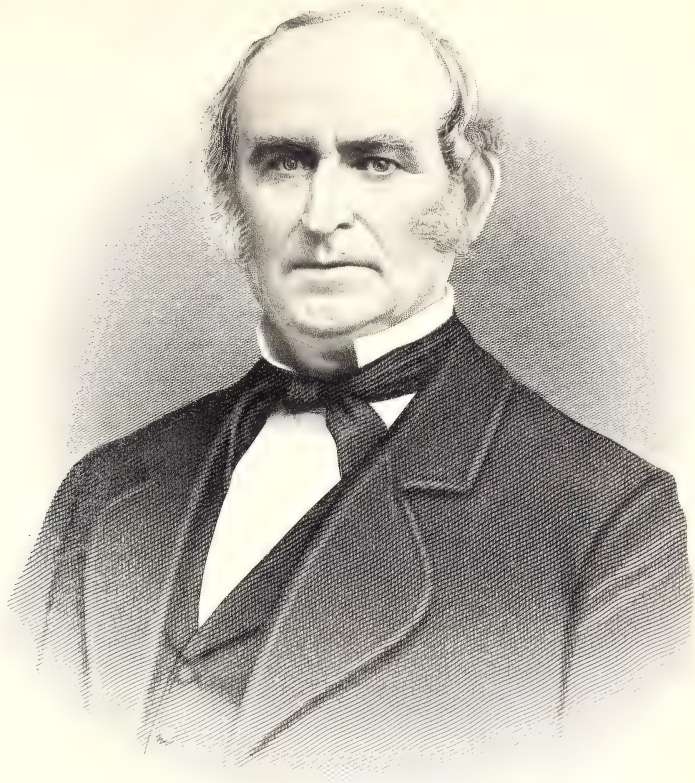
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Robert Wallace

age its business have been schooled by the founder of the great industry, and are, in fact, members of his own family.

Mr. Wallace has given an example of sterling integrity, business enterprise, perseverance, indomitable will and keen forethought to his townsmen, and is held in high esteem by them. He has a warm, genial temperament, that may flash for a moment into vivid pyrotechnics and startle the workmen, but the next hour be, as in general, velvety as a fresh lawn. The appeals for charity are never turned aside. His family are provided with sittings in church and urged to fulfill zealously the duties of church life as becoming to man and due to his Maker. His large, well furnished home on Main street, Wallingford, is always open to his friends, and he is happy when his family and they are happy.

March 22d, 1839, he was married to Miss Harriet Louisa Moulthrop, of North Haven, Conn., a lady singularly suited to him for mutual companionship. Previous to 1879 he lived near his factory, but in that year purchased his present residence on Main street, and there Mrs. Wallace died, January 19th, 1884, beloved by friend and neighbor. A family of ten children have been born to them, of whom eight are living. One son died in infancy, and another, William J., at thirty years of age. The living are Mrs. Adeline Morris and Mrs. Nettie A. Leavenworth, of Wallingford; Robert B. Wallace, of Brooklyn; Hattie E. Wallace and Henry L. Wallace, of Wallingford; Mrs. Adela C. Sisson, of New York; George M. Wallace, of Chicago, and Frank A. Wallace, of Wallingford.

Dwight Williams died in 1874, aged 45 years. He was a farmer, and for two years prior to his death was postmaster at East Wallingford, and since his death Mrs. Williams has held the office. Mr. Williams married Sarah A., daughter of Captain Horace Lamphere, of Branford. Their children are: Julia (Mrs. D. M. Foot), I. Bessie (Mrs. J. E. Beller), Horace S., Sarah E. (Mrs. W. A. Stevens), Julius D., Meta F. (who has been station agent at East Wallingford since August, 1885), and Grace W. One daughter, Lizzie A., died the same week that her father died.

Newton C. Wooding, son of David A. and Flora Wooding, grandson of David, and great-grandson of John Wooding, was born in 1831. He was a contractor and builder from 1866 until his death. He was a member of the firm of Fenn & Wooding until 1884, when Mr. Fenn died. Mr. Wooding died May 12th, 1891, and the business is continued by his son, Charles F. Wooding. Newton C. Wooding was a member of Accanant Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., and was a trustee in the Baptist church for fifteen years. He married Julia Fenn. Their children are: John N., Fannie J., Nellie E., Charles F., Mary E. and Benjamin H.

CHARLES D. YALE was born in Meriden, Conn., April 23d, 1810. A long, honorable and successful career came to its ending March

30th, 1890, when Mr. Yale departed this life. He was widely known, but principally in the two states of Connecticut and Virginia, where political relations brought him into public notice and acquaintance with many leading minds. When he died a nature of no ordinary quality ceased its activities. The grief occasioned by this sad event was general and profound.

He was the son of Charles Yale, a pioneer in the manufacture of Britannia and tin ware. Several men who at this writing (1891) are of the older people of the two communities, Wallingford and Meriden, were boys then, and in his factory learned the art of manufacturing Britannia ware. Soon after the year 1810 this pioneer manufacturer purchased the old mills at the upper falls on the Quinnipiac river, known as Tyler's Mills. He remodelled the inner construction of the old mills, and repaired them for the manufacture of Britannia and tin ware, and changed the name of the district to Yalesville, a well known village about three miles south of the city of Meriden. Here Charles D., the son of Charles Yale, spent the early part of his boyhood days, attending school. His education was pursued in the common school and academy and high school.

But at the early age of sixteen years it was deemed best that he should go to Richmond, Va., to assist in the management of his father's business in that city. At a later period he entered business on his own account in the city of Richmond, and there opened a store for general merchandise and the sale of a variety of goods of his own manufacture. Success attended his efforts from the start. In the year 1860 he had built and occupied one of the largest warehouses in that city. When the war commenced Mr. Yale had amassed a competence, and in an eminent degree he possessed the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens for his integrity of character, rare intelligence and fine business ability. He continued his residence in Richmond during the terrible struggle of the war, the close of which found him prepared to promptly resume active business again in his store. He was a prominent business man in the city and in the state.

And now, in the events succeeding at the close of the war, in which Mr. Yale was a prominent actor, we can see quite distinctly his individuality. He became a member of the council of the city of Richmond, and as both his nature and cultured manhood were apparent he was put forward and counselled with for the best interest of the city and state. Besides, by birth and general makeup he was suited to those mediations needful to the trying times of reconstruction in Virginia. He was a democrat in politics, but born in the North, and his democracy was of the best patriotic type. And as to his temperament and address, he was eminently a leader of men, and a peace-maker between parties at variance. He was such a man as all parties want on their side, and while only one could have him, others seem to think scarcely any the less of him for that. He was as broad in

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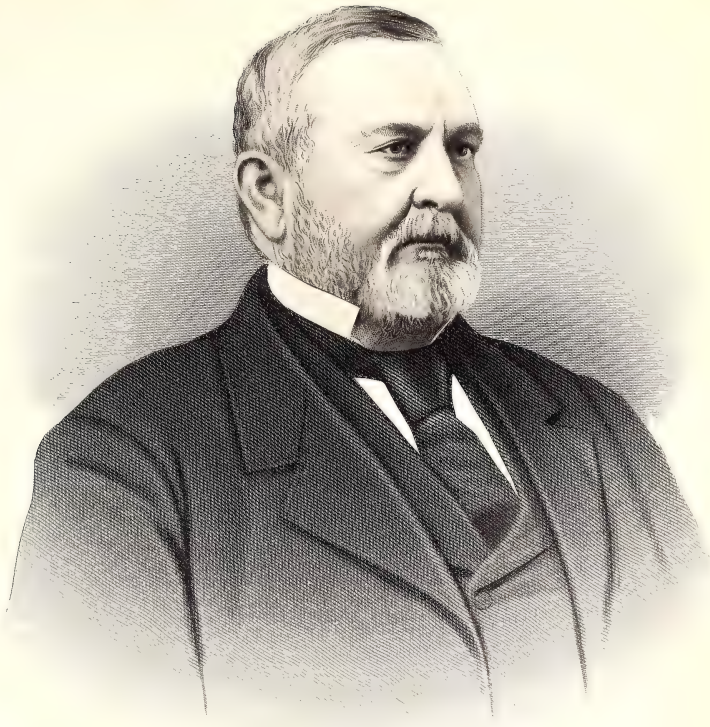
was the son of Charles Yale, a pioneer in the manufacture of pottery in the State. He was born at this village, one of the older people of the two communities, Wallingford and Meriden, were born there, and in his factory learned the art of manufacturing stoneware. Soon after the year 1810 this pioneer manufacturer leased the old mills at the upper falls on the Quinnipiac river known as Tyler's Mills. He remodelled the inner construction of the old mills, and repaired them for the manufacture of Britton's tin ware, and changed the name of the district to Valerius, a well known village, now known as south of the city of Meriden. Here he spent the early part of his life, and was educated in the common

schools. He showed great natural ability to assist in the management of his father's

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ment, it was of the best. He was as broad in his views as one could have him, others seem to have him for that. He was as broad in



Engr'd by F. G. Newman N.Y.

C. D. Yale



opinion and charity and as genial in manner as he was engaging in presence. Hence, he was one of the men placed on frequent committees mediating between Washington and Virginia, while Virginia was working back into full reconstruction in the Union. And when leaders in political life in Virginia were sharing a common anxiety for the welfare of the state, lest the political adventurers who were plentiful in those days should get control of the government, Mr. Yale was the man of all others to stand on the steps of the Capitol in Richmond, in the presence of a great multitude of citizens, and in an eloquent, graceful speech introduce Honorable Gilbert C. Walker as a candidate for governor of the state. Mr. Walker was not only nominated, but elected. This election was an epoch in the history of Virginia, for it was the first election of state officers by the people of the state after the close of the war. The reconstruction of Virginia to complete federal relations soon followed this event, and was in direct consequence of it.

Mr. Yale was also for several months, by appointment of Chief Justice Chase, foreman of the grand jury of the United States District Court of Virginia. He was also treasurer of the committee in behalf of the Peabody fund for the establishing of normal schools in the city of Richmond, and to him much credit is due for his services in the establishment of the public school system of Richmond.

Mr. Yale lingered in Virginia long enough to see the old state brought back into the Union. Then he began to think of gathering together a part of his property and returning to his home state to live among his early friends and old associations. He moved to Wallingford, Conn., in 1871. There he found business relations. The silver plate company of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. had been organized. The opportunity was given Mr. Yale to purchase a considerable amount of the capital stock of the company, and he did so. Mr. Yale was treasurer of the company from 1871 until the early part of 1887, when he retired from active business life. His two sons, Charles B. Yale and G. Selden Yale, had charge of the store of the company in New York city until the latter part of 1886.

Mr. Yale was for several years president of the Silver Plated Ware Manufacturers' Associations; and in their meeting at Meriden, Conn., May 15th, 1890, the associations expressed their regard for his memory in these words:

"Voted: That the Silver Plated Ware Manufacturers' Associations have learned with regret of the death of their former President, Hon. Charles D. Yale of Wallingford, Conn., and that they recall with pleasure the many pleasant characteristics that endeared him to all members, and desire to record their high appreciation of his character as an associate in business and as a Christian gentleman.

"Voted: That the above resolution be placed on the minutes and a copy thereof sent to the sons of the deceased."

In Wallingford society Mr. Yale distinguished himself as he had done in Richmond society. It was not his wealth which gave him position, but his noble, attractive, genial manhood. His courtly affability everywhere, and his evident breadth and practicalness of idea, made him known, and the more widely he was known, the more widely he was loved. Nature had bestowed upon him rich gifts of intellect, as of soul, language, speech, the power to collocate words in elegant sentences to clothe ideas, an abundance of which he never lacked, in the rich, royal garb of choice rhetoric, delightful to hear,—a gift he possessed in unusual degree. Hence he could make a speech of the finished, eloquent sort, or write an elegant letter. He made an admirable presiding officer at public gatherings.

In the town politics of Wallingford, Mr. Yale was frequently called out to serve his townsmen in office. He represented them in the general assembly in the years 1874 and 1878. He also represented the Sixth Senatorial District in the state senate in the years 1875, 1883 and 1884. He was chairman of important committees in the senate and in the house. In 1884 he was his party's candidate for president *pro tem.* of the senate. Mr. Yale took an active and prominent part in these sessions, in shaping legislation, and was ever ready and effective in the advocacy and debate of all measures he deemed essential to the welfare of the people. His services—able and distinguished—in both branches of the state legislature received the most cordial appreciation of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Yale was a religious man, and constant in his practice of religious duties. While in Richmond he was a member of the First Presbyterian church. In Wallingford he united with the First Congregational church, and lived his faith to its honor.

“Type of the wise who soar but never roam;
True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home.”

Hence he was a gentleman of pure and strong character. Nothing would hurt him more than to have his honor and integrity called in question, and he would go to almost any length to vindicate them. Three things he loved supremely—integrity, truth, righteousness.

He was married December 3d, 1834, to Miss Mary Culver, formerly of Wallingford, then of Saratoga county, New York. Mrs. Yale died about two years earlier than her husband. In answer to a letter of sympathy for his bereavement from a friend, he wrote as follows: “I first met Mrs. Yale 54 years ago. I was with a gay young party. The first words of her that ever met my ears were words of reproof to one of the party who had made light of solemn words. Forty-nine years she and I walked to the same house of God together, sat at the same communion table and had a common faith. She has been to me an

earnest Christian wife, and left to our children the inheritance of an undeviating, courageous Christian mother."

Two sons were born to them, Charles B. Yale and G. Selden Yale. This family of four persons were unusually devoted to each other and happy in their family life. The sons delighted to minister personally to the comfort of their parents in their declining years, and now the memory of both their father and mother is a legacy of undying worth to both the sons.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWN AND CITY OF MERIDEN.

Location and Description.—Early Settlement.—Ecclesiastical Organization.—Civil Organization.—Town Officers.—Town Buildings.—South Meriden.—East Meriden.—The City of Meriden.—Location and Surroundings.—Early Growth.—Municipal Affairs.—Police Department.—Street Improvement.—Public Parks.—Water Department.—Fire Department.—Gas Light Company.—Railway Interests.—Manufacturing Interests.—Banking and Other Monetary Institutions.—General Business Interests.—Inns and Hotels.—Post Office.

THE town of Meriden occupies the northeastern section of the county, being bounded on the south by Wallingford, from which it was set off as a separate corporation in 1806. North and east are the counties of Hartford and Middlesex, the division lines being marked by the Hanging hills, Mt. Lamentation and the Totoket hills. Much of the surface presents a broken aspect, some parts being of a mountainous nature. In other parts are lowlands, separated by high hills of a sandstone nature, having a southwesterly trend. Drainage is afforded by the Quinnipiac river and affluent brooks, the principal one being Harbor brook. The former breaks through a trap rock hill, two miles southwest of the city of Meriden, taking thence a direct eastward course from the Farmington valley to South Meriden, from which place it flows south, after having taken the waters of Harbor brook. The latter flows from the northeast, after being fed by a branch flowing from the south and other smaller streams from the east.

These hills and streams formed natural subdivisions of the present town, which were early designated by the names of Meriden, Dog's Misery, Pilgrim's Harbor, Falls Plain, etc.

The name of the parish and of the town was taken from the section which was located in the extreme northern part of what is now Meriden. In this locality grants of lands had been made by the general court of Connecticut in 1661 and the following year, to Jonathan Gilbert, an innkeeper, of Hartford, and Captain Daniel Clerke, all of which soon became the property of Gilbert. From the latter 470 acres passed to Captain Andrew Belcher, a merchant of Boston, Mass., who made the first improvements thereon, some time about 1664. These consisted mainly of a stone house, with port holes in the walls for defense against the Indians, who might be led to attack travelers

passing from one colony to another, on the highway (Old Colony road) leading through this tract. On condition of stocking the house with arms and ammunition, those living in the house were to have the privilege of keeping "tavern forever." This tract of land and the stone house received the name of Meriden from the native place of the Belcher family in Warwickshire, England.

It should be borne in mind that the Belcher tract and the lands south of it were not included within the bounds of the New Haven village, which became Wallingford in 1670, but were under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut colony, with no connection with Wallingford, on the south (whose north bound was near the present railway depot at Meriden), or with the old town of Farmington on the north. But, in a general way, those settling upon these lands inclined toward the church and society of Wallingford, and on petition to that corporation were admitted to its privileges, and also passed under the control of the town of Wallingford, whose jurisdiction over this locality was more clearly recognized in later years.

According to Doctor Davis, in his "History of Wallingford," the early proprietors in this section were the Belcher's Meriden tract, in the extreme north; Nathaniel Roys, south of that grant; Henry Coles, south of the latter; Bartholomew Foster, south and west of the latter; and south and east the 300 acre tract of John Merriam, purchased in 1716. The Foster tract contained 360 acres, and was sold by the Wallingford committee in 1710. Descendants of the latter two still live in this part of the town. The inhabitants of this section increased, and we learn from their petition for a pound, "at Meriden or Stone House," submitted to the general court in October, 1724, that there were at that time citizens living there by the names of N. Merriam, N. Merriam, Jr., William Merriam, Tim Foster, T. Foster, J. Robinson, T. Gerrum, J. Parsons, Eleazer Aspinwall, J. Merriam, Jr., B. Foster, T. Andrews, D. Rich and J. Scofel.

"Pilgrim's Harbor" was a term applied to the section of country south of most of the above described and embracing what is now the principal part of the city of Meriden. The term was used prior to 1661 in a letter* in which this part of the country is designated as "Pilgroomes Harbour." But there is a popular tradition that the name was derived from the fact that when the fugitive regicide judges, Edward Whalley and William Goffe, passed through here on their way to Hadley, Mass., after October 13th, 1664, in their flight from Milford (where they had been secreted two years), they found a refuge in the dense wildwood of these swamp lands. Here they rested several days, securely sheltered or *harbored* from possible pursuit—pilgrims in a strange land. Thus was bestowed the name "Pilgrim's Harbor" to the locality, and the stream flowing through it received the name of Pilgrim's Harbor brook, or more frequently Harbor brook. This

* Written by Daniel Clarke. See Doctor Davis, p. 128.

brook was made passable for man and horse as early as 1666, by Edward Higby, who was compensated therefor by having his rates abated.

While the lands along the brook and the swamps adjacent thereto were valueless for agricultural purposes, they were much sought after on account of being "hoop growing ground;" and allotments of two, three, four or more acres were made as early as 1677 to the original proprietors of Wallingford. This of course had the effect of disposing of the territory without developing its settlement. The lowlands along the south branch of Harbor brook received the unpoetical name of "Dog's Misery." The principal part of this section was south of the old Middletown turnpike, and extending toward the head of the brook, nearly a mile. Here the swamp was originally so miry and the wildwood so tangled and dense that dogs following wild animals, which often took refuge there, were killed in their attempts to reach the hidden prey in this jungle; hence the name. This land has been reclaimed and is valuable in its present uses; but even in its forbidding aspects, two hundred years ago, it was so much esteemed that the town (Wallingford) was eagerly besought to make allotments. In 1679 Nehemiah Royce, Nathaniel Royce, David Hall, Thomas Hall, Isaac Curtiss, Nathaniel How, Daniel Mix, Joseph Holt, Thomas Yale and Isaac Royce became land owners in this locality; in 1685 Walter Johnson, on "long hill towards Dog's Misery;" in 1683, Daniel Hooper; in 1713, Jeremiah Hull; and in 1715, Jonathan Atwater.

Some of these probably settled the year they received their lands and in 1677 a public watering place for cattle was reserved near Nathaniel Royce's land, which was afterward claimed by him as his property. In 1696 his neighbors so strongly protested against this claim that he was forced to surrender his right to the watering place, which was again turned to the use of the public. In 1724 the whole number of families at "Dog's Misery" and "Pilgrim's Harbor" was 35, most of whom bore the names of those above given, as original landowners.

The "Falls Plain" section now bears the name of South Meriden. Grants of lands in that section were made in 1677 to Nehemiah Royce and Samuel Royce, and in 1680 to Samuel Hough. In 1689, as is elsewhere related,* a village was projected on the plain below the falls, the lots in the same being assigned to the proprietors of Wallingford by casting lots. In 1694 John Peck was granted lands in the same locality, and other allotments were made at a later day. East of this section lands were allotted to Levi Fowler and others as early as 1676.

In the southeastern part of the present town, called the "Swamp" or "Little Plain," settlement was projected by the town of Wallingford as early as December 16th, 1679. The same year allotments were made to Samuel Royce, Goodman Lewis, Thomas Yale and others .

* See account of South Meriden.

After the country was cleared up, here were made some of the finest farms in the northern part of the old town and the locality very appropriately took the name of "Farms" section or district.

On the 9th of May, 1728, the inhabitants living in the above sections petitioned the governor and the general court to be established as a village or a parish, which prayer was granted and the new parish called Meriden. The new society flourished and having a successful ecclesiastical government soon longed for its own civil administration. This privilege, however, was not granted until 1806, when the following were reported as "North Farmers," or freemen living in this section: Benjamin Ives, Nathaniel Merriman, Benjamin Whiting, Joseph Coles, Samuel Ives, Samuel Cutler, John Ives, Joseph Merriam, Timothy Merriam, Michael Mitchell, William Hough, William Merriam, John Merriam, John Way, Thomas Andrews, Robert Roice, Isaac Roice, John Merriam, James Scovill, William Andrews, Jonathan Seymour, Josiah Roice, Ebenezer Prindle, Thomas Yale, Israel Hall, William Coles, Elick Roberts, Nathaniel Roice, Abell Roice, Ezekiel Roice, Jacob Parsons, Ebenezer Cooper, Eleazer Peck, Nehemiah May, Bartholomew Foster, Josiah Robeson, Samuel Andrews, Theophilus Mix, Amos Camp, Timothy Foster.

In 1810, when the first distinct census of the town was taken, the population was 1,249; in 1830 it was only 1,708; in 1840 but 1,880. But from this time on the population increased rapidly, being 3,559 in 1850, and 7,426 in 1860. A large proportion of this increase was in the city of Meriden.

The town of Meriden was erected by an act of the general assembly, passed in 1806 at the May session, which authorized the division from the town of Wallingford, and provided that the limits should be the same as those of the old parish of Meriden. A petition for these corporate privileges had been placed on file February 14th, 1804, which was signed by Phineas Lyman and many others, who urged their claims that the parish had more than one-third of the population and a like proportion of the property of the town of Wallingford, and should be given the same privileges and immunities as other towns in the state. These claims had been urged on previous occasions, and for more than thirty years had the old town successfully protested against the dismemberment of its territory.*

Under the provisions of the act the citizens of the new town assembled at the Center meeting house, Monday, June 16th, 1806, when

*The inhabitants of that part of Meriden at Belcher's farm petitioned the general assembly to be annexed to the town of Farmington, in Hartford county. May 17th, 1773, Wallingford voted to appoint an agent to protest against the memorial. In May, 1786, the parish of Meriden petitioned the assembly to be annexed to the county of Middlesex; also in 1794, both petitions being strenuously opposed by Wallingford. A petition to the town of Wallingford, asking for town privileges, was voted down in September, 1803, by the parish of Wallingford, Meriden parish not voting.

George W. Stanley moderated and the following officers were chosen: Selectmen, Captain Ezekiel Rice, Ambrose Hough, Stephen Bailey; town clerk, Amos White; treasurer, Samuel Yale; collector, Abner Griswold; constables, Jared Benham, Eli Barnes; grand jurors, Enos Hall, 2d, Giles O. Griswold, Joseph Hall; surveyors of highways, Samuel Yale, Asahel Yale, Jehiel Preston, Harvey Andrews, Aaron Meriman, Benjamin Merriman, 2d, Levi Hall; fence viewers, Nathaniel Yale, Stephen Perkins, Ensign Hough; listers of town, Seth D. Plum, Titus Ives, Asahel Merriman; sealer of leather, Captain William Olds; sealer of weights, Samuel Yale; sealer of dry measures, Daniel Yale; pound keepers, Nathaniel Yale, Levi Foster, Israel Hall, Elisha Meriman.

Captain Ezekiel Rice, Ambrose Hough, Stephen Bailey and Eli Barnes were appointed a committee to settle and adjust all business between the town of Wallingford and the new town, and September 16th, 1806, Brenton Hall, Esq., was appointed the agent of the town in the matter of the boundary lines between the two towns.

"Voted, to levy a tax of five mills on the dollar for town purposes."

"Voted, that geese shall not be suffered to run at large on the highways, unless they are well yoked."

At subsequent meetings the affairs of the town were fully considered, and the necessary rules made to carry them on in a business-like manner. Action in regard to the roads, poor farm and the town hall is elsewhere noted.

Since Meriden became a town the following have been the agents or first selectmen, and the years in which they served follow their names: Ezekiel Rice and John Hall, 1806; Theophilus Hall, 1807; Marvel Andrews, 1808-9; Patrick Clark, 1810-14; Othniel Ives, 1815-16; Elisha Curtis, 1817-18; Asahel Merriman, 1819-21; Seth D. Plum, 1822-5; Moses Baldwin, 1826-8; Elisha Curtis, 1829-31; Orrin Hall, 1832; Eli C. Birdsey, 1833; Benjamin Upson, 1834; Calvin Coe, 1865-6, 1844, 1849; Noah Pomeroy, 1837, 1841-3; Stephen Atkins, 1838; James S. Brooks, 1839; Moses Andrews, 1840; Levi Yale, 1845-8, 1852-5; Joel Miller, 1850-1; Joel I. Butler, 1856; Othniel Ives, 1857-60, 1865-6; Humphrey Lyon, 1861; Bela Carter, 1862-4; S. C. Paddock, 1867; George Gay, 1868-72; Oliver Rice, 1873; E. D. Castelow, 1874-7; D. S. Williams, 1878-81; George W. Miller, 1882; C. C. Kinne, 1883-5; H. E. Hubbard, 1886; Le Grand Bevins, 1887-90.

The town clerks elected in the same period have been the following: June, 1806, Amos White; November, 1806, Isaac Lewis; 1823, Patrick Lewis; 1826, Amos Curtis; 1830, Patrick Lewis; February, 1834, Albert R. Potter; October, 1834, Eli C. Birdsey; 1843, James S. Brooks; 1844, Joel Miller; 1845, Lyman Butler; 1849, Hiram Hall; 1854, Linus Birdsey; 1854, John Ives; 1857, Russell J. Ives, assistant; 1860, Charles

L. Upham, assistant; 1865, Levi E. Coe; 1866, John N. Bario; 1879, Selah A. Hull; 1886, Herman Hess.

Meriden became a separate probate district in June, 1836, and the first court was held August 20th, that year. The judges of the district have been as follows: 1836-44, James S. Brooks; 1844-6, Benajah Andrews; 1847, Reverend John Parker; 1848-50, Benajah Andrews; 1851-2, Hiram Hall; 1852-7, Orville H. Platt; 1857-60, Hiram Foster; 1860-6, George W. Smith; 1867, Levi E. Coe; 1868-9, George W. Smith; 1870-2, E. A. Merriman; 1873, George W. Smith; 1874-5, E. A. Merriman; 1876, J. T. Pettee; 1877-82, Emmerson A. Merriman; 1883-90, George W. Smith; 1891, Wilbur F. Smith.

The project of building a town hall was agitated as early as 1840, but a dozen years elapsed before decisive action was taken. The plans for a hall, prepared by Sidney M. Stone, were approved September 17th, 1853, and the first town meeting in it was held in April, 1856. It was a spacious brick edifice, with a large tin covered dome in its center. In this a clock was placed in 1861. When the site for this hall was selected some difficulty was experienced, both Meriden Center and West Meriden claiming the hall. The lot on which it stood was finally selected as a compromise site and the building was put up by a committee composed of Levi Yale, Joel Miller, Ward Coe, John Parker, Philo Pratt and Eli Butler. The cost was about \$30,000.

The hall contained the town offices and after 1879 the city offices. In the auditorium were held the general assemblages of the town. In recent years, however, owing to the rapid increase of population, this hall became too small and it was determined to enlarge and remodel the old hall.

At a meeting held March 20th, 1889, it was voted to expend \$60,000 in making these improvements and plans were solicited. October 14th, 1889, the draughts for improvement submitted by Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport, were approved and \$10,000 more appropriated, in addition to the above amount. A committee was appointed to proceed to make the necessary contracts and to superintend the construction of the hall. These were E. B. Manning, chairman; H. E. Hubbard, John Ives, Levi E. Coe, Morris O'Brien and the the board of selectmen: Le Grand Bevins, George O. Higby and George W. Miller, the latter as the successor of John Nagel, selectman in 1889. In December, 1889, the contract for remodelling the building was awarded to D. J. Curtis, of Springfield, Mass.

The plan of the remodelled town hall contemplated a large and imposing edifice, to be as near as possible fire proof, three stories high and relieved by attractive towers. The material of the outer walls is Philadelphia pressed brick, with New England brown stone trimmings, arranged after a pleasing style of architecture.

The building was occupied in the summer of 1891 and is very complete in its appointments, being one of the best arranged municipal

buildings in the state. It contains town and city offices, and rooms for the various courts of Meriden. Much of the basement is used by the police department, which is here provided with a station house, cells, etc. Access is afforded to the latter by a driveway which will permit the entrance of the patrol wagon. The grand assembly hall is in the third story of the building, and contains a stage 60 feet long, with modern scenic arrangements. This room is one of the finest in the state and will serve the wants of the town for many years to come.

Meriden has a neat little farm, along the base of the East Peak, near the Cold Spring, on which is an almshouse, where are kept many of the town's indigent poor. The original buildings were erected by George B. Conklin, some time after 1840, for a popular resort and a summer hotel. In the fall of 1860 the town purchased it for its present purposes. In 1868 the farm was enlarged by four acres, bought of the Butler estate. The buildings have been improved and a hospital has been erected. In 1889 the valuation of the property, with its system of water works, was \$12,000. The inmates of the almshouse are supported at a yearly outlay of about \$5,000, and more than \$10,000 additional is expended annually for the maintenance of the outside poor.

SOUTH MERIDEN.—In the early settlement of Wallingford this place was designated as "Falls Plain," or as "the head of the plains"—a name appropriate in every respect, for here the level lands, stretching northward along the Quinnipiac, end, and the hilly country of the trap-rock region begins. It is a locality of great natural beauty, and, in connection with the fine water power available, would readily suggest itself as a natural site for a village. These advantages were recognized as early as 1689 by the town of Wallingford, when it platted a tract of land into streets and blocks, which were distributed to the planters on the 19th of February, 1690, by casting lots for the same. The main street of this projected village was nearly coincident with the course of the present north and south street, in the western part of South Meriden, except that it ran up to the river. On the west side the lots extended to the hills and on the east to the river. The 65 lots of this embryo village were drawn by numbers, each planter receiving the lot indicated by the numerals set opposite his name in the following list, which shows, also, who were the leading citizens of Wallingford at that period: "Mr. Street, 49; Lieut. Merriman, 24; Mr. Mosse, 12; Ens. Yaile, 11; Mr. Brockett, 44; Dr. Hulls, 52; Ens. Andrewys, 4; Seirant Doolittle, 62; — Preston, 20; Nathaniel Royse, 40; Sam^l Royse, 33; Sam^l Hull, 03; John Ives, 39; Sam^l Doolittle, 51; Daniel Mix, 59; Joseph Doolittle, 42; Eben Lewis, 48; Joseph Houlte, 61; John Doolittle, 37; Joseph Benham, Jun., 25; Eleazer Peck, 19; John Merriman, 58; John Parker, 01; John Hall, senr, 60; Sam^l Cook, senr, 28; Tho Curtis, 58; Tho Hall, 30; David Hall, 65; Joshua Culver, 32;

Nathaniel How, 09; Sam^l Brockett, 55; Roger Tyler, 38; Sam^l Thorp, 06; John Hitchcok, 02; Sam^l Merriman, 53; Abraham Doolittle, 13; Sam^l Browne, 29; Ebenezer Clark, 18; Sam^l Street, 07; Sam^l Andrews, Jun., 57; Simon Tuttle, 14; Benjamin Houlte, 10; Edward Fen, 08; John Morse, 26; Hennery Cook, 31; Joseph Beenham, sen. 63; Sam^l Street, 35; Nathan Andrewes, 16; John Peck, 50; Jeremiah Howe, 17; Sam^l Cook, jun. 15; Joseph Thomson, 21; Hugh Chappel, 22; James Westwood, 05; Wm. Cole, 23; John Beach, 64; Tho Beach, 54; Joseph Royse, 47; Rush Lothrop, 43; William Ebernath, 46; Sam^l Munson, 41; Walter Johnson, 36; John Atwater, 34; Isak Beach, 45; Nehemiah Royse, 27."

For some cause which has not been recorded the village was never built up, and this section was, for more than a century, given over to farm pursuits. Nehemiah and Samuel Royce received grants of lands here as early as 1677, and in 1680 a grant of an adjoining tract was made to Samuel Hough. Later, John Peck received a tract of land along the river, farther south; and these and their descendants were the citizens of this section until the interests of the present century were developed, mainly by the manufactories here established.

Aside from some minor use of the water power, the first interest of importance was the manufacturing business of Deacon N. C. Sanford & Co., sometimes called the Hanover Company. This was organized in the fall of 1826, and the following summer the manufacture of augers was commenced, near where are now the Bradley & Hubbard shops, at Meriden. Not having sufficient water power at that place, the company purchased the water privilege and lands along the Quinipiac at the Falls Plain bridge, in order to establish a new plant. Work upon this was commenced April 23d, 1832, and as the locality had no particular name, that of Hanover was finally selected by the firm. At the raising of the company's boarding house, June 6th, 1832, this name was announced to the assembled populace by Doctor Hough. The hamlet which sprung up retained the name of Hanover until within the past ten years, when, on account of the suburban relation to the city of Meriden, only a little more than a mile distant, and the overshadowing importance of that place, the name of South Meriden was adopted, and has become fixed in the post office here established.

The industry of Sanford & Co. and later of Sanford, Parmalee & Co., devoted to the manufacture of augers, bits, skates and small goods of steel, gave employment to about fifty men, and the enterprise at that time begun has been continued in that part of the county, a new plant being later established lower down the river.

In 1845 the manufacture of table cutlery was begun at Hanover by the firm of Pratt, Ropes, Webb & Co., the active manager being D. N. Ropes. This firm was the union of interests carried on in other

localities, ten years earlier, and the experience brought to the new plant insured success. Soon 75 men were employed. In 1855 the business of the firm passed to the Meriden Cutlery Company, which became a corporation July 10th of that year. The industry was soon expanded. The water power was further improved, a splendid stone dam in the shape of a horse shoe being built across the stream. The buildings have been increased from time to time until four acres are covered. The main works are four stories high and several hundred feet long, and the other buildings are convenient for their uses. Water continues to be the exclusive power. The fine dam on the Quinnipiac forms a large and beautiful sheet of limpid water, which is locally known by the name of South Meriden lake. It yields about 200 horse power. The natural advantages of this plant are among the best in the state, and the cutlery company has continued to be the principal interest in the village. The works of Sanford & Co. were transferred to Yalesville station, and other industries in the locality, such as comb, button and scale making, have passed away, after a short existence.

The products of the Meriden Cutlery Company, although very varied, are of a superior quality, embracing hundreds of styles of table cutlery, manufactured out of the best steel. Here steel knives were first successfully electro-plated, and the company has since kept its wares in the front rank of cutlery manufactures. Fine carving sets are made a specialty, and many elegant designs are produced.

In 1890 the capital stock of the company was \$400,000, and its principal officers were: A. L. Collins, president; H. A. Curtiss, secretary; George M. Howell, treasurer; Edwin Cady, superintendent.

Outside of the works proper, the cutlery company has built up the village, putting up tenements for more than 60 families. In 1890 the entire real estate was valued at \$132,950. Some of the original buildings have been improved by private owners, and on additions to the village plat some fine residences have been erected. In 1890 South Meriden had a population of about 1,000 and the usual interests of a thriving village.

At a stand where Hensel Rice formerly merchandised E. B. Clark has been in trade since 1864, and is also the postmaster of the South Meriden office, which has daily mails to Meriden, communicating by stage lines. Several public houses offer entertainment; the Lawn Hotel of John Cassidy, on the lake, being an attractive resort. There is a public hall and a neat room for the meeting of Hanover Lodge of Odd Fellows. A village improvement society was organized in 1887, and the place is yearly being beautified.

The Third Congregational Church in Meriden, also called the Hanover Congregational Church, was organized February 13th, 1853, of 25 members, who were dismissed from the Meriden church to form this new body. Previous to this a chapel had been erected, mainly through the efforts of Walter Webb and Deacon N. C. Sanford, Ezekiel

Hall, Reuben Waterman, L. Griswold and a few others, which the congregation occupied as a place of worship. It is a frame building, with several hundred sittings. In the past few years it has been little used, the society no longer maintaining regular worship.

In December, 1853, Reverend James A. Clark became the first pastor, serving until April, 1855. Reverend Jacob Eaton was next inducted into the pastorate, May 18th, 1857, and continued until 1861, when he left to become the chaplain of the 7th Connecticut Regiment. Soon after his accession a revival of remarkable power took place, which continued until 32 members were added to the congregation. The pulpit of the church was filled by supplies until the fall of 1870, when J. Howe Voice was installed pastor and served until April 3d, 1873. The New Haven East Association, to which the church belongs, now supplied the pulpit, those serving a year or more being recognized as "acting pastors." That relation was sustained in 1876-7, by E. B. Crane; in 1880, by M. C. Wood; in 1882, by J. G. Griswold. In the past few years there has been but little preaching on account of diminished membership. Elias Sanford and B. C. Eastman were the last deacons; and Daniel H. Willard, the treasurer and superintendent of the last Sunday school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of South Meriden was organized in 1851. A few Methodist members met for occasional worship in the village as early as 1839, the meetings being held in the school house. March 12th, 1851, the first organized effort was made to establish a church. On that day a meeting was held at the house of John Evans, when it was determined to form an ecclesiastical society to be called the "M. E. Society of the Hanover District." John D. Parmalee was chosen chairman and John Evans, secretary. John Davidson, Roger Smith and Luman A. Atkins were appointed a building committee of the "Methodist Preaching House," which it was decided to erect. In the fall of the year this was completed at a cost of \$1,333. It was a two-story building, the lower part being a tenement, the upper story a hall and preaching place. For a period of more than twenty years this was used, the preachers being Reverend John Parker, of Meriden, and students from Middletown. In 1871 Reverend William W. Hurd was appointed as a regular minister and the same year the present church edifice was begun, being completed the following summer, at a cost of more than \$9,000. Of this amount George Bristol contributed \$2,000, John Evans \$1,000, Charles Parker \$400, and the balance was raised by the society and its friends. The church was dedicated September 25th, 1872, by Reverend C. N. Foss.

At the suggestion of Doctor H. A. Archer, who became a member of the church in 1888, the enlargement of the house of worship was begun under the direction of a committee composed of the pastor, Doctor H. A. Archer, Silas Bradley, Frank Rollins, C. A. Hollister, William Baker and E. B. Clark. A lecture room was built in the rear

of the church, which was also renovated, and it was dedicated March 10th, 1889, free of debt. The church is now commodious and attractive, being alike creditable to the society and the community. Its value and that of the parsonage is about \$14,000. There are 50 members and a Sunday school of 170 members.

The pastors of the church have been, since the Reverend Hurd, as follows: 1874-6, Otis J. Range; 1877-8, student supplies; 1879-80, Reverend A. H. Mead; 1881, R. S. Eldridge; 1882, A. V. R. Abbott; 1883, A. M. Northrop (He freed the church from a \$2,000 debt, Mrs. John Evans donating \$1,000. In September, 1883, he died and the pulpit was supplied by Reverend J. G. Griswold, of Meriden); 1884-6, W. F. Markwick, who in April, 1885, moved to South Meriden, and became the first resident pastor, serving, also, Trinity church at Meriden; 1887, T. W. Maynard; 1888-9, W. M. Warden; 1890, G. W. Phillips. William Baker is the treasurer of the society; and J. W. Bennett, superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Church of the Holy Angels (Roman Catholic) was built in 1887, as a mission of St. Rose of Lima, of Meriden, which had maintained Catholic services at South Meriden, several years previous. The corner stone was laid April 3d, 1887. It is an attractive gothic chapel, 30 by 60 feet, and has fine stained glass windows. On the same lot a large modern style parsonage was erected in 1888, and the combined value of the property is \$15,000. The corporation is composed of the resident priest, John Fay and Thomas McLaughlin.

The parish of South Meriden (including the Church of the Holy Angels, Yalesville and the mission of Cheshire) was established January 10th, 1888, when R. F. Moore, A. M., was settled over it as the first priest. At that time the membership at South Meriden was included in 57 families. This has since been increased to 65 families and the influence of the parish has grown proportionately.

Connected with the Church of the Holy Angels are a Sunday school, having 95 members; a Guild with 45 members; and a Rosary Society of 60 members.

EAST MERIDEN is the name applied to the hamlet and locality, along the Middletown turnpike, two miles east of the city of Meriden. Here are some of the oldest homesteads in the town and a number of residences of more modern appearance, sheltering several hundred inhabitants. There are also a Baptist chapel, built in 1886, and the spoon works of the Charles Parker Company. The latter embrace several large shops of stone and brick, in which is carried on the only industry of the place. All other interests sustain a suburban relation to the city.

Formerly there were a number of small industries at this place, some of which were carried on by the water power afforded by a long race way, from a dam in the mountain gap, which has been superseded by steam, at Parker's, and the small shops have passed away. Among

these were the tin shops of Noah Pomeroy and his sons, begun in 1818 and continued many years; the shops of Samuel Cook and the Britannia shops of Isaac C. Lewis and his associates, George Cowles, Lemuel J. Curtis and Daniel B. Wells.

For many years this locality bore the name of Bangall, a title which was suggested by an incident which occurred at the popular public house of Captain Benjamin Hall. A large party had a hilarious time, continued far into the night, in which, as the landlord expressed it, "they banged all creation." From his house, the place of "Bangall," the name was derived.

THE CITY OF MERIDEN is located north of the central part of the town, and is mainly in the valley of Harbor brook. It is about 18 miles north of New Haven and near the same distance south of Hartford. From Waterbury, by way of the Connecticut River railway, it is 14 miles; and less than that distance from Middletown. The area comprised within the city limits is large and presents a varied surface of hills and lowlands, being admirably adapted for the manifold uses of business and for residence purposes. Many beautiful homes crown the heights of the principal hills, and upon one is the handsome State Reform School, embracing a dozen buildings. On the lowlands and hillsides are huge shops and factories, Meriden being one of the leading manufacturing centers of New England, and by reason of its products is not inappropriately styled the "Silver City" of the Union. The public buildings are numerous, embracing an elegant new town hall, one of the finest hotels in the state, costly and attractive churches and a handsome high school building. The business houses are large and on every hand may be seen the evidences of an active, thrifty population, who have reared homes of comfort and plenty and surrounded them with all the best features of a progressive American city.

The scenic attractions of Meriden are said to be the finest in the state. It is nearly surrounded by mountains and hills of the trap-rock formation, some of them affording specimens of volcanic action, which have attracted the attention of many scientists. On every hand are varied and beautiful aspects, but those afforded by the Hanging hills and Mt. Lamentation are to an unusual degree impressive. Concerning the former and their relation to Meriden and the surrounding country, Reverend J. T. Pettie has given the following beautiful description in his poem, "West Peak," a part of which is here given. He says: "West Peak is the name which we, Meridenites, give to the most westerly of our 'Hanging Hills.' It is, by Prof. Guyot's survey, 995 feet above the waters of the Sound, and, though far from being the highest mountain in the State (Mt. Brace in Salisbury being 2,225 feet high), is, by considerable, the highest of the trap dikes of the Connecticut Valley. Geologists are agreed, I believe, in thinking that the valley, which stretches from Hartford to New Haven, was once

an estuary or arm of the sea, and Percival, the distinguished geologist of Connecticut, was the first to show how, by the eruption of the trap across the valley in Meriden, the Connecticut River was made to change its course, and empty at Saybrook instead of New Haven. By a poetic license which, I think, perfectly pardonable, I have taken a part for the whole, and spoken of West Peak as being formed under the ocean."

" For ages, when the world was young,
I slept upon my lava-bed,
While sandstones formed, and oceans sung
Their solemn anthems o'er my head.

" Ages on ages rolled away,
The wrinkled earth itself grew old;
And still upon my bed I lay,
Oppressed by weight and years untold.

" The ocean still above me rolled,
The sandstone strata thicker grew;
I lay and groaned beneath the Old,
Crushed and encumbered by the New.

" Then in a glad auspicious hour,
Which made my rocky heart rejoice,
I felt a resurrection power—
I heard a resurrection voice.

" It said ' O mountain, 'wake, arise ;
Throw off the sandstone from thy breast ;
Roll back the seas, and 'neath the skies
Show the bold frontage of thy crest.'

" I woke as from a troubled dream ;
Threw off the weight by power divine ;
Rose to the sun's refulgent beam,
And stellar orbs that round me shine.

" The frightened waters sought the sea ;
The rifted sandstone opened wide,
And I, aglow with light of day,
Rejoiced, a Mountain in my pride.

" Nor I alone : On every hand
Around me peak like mountains stand,
Which heard the voice, and felt the power,
That raised me in my natal hour.

" South Mountain, Cat Hole, by my side,
Almost as bold and steep as I,
Majestic in their mountain pride,
Point their tall turrets to the sky,

" High Rock and Rattlesnake arise ;
Newgate and Talcott farther on ;
And resting on the northern skies,
Proud peaks of Holyoke and Mt. Tom.

- “ Northeast Mt. Lamentation stands,
 Higby and Besec, Middletown,
 To Durham ranges stretch their hands,
 Where Tremont towereth all their own.
- “ Totoket rises farther down ;
 And Pistapaug and Saltonstall
 Raise to the skies their walls of stone,
 Their mural castles gaunt and tall.
- “ Near on my south Mt. Carmel lies,
 A giant slumbering in his might ;
 East Rock and West Rock kiss the skies,
 And Whitney Peak delights the sight.
- “ While on my West, in peaks less bold,
 The same Plutonian power is seen,
 Trappean dikes of lava cold,
 And sandstone tilted thrown between.
- “ These lesser heights, whose waving lines
 Such beauty to the landscape give,
 Tell of the old Triassic times,
 And to my tale their witness give.
- “ The voice which called *me* from the deep
 These trappean mountains all did hear,
 And rose with me from nature's sleep,
 And stand, as I stand, proudly here.
- “ And now for long telluric years,
 I've stood a sentry o'er the land,
 And watched with varying hopes and fears,
 The changes of Time's mighty hand.
- “ I saw the glacier in his might
 Sweep from the north, a frozen sea,
 Ice piled on ice to mountain height,
 Moving, methought, resistlessly.
- “ I felt his cruel ice-bound teeth
 Plough in my flanks, as on his way,
 He ground and crushed my rocks beneath ;
 I show the furrows to this day.
- * * * * * *
- “ I've seen the change by centuries wrought
 Engraved in Progress' deepest lines ;
 To us with greater interest fraught
 Than those of old Triassic times.
- “ I've seen the wilderness subdued,
 Fair villages and towns arise ;
 Cities with energy imbued,
 And art and skill and bold emprise.
- “ A hundred such around me rise ;
 I see them from my mountain height ;
 Their gilded domes and cloud capped spires
 Lend fair enchantment to the sight.

- “ Their business gongs salute my ear,
Their throbbing engines jar my crest;
Their mighty industries appear,
Which meet no check, and know no rest.
- “ Of all the towns that round me rise,
Of all the cities that I greet,
There's none seems fairer to my eyes
Than that which slumbers at my feet.
- “ Fair city of the Silver Art,
Still slumber in thy quiet vale;
With rocky fastnesses begirt,
May naught against thy peace prevail.
- “ Long will I guard thy schools and homes,
And hold thy precious interests fast,
Watching thy good for years to come,
As I have watched it in the past.”

Near the summit of West Peak and several miles distant from the city, Percival Park has been projected as a summer resort, and easy roads to the same were constructed in the fall of 1889. In other directions among these hills are attractive drives, among woodlands, along streams, which afford vistas of most entrancing nature. Especially is the drive through Cat Hole pass, between the East and Middle hills, invested with peculiar charms. This pass is about a mile long and very narrow in some parts, the rocks on either hand rising to almost perpendicular heights. Several of the rocks are so strongly marked as to bear some resemblance to profiles of Washington and other characters. In this gorge ice remains almost the entire year, and from the lower part issues “Cold Spring.”

Less rugged, but also very attractive as mountain scenery, are the high lands on the east, of which Mt. Lamentation* is the principal object.

These beautiful environments conduce also to the healthfulness of the city, whose death rate is one of the lowest in the state, being but thirteen for every thousand of population.

The beginning of the city was nearly one mile east of the present center of business, on which is now Broad street,† which was then called Meriden Center. Its progress from the time of the revolution until 1840 was slow and, in the main, uneventful. At the latter time there were three churches, half a dozen stores, several public houses, a dozen small shops and about sixty residences, chiefly on Market and Colony streets. The principal families bore the names of Andrews, Austin, Booth, Butler, Benham, Barnes, Bailey, Brooks, Cowles, Curtis,

* This was so called on account of the wailing or lamentation made while searching for an early settler who was lost in these wilds, on the Middletown side.

† Formerly called Market street.

Clark, Collins, Foster, Farrington, Griswold, Green, Hall, Holt, Ives, Jordan, Lewis, Little, Miller, Merriam, Parker, Perkins, Tyler, Twiss and Yale. Descendants of many of these families are among the most active citizens of the present time.

In addition to Colony and Broad or Market streets there were, at the period above given (1840), Main, Liberty and Wall streets, each having about the courses which they now possess. But aside from these, nearly the entire area was a common or consisted of unimproved swamp lands along the brook, which for many years were held to be of little value. In 1815 Jesse Ives bought of Benjamin Merriam six acres of land lying at the northwest corner of Main and Colony streets, for which he paid \$100 per acre, which was considered as money wasted. Near the same time twelve acres of land south of Main street and east of the brook was not reckoned worth \$800.

The building of the Hartford railroad, in 1839, changed the business life of the village. The center of trade was transferred from the hill to the Pilgrim Harbor section, and a steady, substantial growth began, which was greatly quickened when the dawn of manufacturing once fairly broke over the place. Since that time, and especially since its incorporation as a city, in 1867, manifold changes have taken place, from one hundred to two hundred new buildings being erected each year, and the inhabitants increasing nearly threefold. The rise of property was gradual in the city and the town, increasing from a grand list of \$2,570,797, in 1855, to \$10,690,432 in 1889, upon which the rate of taxation was 10 mills.

In 1877 the first complete directory of the city was made, showing 5,293 names; in 1880 the names were 6,210, and the population 15,540; in 1889 the names were 11,165, and the population about 21,000. Doubtless the varied interests of the city will cause a continued increase for many years to come.

Meriden was incorporated as a city by act of the general assembly, approved July 11th, 1867. One of the sections of this act provided that the inhabitants should "to all intents and purposes remain a part of the town of Meriden." July 24th, 1868, the charter was amended in order to permit the construction of water works by the city.

A revised charter was passed by the general assembly and approved March 28th, 1879, in which the city's territorial limits were described to be the same as those in the original charter, to wit: "Beginning at a point on the north line of the road, formerly known as the Middletown and Meriden turnpike, 166 rods, 20 links easterly from the junction of said road with the old Hartford and New Haven turnpike, and running south 50° west 328 rods; thence north $58\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west 278 rods; thence north $39\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ west 203 rods; thence north $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east 193 rods; thence north $53\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ east 395 rods; thence north $87\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east 251 rods; thence south 62° east 258 rods; thence south 26° west 454 rods to the place of

beginning; and all the electors of this state dwelling within said limits are hereby declared to be and shall forever continue to be a body politic and corporate in fact, by the name of the city of Meriden, &c."

This charter and the by-laws based on it have been frequently amended, but the limits remain as originally fixed.

The first meeting under the city charter was held at the town hall, August 12th, 1867, and Henry C. Butler was the moderator. A ballot for the first board of officers resulted in the choice of the following; Mayor, Charles Parker; clerk, John H. Bario; aldermen, William J. Ives, Hiram Butler, George W. Lyon, Jedediah Wilcox; councilmen, Lemuel J. Curtis, Owen B. Arnold, Charles L. Upham, Charles A. Roberts, Hezekiah H. Miller, Eli Ives, Augustus C. Markham, Eli Butler, Aaron L. Collins, Isaac C. Lewis, Jared R. Cook, Jared Lewis, Horace C. Wilcox, Dennis C. Wilcox, John C. Byxbee, Walter Hubbard; treasurer, Asahel H. Curtis; collector, Samuel O. Church; auditor, Joel H. Guy.

It will be seen that the foregoing were leading citizens of the town, and their service, in the office indicated, shows what interest they felt in the welfare of the new city. In the main this interest has been continued, and the principal officers have been representative business or professional men.

The mayors have been the following: 1867-8, Charles Parker; 1869, Russell S. Gladwin; 1870-1, Isaac C. Lewis; 1872-3, Charles L. Upham; 1874-5, Horace C. Wilcox; 1876-8, H. Wales Lines; 1879-80, George R. Curtis; 1881-5, E. J. Doolittle, Jr.; 1886-7, Chas. H. S. Davis; 1888-9, Wallace A. Miles; 1890, Benjamin Page.

City clerks: 1867-72, John H. Bario; 1873 (six months), B. Frank Pomeroy; 1873-5, John H. Bario; 1876-85, Selah A. Hull; 1886-, Herman Hess.

Treasurers: 1867-76, Asahel H. Curtis; 1877-86, David S. Williams; 1887-9, William Lewis; 1890, W. W. Mosher.

Auditors: 1867-70, Joel H. Guy; 1871-4, A. Chamberlain, Jr.; 1875-7, Joel I. Butler; 1878-81, Charles L. Rockwell; 1882, Fred. R. Derby; 1883, Herman Hess; 1884-5, Robert H. Curtis; 1886, John M. Harmon; 1887, Frank M. Byxbee; 1888-9, Chas. J. King; 1890, John M. Harmon.

City surveyors: 1875-7, Theodore H. McKenzie; 1878-87, S. C. Pierston; 1888-, W. S. Clark.

City attorneys: 1867-77, Ratcliffe Hicks; 1878, Frank S. Fay; 1879-, James P. Platt.

Judges city court: 1867-8, Andrew J. Coe; 1878-, Levi E. Coe. Of this court, John Q. Thayer is the assistant judge and the clerk.

Presidents pro tem.: 1883, Alderman Robert H. Curtis; 1884-5, Alderman N. L. Bradley; 1886-7, Alderman Benjamin Page; 1888-9, Alderman Bertrand L. Yale; 1890, Alderman J. C. Twitchell.

City collector: 1890, George A. Clark.

In 1870 the expenditures in the city for all purposes were \$42,138-

.61; 1872, \$86,434.41; 1873, \$120,734.45. The entire expense in 1884 was \$102,747.43. The appropriations for 1890 were \$165,403.16, which was estimated to accrue from various sources and a 10-mill tax on the grand list, to yield \$96,500. For many years the rate of taxation was eight mills on the dollar. The city debt, of more than \$500,000 in 1878, has been yearly reduced, being \$305,320.59 on the first of December, 1889. The finances are in a healthy condition and the affairs of the city are judiciously managed.

The police department was not fully established until several years after the organization of the city government. William N. Beach was the first chief and there were four policemen. In June, 1870, the force was increased by the addition of another patrolman. In 1872, 560 arrests were made, 304 being for drunkenness. In 1876 A. L. Otis became the chief and served two years. In 1878 in addition to the chief, G. F. Bolles, who was at the head of the department until 1883, George Van Nostrand was appointed captain and has since sustained that relation to the force. At the time of his appointment, the force had 3 patrolmen and 25 special officers. In 1883 Roger M. Ford became the chief and has since so served.

In 1884 the patrolmen numbered 6, the specials 28, and the arrests 661. Those charged with drunkenness numbered 367. The department in 1889 consisted of the chief, the captain, 1 day patrolman, 8 night patrolmen and 25 specials; 742 arrests had been made, about one-half being for intoxication. The police court paid into the city treasury \$3,391.59 for fines collected and the department cost \$11,056.25.

Under the direction of the city authorities the improvement of the streets began to assume good shape as early as 1870, when A. R. Boardman was the commissioner. That office was held in 1871 and 1872 by Almon Andrews, and more than \$50,000 was expended on the streets. Colony street was Macadamized from Main to Columbia, and Main street was graded throughout and a portion Macadamized. Pratt street was also graded and the gutters on Butler street were finished. Broad street had been improved earlier, but was repaired from north to south, and much of Crown street was paved. At this time the city had ten miles of paved gutters, ten miles of blue stone sidewalks, and one hundred cross walks. In the following years several miles of streets were graded annually.

In 1874 maps and profiles of the streets were made and records opened. The following year profiles of 67 streets were sent to D. S. Chesbrough, sewerage engineer, at Albany, to enable him to report on the advisability of constructing sewers in the principal streets. Later a commission was appointed which, December 1st, 1877, reported that the construction of sewers in the streets as advised by Engineer Chesbrough, be deferred until the use of the Harbor brook be decided in favor of the city. This report was signed by I. C. Lewis, William J.

Ives, Eli Butler and Timothy Healy. In 1878 this committee made a further report that the city charter must be amended before sewers could be constructed. Later the right to use the brook for sewerage purposes being conceded, Andrew's dam in the lower part of the city was condemned, purchased and removed in 1884, in order to carry out a system of drainage so long projected. Since that time lateral sewers have been constructed, on some of the streets, near the brook, which is made to serve as an open drain.

At a special city meeting held September 22d, 1891, it was voted to adopt an irrigation plan of sewerage, estimated to cost \$125,000; 100 acres of land, lying between South Meriden and Yalesville have been purchased, to which the sewerage will be conveyed from the central part of the city, by a system of pipes, etc.

In 1879 the city had nearly forty miles of streets, whose condition was reported to be equal to the streets of other cities of like population. Since that time new streets have been opened and about \$25,000 has been expended yearly on their improvement. In 1886 the first iron bridge in the city was built, over Harbor brook, on Hanover street. The Berlin Iron Bridge Company furnished the superstructure, and the entire cost was nearly \$4,800.

In 1889 the city had more than sixty miles of streets and about forty-five miles of sidewalks; and in 1890 the amount appropriated for the department was \$31,564.66, an amount large enough to place the streets in a creditable condition.

The commissioners since Almon Andrews have been the following: 1873, A. C. Wetmore; 1874, William J. Ives; 1875, E. A. Rice; 1876-7, T. H. McKenzie; 1878-87, Linus F. Dennison; 1888-9, William Balzer; 1890, J. H. Sanford.

The streets of Meriden are well lighted, at an annual expense of more than \$17,000, three-fifths of which is paid for electric lights. At the close of 1889, 86 such lamps were in the service of the city, in addition to the 342 naphtha lamps in use. Electric lighting was introduced as early as 1884, when the Fuller-Wood Company put up some lamps on the fire alarm poles, and gave the city free lights for a short period. The first paid service was June 3d, 1887, when the city engaged the use of 30 lamps. Gas lights were introduced in 1863, and since that time various substitutes have been used, the chief ones being gasoline and naphtha. For their use 503 lamp posts were erected in various parts of the city, many now being unused.

Prior to 1883, Meriden had no public park. The first step to secure one, aside from a general discussion of the matter, was in the levying of a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mill tax on the assessment of the city in 1881, to be due in a year, and to be expended under the direction of the court of the common council, by a special committee of aldermen and councilmen. In January, 1882, the charter of the city was amended to permit the purchase of a property of nine acres, lying on Camp, Franklin and War-

ren streets, in the northern part of the city, the cost not to exceed \$8,000. The property thus acquired was improved in 1884 by grading and planting elm trees along Franklin street. In 1885 two acres of land additional, on Warren street, were added to the area of the park, at a cost of \$1,500, and the whole was beautified in 1886 at an outlay of nearly \$3,000.

About the same time South Broad street was improved to give it a park-like appearance, and the small square in front of the Winthrop House was beautified, making it a pleasant little spot in that part of the city. About \$500 is expended yearly in the care and further improvement of these park interests.

Soon after the formation of the city government measures were taken to secure what was deemed an abundant supply of pure water. The construction of a system of water works was begun by the city, under the direction of Engineer Bishop, of Middletown, and December 25th, 1869, the first water was introduced into the city. The supply was from a reservoir of 70 acres, constructed between two hills, two and a half miles northwest of the city. Here the water was gathered from the shed of the two hills, about 300 acres being thus drained, and from springs at the bottom of the reservoir. The dam joining the hills is 50 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet wide at the top and 300 feet long. A head and fall of 250 feet above the railroad station, in the city, was thus secured, permitting a flow by gravitation at a pressure of 105 pounds to the square inch. Compared with the highest point on Broad street, the elevation of the reservoir is about 50 feet less than the above, with a corresponding decrease in the pressure.

The main pipes first laid were 12 inches in diameter, the distributing pipes being from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. At the end of four years, more than 20 miles of pipes were in use, and the consumption of water steadily increased. In 1874 a canal was built from the east, half a mile long, to increase the drainage into the reservoir. In 1877 the supply was further increased by building a canal a mile long, from the northwest, and draining 700 acres more of land. In 1885 title to this land and right of water privilege were secured, giving the reservoir a drainage area of 1,000 acres. The length of these canals has been increased, giving still better drainage. In 1877 the service to the city was also improved by laying an iron main 16 inches in diameter from the reservoir to Harbor brook, near Main street, thus affording two outlets. By the end of the year the cost of the works was not far from \$340,000. Since that time about \$50,000 more has been expended on the works, making their approximate cost, in 1890, nearly \$400,000.

In 1880 the keeper's house, at the reservoir, was built, and a new iron bridge constructed at the well house. The earth forming the sides of the reservoir being of trap rock, considerable water is lost through filtration, and in 1888 a new dam was built below the old one

with a view of arresting the leakage. Within the reservoir from eight to twenty feet depth of water are stored, the full capacity being about 360,000,000 gallons.

In 1881 the department introduced the meter system of selling water to manufacturing establishments, and 52 meters were placed in position that year. In 1889 the number was 77. The largest consumer was the Meriden Britannia Company, using about 35,000,000 gallons per year. At this time there were 220 public hydrants, for use in case of fire; four public watering troughs and five stand pipes. The entire number of services was 2,788. Of the water takers there were 4,000 families, 45 factories, and 95 saloons. The receipts of the department were, in 1889, \$51,456.51, and the net earnings \$27,520.88.

The superintendents of the water works have been: 1879-86, H. L. Schleiter; 1887, Oscar Parker; 1888-9, John B. Dunlop; 1890, H. L. Schleiter.

In 1891 a new pumping station was begun, in the town of Berlin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from the city, from which the pure water at that point will be conveyed directly to the city, by means of large distributing pipes. The public supply can be doubled by this system, which will cost \$200,000.

The destructive fire, November 27th, 1846, at Julius Pratt's comb shop, which caused the loss of \$60,000 worth of property and the death of W. B. Hall, demonstrated how poor was the protection against a general conflagration. The town was aroused, but several years elapsed before there was an organized effort to stay the fiery element. In 1850 the town bought a small gooseneck hand engine and a few men were formed into a company to man it, with Robert Oughton as the foreman. After a few years the company lost interest in the organization and the machine was set aside. Many years later it became the property of Charles Parker, for use in his shops.

Cataract Engine Company, No. 1, was organized not long after and placed on a more permanent basis. Of this company Robert Oughton was also the foreman, but on his removal he was succeeded by Azariah J. Riggs. This company enlisted the support of the leading people in the town and at one time had one hundred members. Its place of meeting was in a building on the opera house lot, and very stringent rules governed its affairs. The company manned an engine of the piano-box pattern, which had been purchased in New York by Curtis L. North, who took a great interest in these affairs. This engine did good service until it was burned at the woollen mills fire, in 1865. After a number of years the Cataract Company disbanded and the engine was manned by the citizens at the fires.

Meantime, in 1856, a "Bucket Brigade" had been gotten up by T. J. Coe, which was also in service several years. Its equipments consisted of buckets and ladders, carried on a light truck, and the apparatus was stored at the same place as the old engine. In this period

occurred, March 9th, 1863, a conflagration which has passed into the history of Meriden as the "Great Fire." All the buildings north of Main street and between the railroad and Colony street, up to what is now Winthrop Square, except the old Byxbee House, were swept away. Five years later the Byxbee House was also burned. This fire caused the town, at its meeting, April 16th, 1864, to authorize its selectmen to purchase engines and to construct reservoirs at suitable points. Before this time, John C. Byxbee and others had formed the Columbian Engine Company, No. 1, to which Selectman Bela Carter had given the property of the old Cataract organization. Soon after this the new company had opportunity to purchase the equipments of the disbanded Charter Oak Fire Company, of Hartford, which were labelled with the name of that body. Hence it was decided by the Meriden company to substitute that name for the Columbian, that organization now becoming the Charter Oak Engine Company, No. 1. Of this new company Charles H. Warner, Hiram Knight and John C. Byxbee were active early members. The Charter Oak Hose Company was also organized in 1863 as a companion to the engine company, and George O. Higby was the first foreman. The latter organization is still maintained. An engine house for these companies was secured by Selectman Carter, on State street, near Main, being the first one distinctly so used in the city.

Encouraged by the action of the town in 1864 and believing that two companies would be beneficial to the place, John C. Byxbee, Thomas King, William Judge and others organized Washington Engine Company, No. 2. It was soon apparent that this belief was correct. A well-ordered rivalry sprang up between the two companies, causing them to frequently practice and making them more efficient in service. The Washington Company had, as its first engine, the first machine brought to the town and which had been so long unused. Becoming dissatisfied with it, they sold it to Charles Parker and applied the proceeds, with other moneys raised, to the purchase, at Providence, of a really good engine, and thoroughly manned the same.

The selectmen being authorized to build another engine house, the Pratt street station was erected and dedicated in 1867. The engine of the Washington Company was used until there was no further need for hand machines, when the town purchased it and after using it some time, at South Meriden, removed it to the alms-house for service at that place. When the company was in its prime, in 1867, the engine was manned to throw a stream of water 218 feet, eclipsing the efforts of No. 1, in this direction.

Before that time, the two companies were given an opportunity to demonstrate their usefulness at the woollen mill fire, May 3d, 1865, when the large frame building standing on the site of the present Wilcox Silver Plate Works, was completely destroyed. The loss was

about \$250,000, and Edward Ten Eyck was killed by the falling of an eave trough. The Charter Oak Company in its haste to get a stream of water on ran its engine so near the flames that it took fire and had to be abandoned. It was burned so much that it could no longer be used and Washington Company and the Hook and Ladder Company did the remainder of the work at that fire. The Charter Oak Company was without an engine about two years, when a new crane neck engine was procured, at Newark, New Jersey, which was the one used in 1867 and was in the service of the company until after the water department had erected its hydrants on the principal streets of the city, when the engine companies disbanded and this engine was sold.

In connection with the Washington Company a hose company was organized in April, 1865, which was in existence until 1870, when it consolidated with another company, becoming the present Byxbee Hose Company, No. 2.

After the heavy fire of 1865 the town was impressed with the need of better organization and June 1st, 1866, appointed O. H. Platt, John C. Byxbee, Ira Twiss, Isaac C. Lewis and Charles Parker, a committee to devise means to that end. The selectmen were also authorized to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of an incendiary, guilty of the crime of setting any fires from which the town suffered. No doubt, the discussion of this matter hastened the incorporation of the city, in 1867, and, under its charter, the Volunteer Fire Department was organized the same year. John C. Byxbee was appointed the first chief engineer and was succeeded, in 1868, by J. W. Hiney, at that time superintendent of the Meriden Britannia Company's works. Charles H. Warner became the chief engineer in 1869 and served more than two years, having Arthur J. Hughes as his first assistant. He first introduced a methodical system of alarms, which was a great improvement upon the indiscriminate method before used and which often resulted in confusion. Robert Oughton was the next chief engineer and the last under the volunteer system.

In this period the department was practically reorganized. In 1871 the hand engines went out of use, and those companies were disbanded. The hose and hook companies were strengthened by additions from those bodies, as nearly a hundred men had passed out of service. As reorganized there were the following companies: Charter Oak Hose Company, No. 1, on State street; Byxbee Hose Company, No. 2, on Pratt street; Parker Hose Company, No. 3, on Center street; Wilcox Hose Company, No. 4, on Camp street; Ever Ready Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, on Pratt street. Each truck carried 450 feet of hose. There was one engineer, two assistant engineers, five foremen, ten assistant foremen, and 73 men in the ranks.

In 1872 occurred a number of disastrous fires, among them being those of the Malleable Iron Company, March 11th, loss \$40,000; the Cook and other blocks on Main street, April 29th, loss \$25,000; the

Meriden Britannia Company, September 29th, loss \$45,000. The aggregate losses in the year were \$153,550—an amount so large that the necessity for still better organization was forcibly urged upon the court of common council.

The Meriden Paid Department was introduced in 1873. John C. Byxbee was secured as the chief engineer, and served two years. In the first year of this department the losses by fire were \$73,741; more than two-thirds of which were included in the fire at Lyon & Billard's planing mill on the 15th of July. In 1874 the losses were only \$27,-260. In 1875 the losses were somewhat greater, but, all things considered, there has been an encouraging decrease since the organization of this department. In 1875 Edward Roark was the chief engineer; in 1876-7, John F. Butler; and from 1879 until 1887, Isaac B. Hyatt.

Under his administration the efficiency of the department was greatly promoted. In the fall of 1880 the Gamewell Fire Alarm system was introduced, at a cost of \$4,200, and was ready for use June 6th, 1881. Eighteen signal stations were established, fifteen being street boxes. In its operation eight miles of wire were required, working on seven gongs and one large striker. Three thousand dollars was expended in the erection of a new bell tower at the Pratt street station, in which was placed a Jones & Co. Troy bell, weighing 6,142 pounds, which was now used to strike the alarms instead of the bell of St. Andrews church, formerly used. E. B. Baker was appointed superintendent of the alarm system, and served until 1887, when he was succeeded by W. G. Riggs. The alarm telegraph has proven very serviceable, and the system has been perfected and extended, there being in December, 1889, 24 street boxes, and the value of the property connected with the system was more than \$9,000.

In 1880 the office of fire marshal was created, and until 1888 the position was held by S. C. Pierson. After two years' service by M. F. Fitzgerald, David Bloomfield became the marshal, in 1890. At the time this arrangement was made, in 1880, the department numbered 72 men, not including the 20 men connected with Volunteer Company No. 5. In 1881 the expense of the department was \$14,891.89. Two fires of importance occurred this year, those of the Meriden House, January 12th, with a loss of \$17,000; and the Charles Parker Company's shop, \$5,500, on the 23d of April.

The extension of the city, on the high ground along Broad street, where there is not sufficient pressure to use hose service only, induced the common council to purchase a steamer for use in that locality. Hence, on the 3d of July, 1884, Steamer No. 1 went into service. It is of the Sillsby pattern, third size, No. 2 grade, and cost \$3,700. For its accommodation a two-story brick addition was built to the Parker Hose house, where have since been the headquarters of those manning it.

In 1885 the total losses by fire were \$19,831. One of the most serious was March 5th, which threatened the destruction of the C. Rogers & Bros. works, and was saved by the timely help of the department, with a loss of \$6,600. In 1886, the entire loss was \$32,490, of which the Meriden Curtain Fixture Company sustained more than \$25,000, on the first of April. In 1887 the burning of McCarthy's livery stable, on the 11th day of April, when the barn and ten horses were consumed, was the most serious loss. Singularly, the burning of the horse car stables, January 11th, 1888, was also the heaviest loss that year, the amount being \$30,475, of a total of \$47,485. Thirteen street cars and 78 horses were consumed, the fire burning with such rapidity that the department was powerless. In 1889 there were 38 fires and alarms, but so efficient was the service that the losses amounted to but little more than \$17,000.

In 1888 Owen Horan became the chief engineer, holding that position two years, when Isaac B. Hyatt was again placed at the head of the department, whose maintenance costs nearly \$20,000 per year. The force in 1889 consisted of 88 men—3 permanent men, 65 call men, and 20 volunteers. The value of the property owned by the department approximated \$50,000. The companies in service were as follows: Charter Oak Hose Company, No. 1, on Butler street, 12 men; Byxbee Hose Company, No. 2, on Pratt street, 12 men; Parker Hose Company, No. 3, on East Main street, 12 men; Wilcox Hose Company, No. 4, on Colony street, 12 men; Veteran Volunteer Hose Company, No. 5, on Camp street, 20 men; E. J. Doolittle Truck Company, No. 1, on Pratt street, 16 men; Steamer No. 1, manned by Parker Hose Company. The hose companies carried 5,200 feet of hose, and the number of fire hydrants was 220. From these a pressure of 85 to 115 pounds per square inch could be obtained.

Briefly, the history of the companies constituting the department is as follows;

Charter Oak Hose, No. 1, organized in 1863, and until 1871 contemporary with Charter Oak Engine Company. The quarters on Butler street are commodious and attractive, being a two-story brick. Have an old four-wheel hose carriage and a "jumper." Total value of property, \$4,855.

Byxbee Hose Company, No. 2, was organized in 1865 as the Washington Company. In 1867 the present name was taken in compliment to John C. Byxbee. In 1870 it joined the department, and has since been one of the leading companies in the city. In July, 1885, a four-wheel horse hose wagon, with a horse, took the place of the company's "jumper," and was placed in care of E. J. Corrigan, driver, who has been connected with the department twenty years. The new apparatus is used with gratifying results. Value of the company property is \$6,825.

Parker Hose Company, No. 3, was organized November 9th, 1869,

and it has since been the reliable company of the Hill district. The first house was on Center street, opposite Saint Rose church. Since 1877 it has had the quarters on East Main street, which are large and commodious, when used for hose purposes only. It is supplied with useful and handy contrivances, and is also a pleasant social retreat. A "four-wheeled Spider" is used, and since 1884 the company also mans the steamer, No. 1. The value of the property controlled is \$9,850.

Wilcox Hose Company, No. 4, began as a volunteer company, on Camp street, in 1878, but in a short time became a part of the regular force. Since 1878 it has had the fine house on Colony street, which has been fitted up with taste and supplied with many conveniences, more improvements being made in 1888. Richard Shaw has been clerk of the company since 1876. This company now serves a district in which the Americus Hose Company, No. 6, was organized, in 1870, but which held together only a short time. The Wilcox property is valued at \$5,200.

The Veteran Volunteer Hose Company, No. 5. The removal of No. 4 company from Camp street, in the fall of 1878, was the immediate cause which led to the organization of this company, January 8th, 1879. Most of its early members had been connected with the department in its infancy, and the company soon made an enviable record, which has kept its ranks filled, although still a volunteer organization. The headquarters of the company are maintained on Camp street, the value of the property being \$2,200.

E. J. Doolittle Truck Company, No. 1, was organized in 1868 as the Ever Ready Hook and Ladder Company, William Haggerty being the first foreman. Its headquarters are on Pratt street, with the Byxbee Hose Company, and are well equipped. In 1886 the old truck was sold and a new and improved truck purchased by the city at a cost of \$1,750, which was put into service by James O. Brainerd, foreman of the Doolittle Company, which title was taken in compliment to Mayor Doolittle. The truck has a capacity to carry 318 feet of ladders and is drawn by a span of trained horses, purchased in 1887, and having Julius Lego as the driver. The total value of the company's property is \$8,375.

In 1873 an effort was made by the department to maintain a benevolent association, which was abandoned in the course of a few years. But in June, 1882, a similar movement resulted in establishing the Relief Fund of the Meriden Fire Department. The nucleus of this fund was the proceeds of a fireman's picnic held at Terrace Garden, in September, 1882, and it has since that time been properly augmented. Timely and substantial aid has been given to disabled members of the department, and the wisdom of having such a fund has been frequently demonstrated by its benevolent effects upon the families assisted.

The Meriden Gas Light Company was formed in 1860 with a capital of \$30,000, Eli Butler being the first president and S. Dodd, Jr., the secretary and treasurer. In the fall of 1863 the works created by it were placed in operation under the superintendence of Charles L. Fabian. The service at first was limited but in 1871 there were six miles of mains in operation. In 1879 the mains measured nine miles and in 1889, twelve miles.

The first works were on South Colony street, but after ten years use they were abandoned and new works erected on Cooper street, where was located one gasometer and another on Putnam street. The capacity of production is 200,000 cubic feet per day, a large proportion of which is used for fuel purposes by manufacturing establishments. The works are in good condition and are under the management of J. A. Hadley, the superintendent since 1866.

After the death of Eli Butler, in 1881, George R. Curtis became the president of the company and still so serves. S. Dodd has been the only secretary and treasurer. In the fall of 1887 the capital of the company was increased from \$50,000 to \$175,000, for the purpose of absorbing the interests of the Meriden Electric Light Company. In March, 1887, the first electric lighting was done by a foreign corporation,—the American Electric Light Company—which had a small plant on State street. This property passed to a local company, with the above name, which soon after disposed of its interests to the Meriden Gas Company. Under their ownership the plant was moved to South Colony street and, on the site of the old gas works, a large and finely equipped plant has been erected under the superintendency of E. A. Fitzgerald. The motor is three 100-horse power engines, operating five arc light dynamos, capable of illuminating 250 lights on the American system. There are also incandescent dynamos to produce light for 650 Thomson-Houston lamps. In November, 1889, the plant furnished electricity for 85 city arc lights and 65 arc lights in commercial use. On the 16th of April, 1887, electric lights were first used in the public streets on contract to pay for the same.

From 1799 for nearly half a century the Hartford & New Haven turnpike seemed to supply every want of the town for improved means of communication north and south. Hence, when a railway line to run parallel with this popular thoroughfare was projected, much opposition was aroused. The assembly was petitioned for a charter for a railway from Hartford to New Haven, as early as 1835, which was granted a few years later, and the work of surveying a line was begun. Three distinct lines between these two cities were suggested, namely, *via* Middletown, Meriden and New Britain; and claimants in each of these places endeavored to secure the location of the road through their town. The route through Meriden had been pointed out by Doctor J. G. Percival, who discovered its feasibility while making his geological survey, and its merits were most warmly and successfully

urged by Major Elisha A. Cowles. As originally contemplated, the railroad would have been built on the lowlands east of Broad street, which would have afforded a direct and natural route. But the farmers in that section were so decidedly opposed to the railway that the present route through West Meriden was taken at the earnest solicitation of James S. Brooks. He was a man of influence and owned lands along Harbor brook, which thus became valuable, as the business of the Center was ultimately transferred to this place. In the light of these events the opposition of the Center farmers appears amusing, for they not only lost their home market for "their spare corn and hay," which they had been accustomed to sell to teamsters on the turnpike, but they also had no market to sell their farms as town lots. The turnpike was an unequal competitor of the railroad, and soon succumbed.

The New Haven & Hartford railroad was built to Meriden in 1839, this being for a short time the terminus of the line northward. The first depot was a rude shed-like building, 25 by 25 feet, which served every purpose of the company. It stood a little north of Main street, and Major Elisha A. Cowles was the depot master. Some time in 1840 the waiting room was in the Rogers House, southwest of Main street, where it remained about two years. After the Conklin House was built, in 1842, opposite, and on the north side of Main street, a ticket office, waiting room and railroad restaurant were fitted up in that building. The original depot on the east side of the track, was used for freight purposes and an engine room. In 1854 a new depot was built east of what is now Winthrop Square, which was burned in 1868, and the same year a new one was erected on the same site. Meantime, the freight depot north of the original station had been put up. This was removed farther north in 1881, and upon its site the present handsome station begun the same year. It is a brick structure, 43 by 177 feet, having one main story and a Mansard story, which is relieved by turrets, the center one bearing a flag staff. In the interior are found large waiting rooms and the conveniences of a well-appointed modern railway station. The carriage approach is on the east side; and on the west side, along the railway track, is a canopied platform, 23 feet wide and 503 feet long, supported by iron columns. This station was occupied in July, 1882.

The freight depot was also completed in 1882, and is a brick building, 30 by 360 feet, or three times the size of the old one. The extension of side tracks to manufacturing establishments has been steadily increased, there being more than a half dozen miles. The tonnage of freight has kept proportionate increase, being more than double what it was ten years ago. In 1889 it approximated 180,000 tons. Twenty-eight passenger trains per day offer speedy transportation to points north and south, few cities of this size having better facilities of this nature offered by one line of road.

Although having excellent facilities for transportation north and south, the manufacturers of Meriden long felt the need of having a direct east and west line. This led to the consideration of several projects, including a railroad to Cheshire, and in June, 1869, the Meriden & Cheshire Railroad Company was chartered, but it failed to organize. Better results followed the effort to build a railroad to Cromwell, on the Connecticut river, where water communication to New York could be secured. A company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, was organized, which built a road which was opened April 6th, 1885. The total length of the track, including sidings, and the extension on Center street, of nearly a mile in length, was 13.20 miles, which was all laid with steel rails on a well-ballasted bed. This road was constructed and managed by home enterprise and local capital, and had an encouraging patronage.

The extension westward appearing advantageous, the Meriden & Waterbury Railroad Company was organized by members of the above company and citizens of Waterbury, who, in April, 1887, raised \$125,000 as their share of the funds. On the 3d of May, 1887, the two companies consolidated their interests, and May 18th the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad Company was organized and directors elected. On the 7th of July, 1887, ground was broken on the Waterbury extension, and the work of construction went on apace until the 17 miles of roadway were completed. In its length it crosses 38 streets and highways, being carried over all of them overhead. The road was formally opened July 4th, 1888, when a train of nine cars was run between the two cities by Conductor Booth. On the 15th of July freight trains commenced making regular trips. In 1889 the tonnage of freight carried was more than 60,000 tons, and the number of passengers was over 70,000. The length of the tracks, main and sidings, was 30.34 miles. The running stock of the company was made up of 5 engines, 12 passenger cars, 18 box and 137 gondola freight cars. Ten trains per day are maintained.

In 1889 the capital stock of the company was \$500,000, nearly all of which was held in the two cities, and the affairs were controlled by Horace C. Wilcox, * president; E. D. Steele, vice-president; George Rockwell, secretary and treasurer; H. L. Wade, assistant treasurer; H. C. Wilcox, George R. Curtis, Samuel Dodd, A. Chamberlain and C. L. Rockwell, Meriden, directors; and E. D. Steele, A. S. Chase, H. A. Matthews and H. L. Wade, Waterbury, directors. Charles M. Crawford is the superintendent of the road and H. L. B. Pond, the general freight agent.

The offices of the company are at Meriden, in the fine depot building, on West Main street. The structure is 30 by 115 feet, the main part being two stories high, with roof sloping to one story ends. The south end of the building is relieved by a tower. The material

* Died August 27th, 1890.

is Cromwell brown stone and blue and red slate. The depot and offices were completed for occupancy in June, 1889. Frederick L. Smith was the first depot master.

This road has terminal facilities at Cromwell and Waterbury with roads east and west and will ultimately form part of a through line from the Hudson to the sea coast. It has pleasant scenic attractions on its line and Laurel Grove, in the town of Prospect, has been opened as a most inviting day resort and excursion ground.

Along the railways are maintained the lines of the Western Union and other telegraph companies, giving the city rapid service. In the fall of 1887 the American Telephone and Telegraph Company constructed its line through the town, west of the center, supplying the city with a loop. Long distance telephone communication is by this line offered to points as remote as Philadelphia and Boston.

The building of street railways in the city of Meriden was agitated many years before the project was accomplished. For this purpose charter privileges were sought as early as 1876 by Charles Parker and others; and a later attempt was made to build a line to Hanover, or what is now South Meriden. On the 30th of March, 1886, the general assembly again granted charter rights to a number of public spirited citizens, to build lines of street railways both in the city and the town of Meriden. Under this charter a company was organized with a capital of \$50,000. George R. Curtis was elected president; Charles L. Rockwell, secretary and treasurer; and Daniel Barker was appointed superintendent. The contract to build the road was awarded to S. W. Hutchinson, and about five miles of track were laid and a horse and car barn built on Pratt street. In the winter the work was interrupted, but on Monday, March 21st, 1887, the Colony street line was opened for regular trips. The following day the Pratt and Hanover street cars commenced to run, in connection with the former, and on Main street early in April, the same year. The equipments of the road were new and attractive and, being a recognized public convenience, the company was well patronized. In one day, in 1887, as high as 6,000 fares were taken. On the first of January, 1888, the company had 13 closed and 2 open cars; 90 horses and 12 mules; and the whole number of employees was 35. On the night of the 11th of January, 1888, a fire in the harness room of the barn spread so rapidly that 78 horses and 14 cars were burned, causing a loss of more than \$30,000. New equipments were supplied and regular trips were but little interrupted.

In the summer of 1888 the road was adopted for the use of electricity as a motor and, on the 10th of July, 1888, the first car was run by that agency, which is now used on all but the Pratt street line. The power is supplied by the Daft Electric Light Company through the double trolley system, three 50-horse power generators being used. A good plant is maintained on Pratt street.

Since May, 1889, Norman McD. Crawford has been the superintendent of the railway company, which operated, in December, 1889, about six miles of track through the principal streets of the city, carrying an average number of 2,200 passengers per day.

To the manufacturing interests of Meriden may be attributed whatever prosperity the city enjoys, and their development forms one of the most interesting periods in its history. Beginning in a small way, several decades ago, industry after industry has been added, until the city is one of the acknowledged manufacturing centers of New England, and one that is especially noted for the excellence of its goods. In the infancy of this period, it gained a reputation which has since been greatly enhanced, as one of the principal points in the Union for the production of Britannia, plated and silver wares, lamps, gas and kerosene fixtures, cabinet and builders' small hardware, steel and plated cutlery, shot guns, clocks, pens, fancy tin goods, carriage goods and woolen goods. These still remain principal features, and the plants devoted to their manufacture have assumed mammoth proportions. In these establishments other goods are also manufactured, their products having become much diversified. But, in addition, new manufactures have been introduced, in more recent years, such as musical instruments, harness goods, bronze and art goods, and decorated wares, whose products give these plants a creditable place among the older establishments, and have added new luster to the fame of Meriden. In diversity of manufactures, quality and quantity of the products, few places of the same size make a better showing than this city; and, what is still more creditable, nearly all have been developed from meager beginnings, by men of small capital, but having a wealth of skill, industry and perseverance, who still control these vast enterprises, and who are also the leading citizens in advancing the other features in the life of this community.

To these traits of character of its manufacturers, Meriden largely owes its importance as one of the foremost of the young cities of the East. This position caused it to be selected as one of the objects of visit by the South American delegates to the International American Congress, October 10th, 1889. On that occasion an exhibit of some of the manufactures was made, and an epitomized account of the industries was prepared, showing that the factories of Meriden produce, out of the raw material, several hundred articles used in every family in the civilized parts of the globe. It also indicated that here are employed a small army of men, among them being hundreds of skilled mechanics, whose workmanship is nowhere else excelled. Some of the goods shown were characterized by beauty of design and artistic finish, approaching in every respect a state of perfection.

In its early history the town had the usual milling and mechanic interests, one of the most notable of the latter being the shoe shop of Comfort Butler, as early as 1765; and later the shop and tannery of

his son John. For sixty years "Uncle John" was the principal tanner in the town, and at his shoe shop employed a number of men. But aside from these, Samuel Yale is credited with being the pioneer manufacturer of Meriden. In 1791 he began making cut nails in a little shop on the hill, near the Center Congregational meeting house, using a small hand machine. This required each nail to be headed separately. In 1794 he added the manufacture of pewter buttons, which, though coarse, found a ready sale. In this work he had the assistance of his son, Samuel, who was so long one of the leading manufacturers. With the latter was afterward associated his brother, Hiram, and in the course of a few years two other brothers, Charles and William, became interested, and they manufactured pewter and Britannia ware. Charles and Hiram Yale removed to Wallingford, and at Yalesville demonstrated the possibility of manufacturing Britannia goods by greater power than that of foot or horse, and by using improved machinery.* After this time Samuel Yale had a shop on Liberty street, and still later another one on the corner of Broad and Main streets, where he made tin and Britannia goods.

Following the example of the Yales, a number of small shops were opened in what is now the city, and in other parts of the town, in which tin and pewter or Britannia goods were made. Some of these developed into larger establishments and did a flourishing business until the decline of these interests. Others were abandoned sooner by reason of the concentration of their interests to form a single corporation, whose line of manufacture was expanded to embrace other kinds of goods. In this way passed out of existence the Britannia shops of Isaac C. Lewis, William W. Lyman, Lemuel J. Curtis, James A. Frary, John Munson and others, when the Meriden Britannia Company was formed, in 1852.

Another pioneer manufacturer at Meriden was Ashbel Griswold, who made tea pots and other articles out of block tin in a shop in the northern part of the present city. His operations extended from about 1810 to 1842. He was also early engaged in the manufacture of Britannia goods, being associated with Ira Couch and others. William W. Lyman was a partner of the latter at the old Griswold shops, in 1844, but later was at Prattsville with Lemuel J. Curtis. Still later he was at the Frary shop, on the site of the present Malleable Iron Works. After 1855 the Frary shops were used by the American Powder Flask Company, of which James D. Frary and others were interested members. It did not continue long. Lauren Merriam had a pioneer shop on the site of Foster, Merriam & Co.'s works, where he made buttons of block tin, about the time of the war of 1812. Later he manufactured ivory combs at Crow Hollow, selling out in 1830. His sons subsequently became leading manufacturers in the town.

In 1828 Nathan F. Goodrich commenced the manufacture of

*See history of Wallingford manufactories.

japanned and tin ware, using a small shop. In 1830 Ezra Rutty came to Meriden, and the firm of Goodrich & Rutty was formed, and the business was much increased. In 1852 Eli Ives was admitted to the firm, which became Goodrich, Ives & Rutty. In 1864, by the retirement of Mr. Goodrich and the admission of E. R. Crocker and Nelson Payne, the firm became Ives, Rutty & Co., and so remained until business was dissolved, in 1875. Large shops in the southern part of the town were occupied, where from 50 to 100 hands were employed and immense quantities of tin ware were manufactured, from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of tin being used annually.

The tin ware manufactory of S. S. Clark, on East Main street, near the railway station, was also for many years an important industry. Mr. Clark was connected with it about forty years, after 1835, and under his management the works assumed large proportions, in which about 60 persons found employment. Before the shops were closed, some time about 1880, lamp goods were manufactured at that place.

In the eastern part of the town Noah Pomeroy and others were engaged in the manufacture of tin ware, and this may be said to have been the leading industry until about 1840. Most of the goods were sold by peddlers from wagons, travelling over large sections of the country.

In the locality still known as Prattsville Benjamin Twiss manufactured wooden clocks about 1825, and was later engaged in manufacturing coffee pots at the same place. At a more recent period, prior to 1852, Britannia ware was made in his old shops by Lemuel J. Curtis and others.

The manufacture of ivory combs was at one time so extensively carried on in Meriden that it was estimated that two-thirds of those goods produced in America were manufactured in this town. The industry was begun at Meriden by Merriam & Collins, in 1819, who used improved machinery, and for several years had a fine business at Crow Hollow. Their interest passed to Walter Webb & Co., about 1830. Julius Pratt, a practical comb maker, of Saybrook, where the industry in America was first developed, came to Meriden early in 1818. Several years later he and others, as Howard, Pratt & Co., began making ivory combs in a factory on Harbor brook, below Main street. Finding the water power too feeble at that point, the factory was removed to the locality since called Prattsville. In 1824 Fenner Bush became interested in this firm, and when the factory was burned, in November, 1846, through his energy it was at once rebuilt, and for about thirty years it was occupied in the manufacture of ivory combs, piano keys, etc. In 1836 Philo Pratt & Co. commenced comb making, and in the course of years these interests at Prattsville, Crow Hollow and South Meriden were consolidated, Julius Pratt & Co. becoming the principal firm, and Prattsville the main point of manufacture. In 1863 the interests at Meriden and those at Deep River, Conn., were

united under the firm name of Pratt, Read & Co. (incorporated), and heavy operations were carried on until after 1870, when the Meriden interest was removed to Saybrook, and about that time ivory comb making was discontinued at Meriden.

For several years the Wilmot Brothers, who began business about 1860, manufactured door fenders and other elastic articles. Charles A. Roberts had a factory on Crown street, after 1852, in which he made large quantities of stationers' goods. Both interests and a number of others, which flourished for a time, found a more successful existence in other localities, to which they were removed, or were discontinued here.

A list prepared in 1849 indicated the following manufactories at that time:* Julius Pratt & Co., ivory combs, employed 42 hands; Walter Webb & Co., ivory combs, employed 33 hands; Pratt, Ropes, Webb & Co., table cutlery, employed 75 hands; Curtis, Morgan & Co., locks, latches and small iron castings, employed 50 hands; Charles Parker, coffee mills, latches, vises, Britannia and plated spoons and various iron castings, employed 60 hands; C. & E. Parker, brass and iron castings; Oliver Snow & Co., iron pumps and all kinds of machinery to order, employed 20 hands; Foster, Merriam & Co., casters and a variety of brass and iron castings, employed 14 hands; Julius Parker, harness trimmings, hinges and iron castings, employed 8 hands; Henry M. Foster, spring balances and steelyards, employed 3 hands; Julius Ives, cast iron inkstands, employed 3 hands; H. T. Wilcox, steelyards and bit braces, employed 7 hands; Sanford, Parmelee & Co., augers, skates, rakes and bits, employed 40 hands; Stedman & Clark, plain and japanned tin ware, employed 40 hands; Goodrich & Ratty, plain and japanned tin ware, employed 18 hands; Lauren T. Merriam, plain and japanned tin ware, employed 25 hands; H. W. Curtis, plain and japanned tin ware, employed 8 hands; Charles Pomeroy, plain and japanned tin ware, employed 18 hands; Blakeslee, Stiles & Co., plain and japanned tin ware, employed 4 hands; Charles Waterman, kettle ears and candlesticks, employed 5 hands; Frary & Benham, Britannia ware, employed 10 hands; William W. Lyman, Britannia ware, employed 6 hands; Isaac C. Lewis, Britannia ware, employed 8 hands; S. L. Cone, Britannia ware, employed 4 hands; L. G. Baldwin, Britannia ware and spoons, employed 5 hands; Crocker & Pratt, brass and plated articles, like letters for signs, lamp chains, stove ornaments, etc., employed 20 hands; Edwin Birdsey, wood turning, wooden combs and packing boxes, employed 15 hands; Birdsey & Williams, bone buttons, employed 12 hands; H. Griswold, bone buttons, employed 20 hands; Calvin Coe, neat's foot oil, ground bones and gypsum, employed 4 hands; William Hale, suspenders, hands worked at their own houses; Jedediah Wilcox, carpet bags; W. K. & S. L. Treat, sashes, blinds and

* By Reverend Perkins.

doors, employed 5 hands; Osgood & Co., platform scales, employed 3 hands; Samuel Yale, tin ware and lamp screws, employed 4 hands.

The Meriden Britannia Company is one of the oldest and strongest corporations in the city, having been organized in 1852 and incorporated under its present charter in 1873. Its capital stock is \$1,100,000. It is also preëminently the corporation which has caused the name of Meriden to be known in nearly all parts of the civilized globe as the "Silver City," and one of the chief manufacturing centers of New England. It is, moreover, the corporation which controls the largest establishment in the world devoted to the manufacture of silver ware and silver plated goods, producing 4,000 different articles and having an annual output of nearly \$4,000,000 worth of goods. Its plant is in the center of the city and consists mainly of substantial, huge brick buildings, most of them five stories high, and having an aggregate floor space of nearly ten acres. In them are arranged over 5,000 feet of shafting, turned by the most powerful engines, which operate every device of labor saving machinery, and yet the services of nearly 1,200 hands are required to carry on the business of the company. It has been estimated that the plant with its attendant good will and reputation is worth \$20,000,000. Such a vast enterprise is not the growth of a day, but can be created only by genius having the ability to conceive a plan and persistently carry it out until this business has become the foremost of the kind in the world.

Like most other great successful American manufactories, this concern was evolved from a small beginning by men having more push and application than capital. Those who founded it have ever since been the directing heads and have been inseparably connected with its development and growth. They have, also, in the past forty years, been closely identified with the progressive interests of the town, which has kept pace with the development of this industry, the one growing up with the other.

The formation of the company was prompted by the successful experience of Horace C. and Dennis C. Wilcox, as salesmen of Britannia goods, for some of the small manufacturers of that ware in this locality. In 1850 those energetic young men came to Meriden and arranged to sell the products of the factories of James Frary, William W. Lyman, Lemuel J. Curtis, Isaac C. Lewis, all of Meriden; and John Munson and Samuel Simpson, of Wallingford. After two years all concerned were satisfied with the arrangement and convinced that still better results would be obtained if their interests were more closely united. The company was now organized by these parties, who continued to produce Britannia goods at their respective factories several years, all being tributary to a central office erected on the site of the present plant. Isaac C. Lewis was chosen the first president; Horace C. Wilcox, secretary; George R. Curtis, treasurer. The latter has held his office continuously, having the assistance of George M. Curtis in more recent

years. In 1865 Horace C. Wilcox was elected president of the corporation and Isaac C. Lewis the superintendent. Mr. Wilcox died August 27th, 1890, and his eldest son, George H. Wilcox, succeeded as manager of the company. In 1865 Dennis C. Wilcox was elected secretary, an office to which George H. Wilcox was afterward elected and in which he still serves.

After a few years successful business by the company it began the erection of factory buildings near its office, where its outlying interests were concentrated, the smaller shops being abandoned. Since that time other buildings have been put up as the business demanded, until the plant has attained its present magnitude. In recent years a branch factory was located at Hamilton, Ontario, in which 300 hands are employed, who produce goods for the Canadian trade.

The company originally manufactured ordinary Britannia ware, but soon began the production of goods of a superior quality, purchasing the entire interests of Simeon S. and Asa H. Rogers, of Hartford, who also engaged in its service. The Rogers Brothers were established in 1847 and were silver platers of superior reputation. Their processes and trade mark, "1847, Rogers Bros., A 1," thus became the exclusive property of the Britannia Company, and have proven to be of great value. The trade mark stamped upon knives, forks and spoons here manufactured, is everywhere taken as evidence of their superior quality.

The company keeps employed a large force of artisans of the greatest skill in designing and engraving, thus keeping abreast or even in advance of the changing fashions of the times, in producing myriads of articles of utility or ornament. But in every line of goods the best material only is used in the manufacture, and all are treated alike by the same careful process in electro-plating, which was here brought to a state of perfection.

The Wilcox Silver Plate Company had its beginning as the Wilcox Britannia Company, which was incorporated December 26th, 1865. The present name was adopted in May, 1867. Jedediah Wilcox was the first president of the company, and W. C. Humphrey, the secretary and treasurer. The original capital of \$250,000 has been increased to \$370,000, the company by growth and absorption becoming one of the strongest in the city. With this body was merged the original Parker & Caspar Company (incorporated in May, 1867), of which John E. Parker, Charles Caspar, Philip S. Pelton and Samuel Dodd, Jr., were members. For many years the latter has been the secretary and treasurer of the present corporation, A. S. Collins being the president.

The works of the company, on Pratt street, were erected in 1866, upon the site of the burned woollen mills and are large and convenient. The main building is of brick, four stories high, 40 by 350 feet. Other buildings in the plant give a total capacity for nearly 400 operatives. The company manufactures an immense variety of silver plated

goods, of designs of a very high standard, and contemplates the manufacture of German silver ware at an early day. The output is about \$700,000 per year, which finds ready sale in many lands, and the product is steadily increasing.

The Meriden Silver Plate Company was organized as a corporation under the laws of the state, in the spring of 1870, by Charles Caspar, George R. Curtis, W. R. Mackay, Isaac Cornwall, W. E. A. Bird and others. The two first named were the principal officers. W. R. Mackay was chosen the superintendent and has since so served. In more recent years George R. Curtis was elected president; F. E. Knight, vice-president; and R. H. Curtis, the secretary and treasurer. Beginning in a small factory, in which 25 hands were employed, the works have been enlarged and improved until, in 1890, the real estate was valued at \$76,000. The main building, on North Colony street, is six stories high and has dimensions 60 by 90 feet. It is of brick in the Eastlake style and contains an attractive office. A glass cutting shop is 30 by 64 feet, in which 30 men are employed in cutting and engraving glass most artistically, for use on the company's plated ware. This embraces many novel and chaste designs, principally in hollow ware, the services made by this company being noted for their handsome appearance. In all departments several hundred men are employed.

Wilbur B. Hall's silver plated ware factory, in the eastern part of the city, was established in 1882. The products are a very large variety of small silver plated table ware and articles for ornamental use. From twenty to thirty people are engaged in this line of work.

The C. Rogers & Bros. Silver Plating Establishment* ranks as one of the foremost in the city of Meriden. The firm comprises the three Rogers brothers—Cephas B., Gilbert and Wilbur F.—who began business in 1866. At first only a small building was occupied in the manufacture of coffin trimmings, tea-pot knobs and flat table ware, but which proved to be of such a fine quality that the business has steadily expanded since that time, until 300 persons are employed. The plant at the foot of Butler street consists of a number of large brick buildings, erected with a view to their convenience and adaptation to the wants of this industry. The line of manufacture has been increased, that of brass furniture being lately added. Among the recent improvements is a new brass furnace which will give the firm still greater opportunity for diversified products. The flat ware of the Rogers Brothers has become justly celebrated for its excellence and many new designs in plated goods and German silver have been originated and patented by them, which has still further enhanced their reputation as silver workers.

Edward Miller & Co.,† manufacturers of lamps, chandeliers, bronze and brass goods, have one of the largest establishments of the kind

* See biography of Cephas B. Rogers. † See also biography Edward Miller

in the state. The works embrace immense brick buildings, equipped with the most approved machinery that experience can suggest and money procure, and the plant is alike creditable to the city and the corporation which has created it. When about 15 years old Mr. Miller was employed by Horatio N. Howard, manufacturer of lamp screws, oil screws and candlestick springs. He afterward was employed for about two years by Stedman & Clark, manufacturers of tin ware, including candlesticks and lamps, on East Main street. He then formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of Joel Miller & Son, and began the manufacture of these goods in an old shed on Broad street, using foot power lathes and presses. The partnership continued until Edward was 20 years old, when he bought out his father's interest. His business increased and horse power was soon substituted. Later a larger shop, with steam power, was occupied, in which the brass parts of fluid lamps were made. In 1856 his shop was burned down. Larger works took its place, and after the manufacture of brass kerosene lamp goods was begun, the business increased very rapidly. In 1866 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital of \$200,000, which has been increased to \$250,000. Edward Miller was chosen president of the corporation, and has since remained at its head. W. H. Perkins served many years as treasurer, an office later filled by Edward Miller, Jr.

In 1868-9 a large brass rolling mill was erected, and the manufacture of sheet brass on a large scale was begun. Various articles are also produced of copper and German silver, and in more recent years many kinds of bronze ornaments have been manufactured, in addition to the specialties of the firm—the celebrated Rochester lamp, in a variety of patterns, and Niagara oil and gas burners. Many skillful metal workers are employed, and in all nearly 500 persons find occupation in these works.

The Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company was incorporated in January, 1875, with a capital of \$300,000, the incorporators being Walter Hubbard, Nathaniel Bradley, Charles F. Linsley and George R. Hubbard. These have also since been the officers of the corporation, which has become one of the largest of its kind in the world. The beginning of this vast enterprise was on a small scale, some years before the incorporation, and the business was developed to its present magnitude by the skill, tact and energy of the members of the company whose name it bears, and who started out with a determination, to which they have studiously adhered, to produce only the best goods of the best material. Hence the association of the general trade mark, "B. & H.," is synonymous with the excellent quality of the wares, and more especially of the lamp and lamp goods which have brought the corporation fame and wealth. With the expansion of the capacity have come increased variety of manufactures, all of the same high type of character as the original products. Chief among these are

gas fixtures, bronzes, art metal goods in ornaments, table and fireplace furniture, the diversified interests giving employment to the highest artistic and mechanical skill. A variety of ingenious machinery is also used. In all its appointments this establishment may fairly serve as a model manufactory of high grade metal goods, of which lamps continue the staple articles. The many good points of the "B. & H." lamp have popularized it not only in this country, but in many of the markets of the world, large shipments being made to South America.

The Bradley & Hubbard plant is near the center of the city, on the main line of the New Haven railroad, and its acres of large brick buildings have been especially erected for the uses of the corporation, and to afford working capacity for the thousand people in its service.

The Charles Parker Company was organized December 26th, 1876, the capital being \$500,000; and the stockholders were: Charles Parker, Charles E. Parker, Dexter W. Parker and Theodore F. Breese. The first three are the principal officers of the company, Charles Parker having been the president since its organization. He is the founder of the vast interests controlled by the corporation, and is perhaps more distinctively than any other man living, the pioneer of successful manufacturing in Meriden. A sketch of his life and business career is given in another part of this volume.

The diverse industries controlled by the company could not be accommodated at the parent plant, although it is one of the most extensive of its kind in the state, and other plants have been established at East Meriden, Yalesville and on the New Haven railroad in the city of Meriden, some of which are devoted to special features of manufactures, but taken as a whole, producing an almost endless variety of goods and giving employment to about one thousand people.

At the home shops are manufactured a line of goods which have become widely known as the "Parker" lamps, which are constructed in many useful and artistic forms, and are deservedly popular on account of their many merits. The "Parker" vises, screws, etc., have also a wide reputation; and the many chaste articles of brass in parlor and hall furniture make a rich and attractive line of products which give employment to the greatest skill in those branches of manufacture.

The East Meriden works are large, well appointed and neatly kept. They are mainly devoted to the manufacture of Britannia metal and galvanized iron spoons, immense quantities being produced.

At Yalesville are older shops on a good water power, which are devoted to the manufacture of "Parker" coffee and spice mills and packing cases, a million feet of lumber being consumed annually in the latter work.

The shops of the "Parker Brothers," on the New Haven railroad, south of Main street, are given up to the widely celebrated "Parker" shot gun, whose excellence has been attested in many trials in this

and foreign countries, when it received the award of the first prize. It is claimed that this is not only the largest, but also the most complete and best equipped shot gun factory in the world. The weapons are breech loading, and have been improved so as to be practically hammerless, making it one of the safest fire arms in the world. This latter feature is the invention of the superintendent, C. A. King.

On the site of these works were formerly the auger and bit shops of James S. Brooks, succeeded by the firm of Parker, Snow, Brooks & Co., who were in turn succeeded, in 1853, by the Meriden Machine Company, of which the directors were: S.W. Baldwin, James H. Breckenridge, Oliver Snow, Charles Parker and John Parker. In subsequent years the latter became the owners of the property.

The Parker & Whipple Company was incorporated in March, 1868, with a capital of \$100,000 and a board of directors composed of John E. Parker, Henry J. P. Whipple, L. J. Curtis, John Parker and H. C. Wilcox. The two first named were the president, secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1889 John Parker was the president and F. F. Breese held the other offices. The company was organized to succeed to the business of Parker & Whipple, as manufacturers of door locks, knobs and builders' hardware and trimmings, who began that industry in 1859, at the locality called "Crow Hollow." Previously this site had been occupied for manufacturing purposes by Lauren Merriam, Walter Webb & Co., and others, various articles being manufactured there. Water was the original power, the supply being from a small stream flowing from the hills. In later years steam was added as a supplementary power.

The works of the Parker & Whipple Company embrace several large buildings, including iron and brass foundries. A large number of men were formerly employed, which had the effect of creating a small hamlet in that section, which is still locally called "Crow Hollow." In 1889 the products of the company were mainly clocks, which were here made in a variety of sizes and styles, some being unique in appearance, and all were reputed good time keepers.

The corporation of Manning, Bowman & Company was organized in Middletown, Conn., and in 1872 transferred its business to Meriden, occupying the triangular space formed by Pratt, Miller and Catlin streets. A small building was occupied and less than fifty hands were employed. From this has grown the present immense establishment, having a continuous frontage on the three streets of 750 feet and being four stories high. In addition there are large buildings on the opposite side of Catlin street, for various uses of the company, which manufactures its own gas for lighting and manufacturing purposes. The fuel of the 100-horse power engine is crude petroleum. In the factory improved machinery is used and a large force of hands employed, in the production of planished tin and copper goods, granite iron and pearl agate ware, etc.

At the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, the company had an exhibit which included its first granite ware tea pot with white metal mountings. A medal was there awarded and the exhibits at other world's fairs were similarly complimented. In 1878 the company invented and patented metal trimmed iron ware, which has since become world-famous. Since that time, however, the variety of designs has been greatly increased and the finish improved. The skill and enterprise of the company have produced an innovation in this line of manufactures which has resulted in the production of hollow ware for table use, which is not excelled for beauty and superiority in every respect, by a similar establishment in the world. The officers of this company are E. B. Manning, president; Robert Bowman, secretary and treasurer.

The cutlery interests of the town have been extended and prominent features of its manufacturing history many years. An account of the oldest company appears in connection with a sketch of South Meriden, where it is located. The Miller Brothers Cutlery Company was established at Yalesville, in 1870, by William H. and George W. Miller, who were soon joined by Henry Lewis, for the manufacture of pocket cutlery. In 1872 their interests were removed to the old comb factory of Pratt, Read & Co., where the United States Steel Company was consolidated with it. The water power of Harbor brook was supplemented by steam and the capacity of the buildings enlarged. The main works are 32 by 120 feet and four stories high, in which improved labor saving machinery is used, the company being one of the first to adopt machinery for making all the parts of a pocket knife interchangeable and the blades of a uniform temper, which has given their products a high reputation.

In 1878 the company was re-organized, with Lemuel J. Curtis as president. In 1889 that office was held by Isaac C. Lewis; William F. Rockwell was the secretary and treasurer; and C. L. Rockwell and George W. Lyon were associate members of the company.

In 1883 the company purchased the steel pen works of Harris & Bradford, of New York, and have since here carried them on in connection with their pocket cutlery interests and steel ink erasers. The high character of the pens designed by George Bradford, one of the original steel pen makers in America, has been kept up by the company, whose establishment ranks as one of three leading works in the country. In this department 100 men are employed; and in the cutlery works about 150. The plant of the company embraces about one and a half acres and is one of the oldest occupied manufacturing sites in Meriden.

George W. Miller's pocket cutlery works on Mechanic street were established in 1880 and discontinued in 1889. Boys' pocket knives were made and a dozen people employed.

Shears and scissors of fine quality are manufactured by Russell S.

Gladwin, in the central part of the town; and by Joseph Wrigglesworth & Son, near the Miller cutlery works.

The Breckenridge Manufacturing Company was organized in 1887 to succeed to the business of Breckenridge & Co., which was established in 1864, and whose place of business, since 1868, has been at the present plant. Large frame shops are occupied and 75 hands are employed. Hardware and sheet metal goods were manufactured until 1887, when the manufacture of gas and combination fixtures and art metal goods in all its branches was begun, and has been successfully carried on. The president of the company is F. R. Seidensticker, and J. H. Breckenridge is the secretary and treasurer. The other members are W. A. Breckenridge and E. D. Hall. Here are also manufactured the goods for the Sands Automatic Fan Company, which removed its place of business from Bridgeport to Meriden in June, 1888. Of this corporation Jesse Sands is the president and Frank E. Sands the treasurer. Their goods are favorably used in all parts of the country, the ventilating fan being one of the best yet devised.

The Kelsey Press Company was organized June 1st, 1889, as successors to William A. Kelsey & Co., who began business in Meriden in 1872, manufacturing amateur presses and printing material. These articles are still produced on a more extensive scale, and a trade has been established which reaches to many foreign countries. Eight sizes of Excelsior Printing Presses, costing from \$3 to \$100, are manufactured. The motor is a 15 horse power engine, and 20 hands are employed, in a factory on South Colony street.

The Meriden Bronze Company succeeded to the business established by S. H. Foster, at first confined to casters and furniture trimmings. July 1st, 1882, the interest passed to the Foster Hardware Company, whose name was changed, January 1st, 1884, to the present title, with the following officers: H. P. Allen, president; William E. Gard, secretary and treasurer, and A. H. Jones, manager. These officers have been continued. The original capital of \$30,000 has been increased to \$45,000. The plant is in the northern part of the city, and the main factory is 450 feet long, a part of it being five stories high and built of brick. Nearly 200 hands are employed. The variety of products has been greatly increased, embracing bronze and brass art goods of every description, the chief being elaborate lamps, tables with artistic tops, and other rare and beautiful goods from designs by the artists of the company.

E. D. Castelow's piano and store stool factory was established by him in 1855, and continued on the same site until 1885, when the interest passed to James H. Breckenridge & Son, with E. D. Castelow as superintendent. Beginning with one pattern of a wrought iron stool, the number increased until thirty different kinds of stools were made and a dozen hands employed.

The piano stool factory of A. Merriam & Co., on Pratt street, estab-

lished in 1873, and which at one time gave employment to 30 men, was discontinued after fifteen years operation.

The Meriden Malleable Iron Company continues the business begun in 1861 by the firm of Lyon, Augur & Co., who had a shop on the site of the present Bradley & Hubbard works. In 1868 their interests and those of J. H. Canfield & Co. were united, and the present corporation formed with a capital of \$75,000, which has been increased to \$120,000. A new plant, on the site of the old Frary shops, was secured, on which fine, large buildings of brick were erected and occupied in the fall of 1868. Extensive additions were made in 1870, and again in 1883, the plant having, in 1889, half a dozen brick buildings from one to four stories high, and supplied with fine machinery. In 1870 the manufacture of a full line of lamp and lantern fixtures was begun, to which were added cabinet hardware and a large variety of small malleables of brass and iron. An average of 350 hands are employed, and the products of the establishment are in excellent demand. The officers of the company are: George W. Lyon, president; Eli I. Merriman, secretary and treasurer; and C. L. Lyon, superintendent.

Foster, Merriam & Co., manufacturers of cabinet hardware and bronze goods, carry on the business established in 1835 by Albert Foster, Hiram Foster, Asaph Merriam, Nelson Merriam, Julius Way and Belden, of New Britain. Furniture casters were manufactured at "Crow Hollow," the product being 50 sets per day. In 1840 Way sold out to John Sutliff and in 1843 Asaph Merriam retired, the firm retaining the above title. In 1850 the firm located at the present plant, where, in 1853, Alanson Watrous established an iron foundry in connection. In 1862 Mr. Watrous died, when the foundry ceased to be a distinct interest. Four years later the firm was incorporated with a capital of \$80,000. In 1880 Nelson Merriam died, and Albert Foster in 1882. The officers in 1889 were: John Sutliff, president; James R. Sutliff, vice-president; George C. Merriam, secretary and treasurer. The plant embraces about four acres of land, on which are extensive brick and frame buildings, well adapted for the business and finely equipped. The motor is a 250-horse power engine, and the products embrace almost every article in the cabinet hardware line, which have a fine reputation for their style and excellence. Two hundred hands are employed.

A. H. Merriam has been engaged since April, 1868, in the manufacture of heavy machinery, such as die presses, spinning lathes and work on special orders. A well arranged factory on State street is occupied, where a score of men find skillful employment, in the production of some of the finest work of this nature in the state.

A recently established interest of the same nature is the Meriden Machine Tool Company, organized to build special machinery and tools. The corporation consists of H. Wales Lines, R. L. Peck, Walter

L. Cheney and John Johnson, the latter three being young machinists. A specialty is made of turning machinery of a peculiar pattern.

Henry B. Todd has been established since 1879 as a manufacturer of light machinery, tools, etc., occupying since 1885 a shop on South Second street, where eight men are employed.

The Griswold, Richmond & Glock Company is a new corporation for the manufacture of copper, galvanized iron and other metal cornices and ornamental work. A shop on Colony street is occupied and, in connection with the stove and range business, a number of men are employed. The latter interest was established by N. F. Griswold in 1863, and since 1876 John L. Richmond and Charles E. Glock have been associate partners in the firm. A handsome store on Main street is also maintained.

The Beecher Manufacturing Company is located on the site formerly occupied by the shops of the American Hardware Company, which was incorporated in 1853, with Henry T. Wilcox, president; Henry S. Wilcox, secretary; and E. K. Breckenridge, superintendent. Steelyard scales, etc., were made in a frame building, which burned down about 1860. The above corporation was organized in 1872 for the purpose of manufacturing carriage forgings and took its name from H. M. Beecher, its first president; D. F. Southwick being the secretary and treasurer. For many years H. D. Bassett was the president, which office was last held by D. F. Southwick; and since 1883 S. W. Kent has been the secretary and the treasurer. The main shop is 220 feet long and is supplied with machinery for making solid drop forgings for fine carriages, which have here been brought to a high standard, as only the best material is used and skillful workmen employed. Sixty people find occupation in producing irons for about 1,000 vehicles per day. William B. McEeny is the superintendent of the works, which have a national reputation.

The Chapman Manufacturing Company was organized in 1881 and incorporated in 1882. Its principal officers were: Lemuel J. Curtis, president, succeeded by Isaac C. Lewis; Selah A. Hull, secretary; E. R. Chapman, treasurer and general manager. The latter constitute the present officers. From a meager beginning the business of the company has been increased yearly, until in 1889 it formed an interest of fine proportions. The premises occupied, on Britannia street, have been enlarged, the main buildings being four stories high, 36 feet wide and 180 feet long. A 60-horse power engine furnishes the power and 100 persons are employed on the products of the company. These consist of fine saddlery hardware, in nickel, brass, gold and imitation rubber, sleigh bells, dog collars, horse hair plumes, etc., in a great variety of styles and beauty of finish. The active head of the company is E. A. Chapman, under whose supervision the business has been developed. T. S. Alexander is the superintendent.

The Meriden Buckle Company is a new corporation, its organiza-

tion having been effected in 1889, with G. H. Wilson as president and treasurer, and E. A. Wilson, secretary. A factory on Pratt street gives employment to a number of men in the production of the Pullman and other shoe buckles and clasps.

The Meriden Saddlery and Leather Company was originally the Bond Harness Company, of which L. F. Bond was the prime mover. In 1887 a factory building four stories high and 36 by 70 feet was erected, on Britannia street, in which the manufacture of harness and horse goods was begun. In February, 1889, the Bond Company was succeeded by the present corporation, of which George R. Curtis is the president, Selah A. Hull the secretary and treasurer, and P. E. Hull the superintendent. Under the management of the latter the business of the company has been much expanded, 50 men being employed in 1889 as "curriers and workers in leather," for the finer grades of harness and harness goods.

The Meriden Harness Company, on South Colony street, was established in 1888 by John W. Nichols and others. About 15 hands are employed and the interest is a growing one.

Charles H. Fales' shoe factory, on Miller street, was established in 1871, a few hands only being employed. In 1889, with the same proprietor, 60 persons were employed in a three story factory, 30 by 60 feet, on fine calf and camelopard boots and shoes for men's wear, the goods having a fine reputation in the wholesale trade, for which they are manufactured.

In 1853 Anton Reuss came to Meriden and made pocket books in a limited way. Since 1869 he has been a manufacturer of fine morocco goods in sample cases, etc., producing also the same line of work in fine cheaper leathers and plush. Several dozen hands are employed.

The Meriden Flint Glass Company was incorporated April 19th, 1876, with a capital of \$50,000, which was mostly held by members of the Britannia Company. The first board of directors had William W. Lyman, Horace C. Wilcox, Isaac C. Lewis, Lemuel J. Curtis and Eli Butler among its members. Later, Horace C. Wilcox was the president; George R. Curtis the treasurer, and George E. Hatch the secretary and manager. The latter and Joseph Bourne had been connected with the New England Glass Works, and were skilled artisans, who here directed an enterprise which produced some of the finest ornamental glass—cut, etched and opal—in the country. The company erected large and well-appointed glass works, in the northern part of the city, and many skilled native and foreign workmen were employed. For ten years operations were carried on, work being suspended in the spring of 1886. The following season James J. Murray & Co., of Philadelphia, occupied them for a year, since which they have again been vacant.

In another part of the city James D. Bergen has lately successfully

manufactured cut and engraved glassware of elegant design and artistic finish; and some of the silver plating establishments also prepare glass for their own use.

Glass decorating has become an industry at Meriden in the past ten years, which is affording occupation for a large number of people. After the Flint Glass Company discontinued work, in 1886, E. H. Kroeber and A. C. Kaepfel began this industry in its old department, and have continued decorating opal ware.

Near the same time A. G. Eydam and P. J. Handel opened a decorating establishment, on Miller street, where they employ 19 hands in embellishing lamp shades, vases, sugar and salt spills, etc., and lettering white pottery ware by a peculiar process. Their business is rapidly increasing.

C. F. Monroe's Decorating Works date their origin from 1882, when he began at Meriden on a small scale, extending his business until large works are occupied. The present plant, at the Waterbury depot, was built in the summer of 1888. It is a large frame, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. In it are employed from 30 to 50 people, many of them being artists of high skill, and all having more than ordinary intelligence. Every variety of work is decorated, the paintings embracing designs from nature, landscapes, portraits and figures. The art novelties show the highest degree of skill in design and execution, many being the conception of Mr. Monroe, who is a master in this art, and this establishment is regarded as one of the leading decorating works in New England.

The Meriden Curtain Fixture Company continues the business established in 1869 by S. L. Sawyer and Chauncey Buckley. Later, Charles Parker became interested, and the capital and scope of manufacture were increased. In 1884 the works were located on Broad street. The goods patented and manufactured by this company are superior for their uses, and since the decoration of window shades has been added many chaste and unique designs have been produced. This is also a growing interest.

The Eaton & Peck Company are artistic designers, photo-lithographers, photo-engravers, printers and embossers. This is a new company, which began business in the fall of 1888. It was formed by the union of the interests of the Peck Printing Company (composed of the Peck Brothers) and the Illustrating & Engraving Company, which had among its members L. F. Eaton and others. The latter was chosen president of the new company, and C. A. Peck secretary and treasurer. In course of time the latter was succeeded by C. L. Evarts. The company has established a growing business, its excellent work being in demand by the manufacturers of the city, whose catalogue and special printing at various offices amounts to about \$250,000 per year. In September, 1889, the company occupied the Railway Signal Building, which has been well equipped with modern machinery, requiring besides the services of 18 persons.

A somewhat similar interest is carried on by Sanford & Co., wood engravers, at their establishment on West Main street. This business was established after the war by Edson Sanford, and since that time he has done the illustration work for nearly a hundred catalogues. From 6 to 10 skilled men are employed. In this connection D. S. Griswold's electrotyping establishment may be noted as one of the pioneer enterprises of that nature, which is also successfully maintained.

The Hall Railway Signal Company was organized November 1st, 1873, having among its members Charles Parker, president; Dexter W. Parker, Alvah W. Hall, Thomas S. Hall. The following year it became an incorporated body, and a fine plant for its use was prepared in the northern part of the city. Here Hall's railway signals were manufactured, under the management of Thomas S. Hall, about ten years, when the interest was removed to Bridgeport.

Near this place the Standard Oil Company secured a site in June, 1889, upon which large storage tanks have been erected for the products of the company, to be distributed in this locality.

The Meriden Woollen Mills were for a number of years the most important industry in the town. They had their origin in the carpet-bag business of Jedediah Wilcox, which was begun in a small way, in 1848, but in the course of a few years had an aggregate business, running into many thousands of dollars. The manufacture of goods for ladies' wear, such as belts, skirts, cloaking, etc., was added, and in 1864 the firm of J. Wilcox & Co. became an incorporated body, with a capital of \$200,000, the associates being Eli I. Merriman, Hezekiah H. Miller, Charles H. Collins and Edmund N. Wilcox. Large factory buildings, on the east side of upper Pratt street were occupied and hundreds of people were employed, when the works were swept away by fire, May 3d, 1865, involving a loss of \$250,000. After this the fine, large four story brick factory, nearly opposite the old one, was erected and equipped in the most thorough manner, making it one of the best mills in the state. For several years after its occupancy its products were in so great a demand that it was constantly run to its fullest capacity, consuming 500,000 pounds of wool per year. After 1870 the business of the company declined and various interests have since had a place in the plant: the Avery Spinning Company, from 1872 until 1878, and the Meriden Woollen Company, having as their members some of the old firm, from 1874, for about six years. The plant passed to Rawsiter & Brother, who leased the mill to the Willow Dale Company, in 1884, and woollen blankets were manufactured. Since 1886 Rawsiter & Brother have themselves operated the mills on woollen goods. The motor is a fine 350-horse power Corliss engine, operating 80 broad looms and giving employment to 175 hands.

The Wilcox & White Organ Company * was organized in 1876, and

* See also biography of Henry K. White.

incorporated May 4th, 1876. Horace C. Wilcox was chosen president; J. H. White, secretary and treasurer; H. K. White, managing superintendent. The present officers are: J. H. White, president and treasurer; F. E. Bemis, secretary; Howard White, superintendent. The Messrs. White, father and three sons, are practical organ builders, H. K. White having an experience extending through more than forty years, which, united with the executive ability of the president and directors, has produced one of the most successful musical corporations in the Union, and which has one of the most complete plants in the world.

The factory is in the northern part of the city on a large lot of ground, to which a siding has been built by the Cromwell Railroad. The original building was 40 feet wide and 200 feet long, being three stories high. To this was added a five story extension, on the east, 140 feet long. A handsome and spacious office building, on the west, was completed in the fall of 1889. This and the factory proper are completely finished and thoroughly equipped, giving a working capacity of 800 instruments per month. The factory has more than 72,000 square feet of floor space.

The organs of this company are of a high standard, handsomely made, and possess features covered by special patents, which give them acknowledged superiority. It is claimed that more diplomas and medals have been awarded it for excellence, in every respect, than any other American organ. Forty regular styles are made, at prices varying from \$20 to \$500 each.

In 1882 Frank Stone, of Worcester, Mass., perfected an automatic organ, permitting the use of a plain sheet of music, an improvement of vast importance, often attempted but not before attained. In 1888 he became connected with this corporation, which has since had his service in the manufacture of the Pneumatic Symphony, a self-playing organ, which has been described as a musical wonder. In the variety of uses to which it can be put, in the hands of the trained musician, or those unskilled in the theory of music, it is certainly a most remarkable invention, which is here manufactured in a high degree of perfection. The varied products of the company have a wide sale in this and foreign countries, enabling the employment of 150 skilled artisans.

The Æolian Organ & Music Company is the result of the union of two bodies having a previous existence in New York and Boston. In the former city was organized, in July, 1878, the Mechanical Orguinette Company, with a capital of \$60,000. In 1886 the manufacturing business of this company was moved to Meriden, the present building on Cambridge street being occupied in September of that year. It is a substantial brick structure, five stories high, 40 by 200 feet, and has the necessary adjunct buildings. The motor is steam, driving a 50-horse power engine. In 1887 the Automatic Music Paper

Company, of Boston, united its interests with the New York Company, at Meriden, and July 27th, 1887, the above corporation was formed with a capital of \$150,000, and the following officers: James Morgan, president; E. E. Jones, secretary; W. B. Tremaine, treasurer and business manager; J. H. Chase, superintendent. These continued in 1889 except that the latter was also the secretary. From the ordinary orguINETTE, which this company first manufactured, has been evolved a superb line of musical instruments, embracing self-acting organs, in most artistic cases, selling at \$500, and pianos capable of being played by electricity, with a large variety of less pretentious goods, all having the latest improvements. Sixty-five skilled mechanics are employed, and the company is in a growing condition.

Bartholomew & Coe, pork packers, carry on the business established in 1870, by the senior member, W. W. Bartholomew. After some changes, John W. Coe was associated as the junior member, in 1875. Since that time an important industry has been developed, not only in pork packing, but the firm has also become extensive dealers in beef, lard, flour and other goods, having its own mills in the West. The packing house is on South Colony street, and the yards north of the city limits, where 35,000 hogs were handled in 1888, giving employment to 40 men. In the fall of 1889 a branch house was opened in Hartford and the business of the firm is yearly becoming more extensive.

The Meriden Brewing Company, composed of J. H. McMahon, P. W. Wren, W. E. Green and J. A. Hurley, was organized in 1887. In the fall of the same year the foundation of a modern brewery was laid on South Colony street, on which was reared a large structure, four and six stories high, at a cost of \$125,000. The capacity is about 50,000 barrels of beer per year, the products being of good quality and the business giving employment to more than a hundred men.

E. J. Doolittle's Paper Box Factory was established in 1852 by H. S. White, and was operated on a small scale. In 1862 it was purchased by Mr. Doolittle and under his management has assumed extensive proportions. A factory building, 50 by 200 feet, at the Camp street bridge, over the New Haven railroad, is equipped with the latest improved machinery and devices for making paper boxes of all sizes and descriptions, which are operated by an Otto gas engine. The products of the factory have a high reputation and a large number of operatives are employed, making this one of the leading industrial pursuits.

The box and barrel factory of Charles T. Dodd was established in 1857 by George Gay, and changed to the present owner in 1886. Modern machinery is employed, giving occupation to 30 men, in the production of immense quantities of boxes, packing cases, barrels, casks, etc., all being noted for their neat and substantial make.

The Lyon & Billard Company are manufacturers of all kinds of

builders' woodwork. They are also contractors and builders, and dealers in lumber and coal, their varied interests giving employment to many men. The business was begun in 1848 by George W. Lyon and John D. Billard as co-partners, having a small shop on Butler street. In 1871 John L. Billard was admitted to the firm, which now became Lyon, Billard & Co., under which name the present corporation was formed, in 1878, with a capital of \$120,000. J. D. Billard was elected president; W. H. Lyon, secretary; and J. L. Billard, treasurer. A fine office is located on Hanover street and in the rear of the same are sheds, 600 feet long, for the uses of the corporation. This is one of the oldest firms in the city and some of Meriden's finest buildings have been constructed by it.

Contemporary is the H. Wales Lines Company, mason builders in brick and stone. It does general contract work and manufactures stucco centers, and like the foregoing employs a large number of men, in some seasons as many as 300. Nearly all of the handsome masonry in the city was done by this corporation, which was chartered under the laws of the state January 31st, 1888. H. Wales Lines was elected president, and H. E. Fairchild, general manager. These were also, for many years, the active members of the old firm of Perkins & Lines, which began business about 25 years ago, working first on a small scale and developing into the present large concern.

Another wood work building establishment is carried on by H. L. Morehouse, whose reputation and business are yearly increasing.

The early business men of Meriden and vicinity were dependent upon Middletown for their banking facilities, and it was not until 1833 that a monetary institution was here established. That year the old Meriden Bank was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, and began business on Broad street, occupying the following year its own building, erected at a cost of \$2,800. This small brick house, just south of the Center Odd Fellows Hall, was still standing in 1889, having been used for banking purposes about fifty years. In 1884 an elegant four-story brick banking house, 30 by 65 feet, was erected on East Main street, at a cost of \$30,000, which was occupied the following spring. In it are found handsome offices and the modern appliances of a well-ordered bank, with vaults strong and substantially built.

From the time of its opening the bank had a good business, which necessitated the increase of its capital, in 1836, to \$150,000; in 1850 to \$250,000; and in 1854 to \$300,000, at which it has since remained. In July, 1865, it was nationalized with its present title, the Meriden National Bank, and has since been one of the soundest banks in the county. In 1889 its total resources were nearly \$800,000, its surplus fund being \$85,000.

The bank has had five presidents, the first being Ashbel Griswold, who was succeeded in a short time by Walter Booth, and he in turn by Noah Pomeroy, Joel H. Guy and Joel I. Butler. In the same period

the cashiers have been: Francis King, Harris Hay, John A. Butler, Joseph Arnold, Almon C. Randall, and, since 1859, Owen B. Arnold. The teller in 1889 was George M. Clark, and the board of directors was composed of Joel I. Butler, Levi E. Coe, George H. Wilcox, Owen B. Arnold, Isaac C. Lewis, John Ives, Charles Parker, John L. Billard, W. W. Lyman.

The Home National Bank is the next oldest institution of the kind in the city. It was organized in 1854 as the Home Bank of Meriden, and was incorporated in 1855 with that title. In 1865 it was nationalized with the present name. The original capital of \$100,000 has been increased to \$600,000. A surplus fund of \$120,000 was reported in 1889.

At the organization of the bank S. W. Baldwin was the president. In 1856 he was succeeded by Eli Butler, who held that position until his death, May 23d, 1881. In June following the vacancy was filled by the election of the present president, A. Chamberlain, who had long served as cashier. In the latter office he was followed by Cashier J. S. Norton, Jr. Other cashiers were H. C. Young and S. Dodd, Jr. In 1889 the directory was composed of Edward Miller, E. J. Doolittle, George W. Lyon, Samuel Dodd, George R. Curtis, Horace C. Wilcox, Walter Hubbard, A. L. Collins, A. Chamberlain.

The bank commenced business in a building on Colony street, opposite the Meriden Hotel, but soon after occupied a refitted building on the site of the present bank. This is a substantial structure, which was erected in 1863, but was remodelled and beautified in 1885, making it an attractive banking house.

The First National Bank of Meriden is the youngest of the banks in the city, but the oldest under the national banking laws. It was incorporated February 12th, 1864, with a capital of \$200,000, which was increased June 5th, 1866, to \$300,000; and again January 12th, 1875, to \$500,000, at which it has since remained. In 1890 the bank's surplus was \$150,000. Its affairs have been judiciously managed, and there have been but two presidents and two cashiers. Joel H. Guy was the president until April, 1881, when John D. Billard was elected. Wolcott A. Hull served as cashier until 1870, when Charles L. Rockwell entered into the office, which he has since occupied. In 1889 the directors of the bank were: John D. Billard, Charles F. Linsley, George C. Merriam, Joseph Morse, John W. Coe, C. L. Rockwood, John Tait, N. L. Bradley, Samuel Simpson and Dexter W. Parker.

The banking office was opened in a small building next west of the present bank, on West Main street, where it remained until April, 1871, when the new home was occupied. The banking house is 40 by 70 feet, four stories high, and has a front of New England sandstone. Its interior appointments are first-class.

In this banking house is the place of business of the City Savings Bank, which was incorporated July 23d, 1874, and which commenced business November 1st following. Its presidents have been the same as those of the above bank. Charles L. Rockwell was the secretary and treasurer until 1884, when Floyd Curtis was elected to fill those positions. The other officers of the bank in 1889 were: Vice-presidents, C. L. Rockwell, W. W. Lyman, Charles L. Upham, William H. Miller, John C. Byxbee; directors, John Tait, Seth J. Hall, William Lewis, Dexter W. Parker, Ratcliffe Hicks, C. F. Linsley, N. L. Bradley, Erwin D. Hall, H. L. Schleiter, George W. Smith. The deposits January 1st, 1890, were \$727,101.77, and there was a surplus of \$25,000.

The Meriden Savings Bank is the oldest of the savings institutions of the city, and was incorporated in January, 1851, and organized July 16th the same year with the following officers: President, Enos H. Curtiss; vice-presidents, Benjamin H. Catlin, Walter Booth, Elah Camp, Ashbel Griswold; secretary and treasurer, Joel H. Guy; directors, Julius Pratt, Curtis L. North, Howell Merriman, David N. Ropes, Joel H. Guy, Levi Yale, H. W. Salstonstall, Edwin E. Curtiss, Charles Parker; trustees, B. L. Yale, Isaac C. Lewis, Linus Birdsey, Charles Parker. Upon the death of Enos H. Curtiss, Edwin E. Curtiss became the president, serving until the time of his death, after which Levi E. Coe was elected, and has since been the president.

The bank began business in a residence on West Main street, but Levi E. Coe becoming the secretary and treasurer in 1852, the place of business was transferred to his residence on the corner of Main and Broad streets. In 1864 the bank was moved to the town hall, and in the fall of 1871 to its own property, the old Clark Building, on East Main street. Here, in 1882, the bank erected the fine banking house it has occupied since May, 1883. It is a large, imposing building of brick, four stories high, handsomely finished throughout, and cost \$35,000. Its bank appointments are very complete.

In 1866 Asa H. Curtiss became the secretary and the treasurer, continuing until 1877, when S. H. W. Yale was elected and has since continued. Other officers of the bank are: Vice-presidents, O. H. Platt, O. B. Arnold, A. Chamberlain, A. C. Markham; directors, Charles Parker, Isaac C. Lewis, George W. Lyon, John P. Morse, John L. Billard, George R. Willmot, S. A. Hull, Edward Miller. On the first of January, 1890, the deposits in the bank were \$2,064,503.90, and the surplus fund was \$68,250.

The Butler & Lyman Land Company was organized May 4th, 1876, with a capital of \$30,000 and the following board of managers: H. C. Wilcox, president; W. W. Lyman, secretary, who, with Isaac C. Lewis, Edward Miller and William O. Butler, were also the directors. A. Chamberlain was the treasurer of the company. The organization was effected to deal in Meriden lands, and more particularly to develop

the Butler and Lyman tract, of forty acres, in the northern part of the city. It has been the means of greatly promoting the growth of that part of Meriden.

A kindred organization is the Meriden Land and Investment Company, whose corporators were Horace C. Wilcox, William Lyman, Samuel Dodd, Abiram Chamberlain, Edgar J. Doolittle, Edward Miller and Edmund B. Cowles. The certificate was filed June 19th, 1889.

The Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company was incorporated April 3d, 1889, with a capital of \$50,000, and was organized in November, 1889, with the following officers: President, Isaac C. Lewis; secretary and treasurer, Charles L. Rockwell; trustees, Isaac C. Lewis, Charles Parker, John D. Billard, Charles F. Linsley, Walter Hubbard, George R. Curtis, N. L. Bradley, John L. Billard, Charles L. Rockwell. This company is legally authorized to act as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or receiver; also to accept and execute any and all trusts which may be committed to it by any person or corporation, or by direction of any court of probate, or other legally constituted authority in this state or elsewhere.

The Meriden Fire Insurance Company was incorporated July 2d, 1868, but did not commence business until February, 1872. Its capital stock was fixed at \$200,000. The first officers were: Jedediah Wilcox, president; Eli Butler, vice-president; E. B. Cowles, secretary; and A. Chamberlain, Jr., treasurer. The two latter officers have continued. Eli Butler succeeded J. Wilcox as president, and since his death A. Chamberlain has filled that office. George R. Curtis is the vice-president. The board of directors in 1889 was composed of leading citizens, namely, H. C. Wilcox, A. Chamberlain, George R. Curtis, E. B. Cowles, C. N. Winslow, John C. Byxbee, George W. Lyon, D. B. Hamilton, John Tait, Isaac C. Lewis, E. J. Doolittle, N. L. Bradley, Charles Parker, John L. Billard, R. A. Neal.

The business of the company is managed by E. B. Cowles, with J. L. Holt as special agent, and 125 active agents in different parts of the country, insurance being solicited as far west as Chicago. The affairs of the company appear to be in a healthy condition. A fine office in the Wilcox Block is maintained.

The Connecticut Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Meriden, with a capital of \$500,000, had available funds to meet losses, January 1st, 1877, \$171,856.97. On the first of March that year its charter was amended, but about a year later business was discontinued, after the risks remaining has been re-insured in a New York company. The last officers of the company were: Joel H. Guy, president; Charles Parker, vice-president; James K. Guy, secretary, and C. L. Rockwell, treasurer.

The Connecticut Mutual Life and Accident Association, of Meriden, organized May 17th, 1882, by electing George E. Howe, president;

George W. Smith, secretary; Charles C. Howe, assistant secretary; O. L. Hatch, general manager; and Doctor E. M. Child, medical examiner. An office was opened in the Wilcox Block, in which business was carried on for a year, when the interests of the company were transferred to the Mutual Benefit Association of New York.

The Meriden Life Insurance Company, chartered in 1868, and the New Haven County Fire Insurance Company, chartered in 1876, on application of Joel H. Guy and others, never organized.

The North American Attorneys' and Tradesmen's Protective Union was incorporated January 7th, 1874, and was composed of J. O. Freeman, A. B. Mather, J. Q. Thayer, E. B. Everett and L. R. Beckley. An office was established at Meriden and for a time a large business was transacted in various parts of the Union. In more recent years, E. B. Everett served as the president and A. B. Mather as the secretary. In 1888 the name of the body was changed to the North American Mercantile Agency, and business continued with the same officers.

Building and Loan Associations have attracted much interest in the past three years, and several associations have been organized and supported with most gratifying success. The matter of organization was brought about mainly by John Webb, O. C. Burgess and Doctor C. H. S. Davis, who met in February, 1887, and agreed upon a plan to present the subject to the public. Soon after, Doctor Davis, who was at that time the mayor of the city, called a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at which the importance and usefulness of such associations was urged upon the community, which gave the idea a favorable reception. As a result there was organized, March 17th, 1887, the First Meriden Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Association, whose first principal officers were: President, C. H. S. Davis; vice-president, Orlando C. Burgess; secretary, John Webb; treasurer, Frank A. Camp; trustees, Robert Bowman, Thomas McKenzie, J. D. Eggleston, M. D.; auditors, Levi E. Coe, William H. Stannis, H. Wales Lines. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$500,000, in 1,000 shares of \$500 each, and the maximum subscription was limited to \$6,000 worth of stock. In less than a year all the stock was taken and, August 11th, 1887, the first loan was sold.

This induced the organization of the Second Association January 20th, 1888, with the same capital stock and upon the same basis. It had also the same general officers, and trustees, Robert Bowman, C. A. Morehouse and Edgar W. Curtis; auditors, Charles C. Powers, Oliver J. Hughes, M. D., and Henry J. Church. In less than a year the shares of the association were also disposed of and nearly a thousand persons were interested as shareholders in the two associations.

This stimulated the formation of the Meriden Permanent Building and Loan Association, upon the serial plan, the organization being

effected October 16th, 1888. The officers elected were: President, O. C. Burgess; vice-president, W. S. Stapley; secretary, John Webb; treasurer, W. W. Mosher; trustees, C. H. S. Davis, Robert Bowman and William H. Miller; auditors, Benjamin Page, H. K. White and E. A. Chapman. This third association is in its essential features a "Home Savings Institution," and is conducted upon what is known as the Philadelphia plan. Each series is limited in volume to \$250,000, consisting of \$250 each, and no share owner can possess more than 25 shares. In the fall of 1889 the association was working its first series, and the plan was favorably regarded.

The above association had a valuable promotive agent in the *Building News*, a well-edited monthly periodical, established early in 1888 by Doctor C. H. S. Davis, and by him published 1½ years, when, having accomplished its mission—to acquaint the public with the merits of such associations—it was discontinued.

The city of Meriden entered the new centenary of our national existence with the following public buildings, halls, etc.: Town Hall, on East Main street; Masonic Hall, on West Main street; Odd Fellows Hall, on East Main street; Grand Army Hall, on North Colony street; Turne Halle, on Liberty street (soon after a new hall for the Turners was erected on State street); Parker's public hall, on Broad street.

Since that time (1877) public halls have been erected as follows: 1880, the Opera House, by Horace C. Wilcox, near Colony street; 1882, Atlantic Garden Hall, on State street; 1883, new Odd Fellow's Hall, on Broad street; 1884, Rink, on Hanover street; 1886, Knights of Columbus Hall, on State street; 1887, Alfredian Hall, on Colony street; Circle Hall, on Colony street; 1888, Elks' Hall, on State street; St. George's Hall, near Colony street; 1889, St. Jean Baptiste Hall.

The principal business houses and blocks prior to 1877 were, exclusive of the halls named above, the following: Byxbee House Block, on Colony street; Clark's Block, on West Main street; Cook's Block, on Crown street; First National Bank, on West Main street; Palace and H. C. Wilcox Buildings, on West Main street; Home National Bank, Colony street; Morgan's Block, East Main street; Morse & Cook's Block, at foot of State street; Trade Building, Colony street; Y. M. C. A. Block, Colony street.

Since the date mentioned the following have been erected: 1878, Hick's Building, North Colony street; Twiss Building, East Main street; 1879, Wilcox Block, Colony street; 1883, Meriden Savings Bank, East Main street; Morse & Norton's Block, East Main street; Winthrop Hotel, Colony street; 1884, Hick's Block, West Main street; Parker Block, West Main street; Republican Building, Veteran street; 1886, Andrew's Block, West Main street; Morse Block, State street; Byxbee Block, Colony street; 1887, Warnock Block, West Main street; 1888, Buechler's Block, West Main street; Lewis' Block, East Main street; 1889, Waterbury Depot, West Main street.

In a city growing so rapidly as Meriden there will naturally be many mercantile firms and numerous business changes. Yet even in this city will be found numerous instances of firms which have traded so long that they have become a part of the business life of the community. Of the early merchants of influential standing were members of the Yale, Butler and Birdsey families. Walter Hubbard was a dry goods merchant years ago. Joel H. Guy traded a long time. Elisha A. Cowles, Curtis L. North, E. J. Collins, Charles P. Colt and others merchandised before the place became a city. Charles H. Collins has been connected with the mercantile interests since 1843; John Ives since 1847. In 1853 the latter and his brother, Russell J., began on Broad street, where they traded until 1865. In the latter year C. L. Upham and P. C. Rand were associated with John Ives, and the well-known firm of Ives, Upham & Rand formed, which, since 1884, has occupied a store 39 by 200 feet, and employed 25 clerks. Charles Parker, 2d, was a dealer in fancy goods from 1854 until 1873, and in carpets since that time. Bela Carter has been a dealer in oils and paints since 1852, employing in his painting business many men. John F. Butler has been in the wall decorating business since 1876, having 35 men in his employ. A. S. Thomas is an established dry goods dealer, having a large store. N. C. Hall has been a grocer since 1859; Seth J. Hall a flour and feed dealer since 1861; H. L. Schleiter a shoe dealer since 1868; Frank Stevenson a clothier since 1877; F. J. Wheeler a dealer in hardware goods since 1860; Smith & Twichell furniture manufacturers and dealers since 1868; and George N. Morse is a contemporary in the furniture trade. In the drug trade H. T. Wilcox & Co. are the oldest, doing business since the time of the war; H. W. Mosher since 1867; George Ellsbree since 1877; and John H. Parker at his present stand since 1883.

The first house of entertainment in all this part of the country was on Captain Andrew Belcher's Meriden tract, on the Old Colony road, about two miles north of the city of Meriden. On this tract of 470 acres a stone building, with port holes for defense against Indians, had been put up about 1664. He also supplied a stock of arms and ammunition, receiving from the colony for doing these things the right "to keep tavern forever." This privilege was enjoyed by those living in the stone house, without further license, as long as the business could there be profitably conducted. Its half way location between New Haven and Hartford made it a favorite stopping place for travelers, and in 1690 a larger stone house was built to afford the necessary accommodations. This was used as a public place more than a hundred years, and tradition says it was a famous place for convivial gatherings. From this fact it was locally known as the "Merry Den," a name which may also have been suggested by its location, in the parish of Meriden, the pronunciation of the two terms being very similar.

In 1784 the first stage coach in Connecticut ran by this house, on the Old Colony road, which continued to be the principal thoroughfare, north and south, until about 1800, when the usefulness of the old stone tavern passed away, and the house became a farm residence.

When the Hartford and New Haven turnpike became the principal avenue north and south, in 1799, public houses were opened at various places along its line, as well as in other localities in the town. In 1812 there were at least half a dozen taverns in Meriden. Usually these were well patronized, for the custom of those times favored tavern haunting, especially in winter. Most of these places were kept solely for the sale of liquor, whose use at that time was but little restrained by law or sentiment. In the language of a clergyman of that period, there "was a dramming, dramming, dramming at all hours of the day," which was about the nature of the business done.

The tavern near the old Congregational church, known as the "Central Hotel," was an exception to that class. Its favorable location and the good character of its keepers made it one of the principal stopping places in these parts, and several of the landlords, at least, were prime favorites with the traveling public. The building was originally erected by Reverend Theophilus Hall as a farm house, on his hundred acre tract, and was for many years occupied by his son. It was, after the fashion of the better class of houses of those times, a large frame, with a gambrel roof, and stood with those features more than a century, not being demolished until 1890. Some time before 1800, Doctor Ensign Hough bought the property and converted it into a tavern, which he kept, and was succeeded by his son, Doctor Isaac I. Hough, who was a large, genial and accomplished host, having the acquaintance of the principal men of the state. During the war of 1812, especially, he made much money, and when he sold out, in 1836, he retired with what was called a fortune in those days. Of this popular landlord and citizen a rhymster of that period said :

" Dr. Hough, he keeps good stuff
And lives just under the steeple.
By hook or by crook, he keeps his good looks
And takes the cash from the people."

Joseph and Isaac Twiss were the next landlords, and in 1837 their tavern came into unfortunate prominence on account of the riot fomented here against an anti-slavery speaker in the church. For the part Mr. Twiss took in this affair he was compelled to pay \$1,000. Later landlords were Nathaniel Andrews, William and Patrick Lewis and others. The building of the railroad through West Meriden caused the decline of Broad street and the transfer to that section of the business interests which here flourished. The tavern having lost its patronage, it was closed in 1873, and changed into a tin shop and a tenement.

At the present business center of the city the old Rogers House was the first tavern of note. It was built in 1840 by Doctor Isaac I. Hough and Elisha A. Cowles, the latter running it as a railroad restaurant. It was a two-story frame, standing west of the railroad track, its gable end being north toward Main street. In 1846 Hervey Rogers became the owner of the tavern, keeping it 20 years, and from him it took its name. In an enlarged condition this building still stands as a business house.

Directly opposite, and on the north side of Main street, Nelson Merriam and others built a two-story frame, in the fall of 1842. The side of the house was upon the street, and north was a one-story extension, in which was the railroad ticket office and, as the sign indicated, the "Railroad Refectory." The dining room was large and well patronized, and as this was run as a temperance house, it was popular with a large class of people, the proprietor, Captain Conklin, doing a thriving business. In the upper part of this building was a hall where society meetings were held. Captain Conklin left this place to build the summer resort, which was later converted into the town alms house. The Widow Mear was the last to keep the "Railroad Refectory," which was burned in the great fire of 1863.

The Meriden House was built in 1853 by the Meriden Hotel Company, of which S. W. Baldwin was the president and Nelson Merriam, Fenner Bush, A. C. Wetmore and Curtis L. North, associate directors. The stock was divided into 1,000 shares of \$25 each. But the cost of the building exceeded the estimate, the house being for those times a magnificent structure, almost as showy as the town hall which was built soon after. In time William Hall became the owner and while it was the property of Stephen Ives it was refitted. January 12th, 1881, the upper story of the hotel was so much damaged by fire that it was taken down, leaving a two story brick of substantial appearance.

During the civil war John C. and Theodore Byxbee built the Byxbee House, which they remodelled in 1865, placing its front on Colony street. It was now a four story, Mansard-roofed frame and the house had a good patronage. March 21st, 1868, it was destroyed by fire. On its site a brick hotel was erected, which was opened in the spring of 1869, by the Messrs. Byxbee. In 1874 Theodore Byxbee became the sole owner and ten years later its use as a hotel was discontinued, being at that time fitted up for office purposes, and becoming known as the Byxbee House Block.

The Curtis House was built in 1874, by Lemuel J. Curtis, and was not originally intended for a hotel. It was the first good block on West Main street and is still a conspicuous building. John E. Parker converted it into a hotel and it has had a number of proprietors. The City Hotel, on State street, was opened in May, 1883, by Henry Bloxham, and about that period and since, hotels of smaller capacity have solicited public patronage.

The Winthrop Hotel is justly the pride of the city. It was erected by Walter Hubbard to meet the demands of the growing city for a hotel which should be elegant in its appearance and have all the modern appointments and conveniences to afford a luxurious home for the traveling public. The supervising architect was Frank P. Evarts and the walls were built by the H. Wales Lines Company, the first work being done in February, 1882. It presents a massive appearance, 85 by 225 feet. In the rear it is three stories high and the front, which is on North Colony street, has a height of five stories. It is of Philadelphia pressed brick, trimmed with granite and brown stone and its windows are of plate glass, giving it a beautiful appearance in finish, which is harmoniously preserved through the interior of the building. Here proper precautions have also been observed against fires. In the lower story are three of the finest store rooms in the city and a large stairway and Otis elevator leading to the hotel proper. This consists of 104 rooms, of which 80 are sleeping chambers.

The fittings and furnishment are chaste and complete in every detail, making this the finest hotel in the state. They were supplied by the Winthrop Hotel Company, which was organized January 29th, 1883, with a capital stock of \$40,000, engaging in this enterprise as a matter of local pride to secure this desired object. The affairs of the company are directed by George R. Curtis, Horace C. Wilcox, W. W. Lyman, Walter Hubbard, N. L. Bradley, Samuel Dodd, D. F. Southwick, George W. Lyon, C. L. Rockwell, A. Chamberlain and John L. Billard. This company secured a twelve years lease on the building, which was named for Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and after it had furnished it, re-leased it to George H. Bowker, of Holyoke, Mass., a landlord of national reputation.

The Winthrop was opened November 1st, 1883, by Landlords George H. and James H. Bowker; E. T. Bowers, clerk; S. A. Hooker, steward, with thirty assistants, and has since that time ranked as one of the leading hostelryes of New England.

On the site of the present brewery, was a well known place of entertainment, after 1870, known as the Eagle Cottage, and also as Allen's Museum. The building was oddly and yet not unattractively ornamented, and contained many curiosities. For some years it was a well patronized place.

The Post Office must be briefly sketched. Formerly two offices were maintained: the Meriden office at the Center, and the West Meriden near the railway depot. The former was long kept at the store of Ira N. Yale, next to the old Meriden Bank, on Broad street. At the latter place, the office was in the old Conklin House, on Main street; in the Byxbee House block and in a building which stood on Winthrop Square. In April, 1880, under the administration of E. D. Hall, the present office, in the Wilcox Block, was occupied. The

quarters are handsome, spacious, and were especially fitted up for the uses of the office. At the time of occupancy there were 1,600 boxes and five persons were employed. Among the postmasters of these offices have been Hiram Hall, General Walter Booth, Almeron Miles, Benjamin Twiss, Samuel B. Morgan, Noah B. Linsley, Joel H. Guy, George W. Rogers, Wallace Bull, William Hall and E. D. Hall, the latter two being the postmasters when the offices were consolidated, September 1st, 1880, under the name of Meriden. E. D. Hall remained postmaster until February, 1886, when he was succeeded by William H. Miller, and he, in turn, by Henry Dryhurst, in February, 1890.

At the time of the consolidation the carrier delivery system went into effect, with four carriers. This force has since been doubled. One mounted carrier was put on the force in 1886, and another added in 1888. A postal station is also maintained at Meriden Center. A dozen mails are received daily and as many sent out from the main office. In 1885 the gross receipts of the office were about \$26,000 and in 1889 about \$38,000, or increasing at the rate of about \$3,000 per year.

CHAPTER X.

TOWN AND CITY OF MERIDEN (Continued).

The Periodical Press.—Literary Notes.—Physicians.—Lawyers.—Secret Orders.—G. A. R. and Soldiers' Monument.—Agricultural Societies, etc.—Meriden Ecclesiastical Society.—First Meeting House.—First Congregational Church.—Center Congregational Church.—St. Andrew's (P. E.) Church.—First Baptist Church.—German Baptist Church.—M. E. Churches.—Universalist Church.—St. John's German Lutheran Church.—New Emanuel Lutheran Church.—St. Rose of Lima (R. C.) Church.—St. Laurent's (French Catholic) Church.—Young Men's Christian Association.—State Reform School.—The Curtis Home.—City Mission Society.—Meriden Hospital.—Cemeteries.

A HISTORY of the periodicals published at Meriden embraces accounts of many papers, a few only of which lived long enough to make manifest their influence upon the community. Others were so ephemeral that their names and those who projected them are now recalled with difficulty.

The *Northern Literary Messenger* was the first paper here issued. It was removed to this place from New Haven in September, 1844, and O. G. Wilson was the editor. The paper was a five column quarto, printed from old type and had but little matter of a local nature. After some changes of form, firm and place of publication, being last issued from the old academy building, publication was suspended in 1848, and Mr. Wilson removed to Saybrook, where he died.

In 1847 F. E. Hinman set up a job office and five years later began the publication of the *Connecticut Organ*, of which O. H. Platt was the editor. In 1853 he sold his interest to James N. Phelps, of New Haven, who consolidated with it the *New Britain Journal*, and with this dual title the paper was published some time. As the paper was to contain "a compound of all the intelligence proper to be inserted in a family journal," considerable expense attended its publication, and Mr. Phelps soon sold out to James Lewis. The latter established a new paper, *The Whig*, of which O. H. Platt and George W. Rogers were the associate editors. It was, for those times, a large sheet and ably edited, but continued only about three years, as there was no longer an especial demand for an organ of the Whig party.

Contemporary with the above paper was the *Meriden Transcript*, which was established in July, 1850, by Lysander R. Webb & Co., and published until August, 1856, when the editor and the proprietor

relinquished their work, Mr. Webb moving to the West, and Mr. Platt thenceforth devoting himself to the practice of the law.

For a few months Meriden was without a paper, but in November, 1856, Robert Winton, at the instance of some of the manufacturers of the town, took the printing establishment and began the publication of the *Meriden Chronicle*, which he continued about two and a half years, when it was suspended.

The next venture was the *Meriden Banner*, published for a short time in 1860, in the interests of the democratic party, by a Mr. Stillman, who used the material of the old *Chronicle* office. He enlisted in the service of his country.

In the summer of 1863 Luther G. Riggs & Co. established the Meriden Publishing House, in Smith's new block, at West Meriden, doing all kinds of job printing. On the 29th of August, 1863, they began the *Meriden Recorder*, a weekly paper, with independent tendencies. Having served in the army, Mr. Riggs started off with a good soldiers' patronage, and for several years the business prospered. He had considerable ability to do newspaper work, and enterprise which led him to make other ventures in journalism. But he lacked the tact to please the public, and had a stormy career before he left Meriden on account of the hostility of many citizens.

In 1869, Luther G. Riggs began the publication of the *Daily News*, but soon changed the name to *Evening Recorder*. He aimed to make both papers neutral, but failed to please either of the parties potent in politics. Meantime, the republicans having their own organ and the democrats also desiring one, on the 17th of March, 1871, George Gibbons issued the first number of the *Meriden Citizen*, a weekly democratic sheet, which he published about one year, when it became the property of the "Citizens' Association" and was edited by Reverend John T. Pettie and Wilbur F. Davis. In December, 1872, Mr. Riggs became the owner of the *Citizen*, and published it about ten years. In the same year, 1872, Messrs. Riggs and Mansfield began the publication of a daily, the *Morning Call*. This was soon after issued as a semi-weekly journal and continued by Mr. Riggs until the latter part of 1882, when the semi-weekly *Call* and the weekly *Citizen* were discontinued. In 1882 he made another venture in the publication of an edition of the *Recorder* for the citizens of Wallingford, called the *Weekly Forum*. This paper and the two editions of the *Recorder* became the property of J. H. Mabbett & Co., in the latter part of 1882, at which time Luther G. Riggs' connection with Meriden journalism ceased.

The *Penny Press*, a live daily, was established December 19th, 1881, by J. H. Mabbett, and was devoted solely to local news. Its four pages contained 20 columns, which were soon after increased to 24 columns. In May, 1882, H. B. Russell, of the *Boston Globe*, bought a half interest in the paper and took editorial control. The following month the

United States Press Association franchises were secured, and at that time the *Press* was the only evening paper in the state, at one cent, which published such news. In November, 1882, the interests of L. G. Riggs in his papers were acquired, and the two were consolidated with the name of *Press-Recorder*.

Under this title the daily and the weekly editions were published by J. H. Mabbett until the latter part of 1884, when their issue and that of the *Wallingford Forum* were discontinued. In the fall of 1884 the *Press-Recorder* advocated the political cause of General B. F. Butler, which brought it somewhat into disfavor, but it had many good features to commend it for better patronage than it received.

The *Meriden Weekly Visitor* was started March 21st, 1867, by M. Monroe Eaton, a journalist of experience, whose success led him to commence a daily issue of the *Visitor*, on the first of January following. Fourteen months later these papers were merged with the *Daily and Weekly Republican*, which had been established in 1866 as an opposition sheet to the *Recorder*.

The *Republican* had then, as now, the strong support of many manufacturing firms, which placed it upon a permanent basis. It is the only paper which has survived the vicissitudes of journalism at Meriden, growing stronger as it grows older. The first editor was Marcus L. Delevan, with whom George Gibbons was soon after associated. After 1870 William F. Graham, a practical newspaper man from Wilmantic, was in the service of the paper. From a small local sheet it was advanced to the proper sphere of a daily, its influence being much increased in 1869, when the *Visitor* was absorbed. After a few years the name of the *Weekly Republican* was changed to that of the *State Temperance Journal*, when it was a large and well edited sheet, under the direction of Mr. Delevan. On the 24th of November, 1870, it was last issued at Meriden, being then sold and removed to Hartford, where it was edited by Reverend E. Dickerman. On the 7th of January, 1871, the *Weekly Republican* was revived by Delevan and Gibbons, and has since been continued as a weekly digest of the daily edition.

On the 10th of September, 1872, William F. Graham began the publication of the *Evening Monitor*, a campaign paper, in the interest of General Grant. This was merged with the morning *Republican*, on the 10th of November, which, after Thanksgiving that year, was changed to an evening edition. This change still more added to the favor of the *Republican*, which has become one of the leading evening journals of the state. On the 25th of April, 1873, Marcus L. Delevan retired from the *Republican*, and was succeeded by William F. Graham as editor, a position which was held by him until his death, May 17th, 1891, when he was succeeded by Thomas H. Warnock. Mr. Graham was also the proprietor of the *Republican* and the interests connected with it until February 15th, 1887, when they passed to the Republican Publishing Company, a corporation composed mainly of 25 of the leading

manufacturers of the city. Of this company W. F. Rockwell was elected president; and Selah A. Hull, treasurer. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the plant of the company is valued at \$19,000. The *Republican* is issued from its own printing house, near the business center of the city, which was erected in 1884. It is a brick building, 46 by 75 feet, four stories high, and is thoroughly equipped with all the appliances of a modern first-class printing establishment. Very fine book and job work is here done, and several dozen men are employed. In the spring of 1891 the form of the *Republican* was changed to eight pages, of six columns each, which has greatly improved its appearance.

The *Meriden Daily Journal* is the contemporary of the *Republican*, and like that paper, also possesses all the features of progressive journalism. It is the property of the Journal Publishing Company, which was chartered March 4th, 1886, and whose organization took place in April following, Francis Atwater being elected president of the corporation; T. L. Reilly, secretary; F. E. Sands, treasurer; and Lew. Allen Lipsette, editor. These are all practical newspaper men, and, devoting all their energies to making the *Journal* a success, have created one of the best newspaper properties in the state.

The *Journal* was first issued April 17th, 1886, as a seven-column, four-page paper, but was enlarged December 1st, 1886, to eight columns. Another enlargement was made on its first anniversary, April 17th, 1887, when another column was added to its width. In that form it was the largest daily ever printed in Meriden; but May 7th, 1888, another most important change was made. The *Journal* was then issued as a 48-column paper, folded into eight pages, which size and form have since been retained. These changes necessitated increased printing facilities, which have from time to time been secured. In the spring of 1889 the fine printing plant of Charles Bibeau & Co. was purchased, and the united interests placed in a large printing house on South Colony and Perkins streets, to which modern machinery has since been added. One of the most important additions was made about December 1st, 1889, when a large Goss web perfecting press, built especially for the *Journal*, was set in motion. By its use printing is done directly from stereotyped plates, at the rate of 12,000 copies per hour—a most important advance on the old style of work—this paper being one of three in the state employing that process. The other equipments of the office are of such a nature as to make this printing house complete in every department for the execution of all kinds of newspaper, job and book work.

The *Journal* is a non-partisan evening sheet, and has fine press dispatch and telegraph facilities, publishing the news up to the hour of issue. It is sold at three cents a copy, and has a good patronage.

The *Meriden Sunday Journal* was established by the above corporation, its first issue appearing April 24th, 1889. The paper has been a success from the beginning, and is growing in popularity.

The *Meriden Sunday News*, published in 1882, by Atwater Brothers, had only a brief existence; and other Sunday papers attempted failed to attain a patronage beyond one or two issues.

Among other papers which were here established, but were removed or discontinued, was the *American Sportsman*, by Parker Brothers, an 8-page monthly, begun in August, 1871. The following year its size was doubled. In 1873 it was sold to parties in New York, who are successfully publishing it in that city as a weekly.

In September, 1872, the *Watchman's Cry*, an Adventist weekly, was begun and published a few months at Meriden. The *Herald*, begun in 1877, was published about one year by Charles P. Ives. In 1878-9 the *Diamond*, a monthly amateur sheet, was published by Paul Lockron. W. A. Kelsey & Co. and the Kelsey Press Company have published several papers, whose contents were mainly of a miscellaneous nature, viz.: *The New England Ledger*, from 1877 to 1879; the *Connecticut Advertiser*, from 1880 until 1888; and since that time the *Connecticut Magazine*, first a bi-weekly, changed to a monthly November 1st, 1889.

The *Examiner* was published from 1884 until 1888 by the Examiner Publishing Company; and the *Church Tidings* was issued in 1887 and 1888, with Reverend W. F. Warnick as manager. About the same time the *Point*, edited by Charles R. Peck, was published to further the cause of prohibition, under the auspices of the town committee. Another paper of this nature, the *Times of Rejoicing*, was begun in 1887, C. W. Pitel being the publisher in 1889. It is devoted to the interests of the Methodist church.

The *Meriden Index*, a four page paper of home literature, was begun Saturday, March 19th, 1887, by E. A. Horton & Co., but the paper was suspended after four numbers were published. The firm began business in Meriden, as book and job printers, in 1874, and still continues in that line of work.

The Building News, a carefully edited monthly, devoted to the interests of Meriden Building Associations, was begun in April, 1886, by Doctor Charles H. S. Davis, and continued by him eighteen months, when, having accomplished its mission, it was discontinued.

The Y. M. C. A. News was begun in July, 1886, by the Meriden Association, whose interests it represents and is a good exponent of that object. Its size has been increased several times and its usefulness augmented. It is issued monthly.

Biblia, a 16 page small quarto monthly, was established in April, 1888, as the organ of the Bible Student's League. It has joint offices in New York city and in Meriden, where Mrs. Nellie V. Potter is the publisher and Doctor C. H. S. Davis an editor.

Meriden has always been noted as a manufacturing town and but little attention has been given to literary matters. The first book written in Meriden was a volume of 117 pages, entitled "Historical Sketches of Meriden." It was a continuation of a Thanksgiving

sermon preached by Reverend George W. Perkins, and was printed in "West Meriden, by Franklin E. Hinman, 1849." Before coming to Meriden Mr. Perkins had been a teacher, and one of his pupils was the celebrated Margaret Fuller. A biography of Mr. Perkins was published after his death. Another clergyman, Reverend Abraham Norwood, published several books and sermons, including "The Book of Abraham," an autobiographical sketch, and "How I got into the Church and how I got out of it." In 1868 Reverend M. J. Steere published a work of 400 pages, entitled "Footprints Heavenward," the materials for which "accumulated as a result of private meditations along the way of religious inquiry." In 1877 Reverend Edward Hungerford published a volume of 75 pages, entitled "Centennial Sermons on the History of the Center Church."

One of the most prolific writers has been Doctor Charles H. S. Davis, who published in 1870 a "History of Wallingford and Meriden," one of the largest of New England local histories, a work of 1,000 pages, and very complete in genealogies of the old Wallingford families. Other works of Doctor Davis are: "The Training and Management of the Singing Voice," published in 1879; "The Education and Training of the Feeble Minded, Imbecile and Idiotic," published in 1883, and a number of pamphlets, besides a large number of articles on literary, educational, scientific and medical subjects written for the periodical press during the past 30 years. Doctor Davis has edited the "Boston Medical Register," the "Index to Periodical Literature," and has edited for four years, *Biblia*, as previously mentioned.

In 1875 Mr. Luther G. Riggs published a volume of poems of 528 pages, in connection with H. S. Cornwall, F. G. Fairfield and Ruth G. D. Havens. The volume had an introduction by Reverend W. H. H. Murray and a critical analysis by Francis Gerry Fairfield. Over 300 of the poems were by Mr. Riggs and 60 were contributed by Mrs. Havens, who was a resident of Meriden. Mr. Murray resided in Meriden a few years but all of his books were published after he left the town. In 1882 was published "The Life and Writings of W. E. Benham," 240 pages, written by himself. Reverend J. H. Chapin, Ph. D., published a work of 276 pages, entitled "The Creation and the Early Development of Mankind," and in 1889, "From Japan to Granada; being sketches of observation and inquiry in a tour round the world in 1887-8." Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox resided in Meriden a few years and much of her literary work was done here. Miss Emily J. Leonard, a sketch of whose life appears in this volume, wrote considerably for the press, and in 1885 was published her translation of Blanqui's "History of Political Economy;" a work of 583 pages. Mrs. Jane Kavanagh has written many poems, and in 1887 she published a novel entitled "For the Sins of his youth."

According to Doctor Charles H. S. Davis, himself a physician of long standing in the town, the practitioners of Meriden prior to 1870 were the following: Doctor Isaac Hall was the first. He lived in the eastern part of the town, where he died March 7th, 1781, aged 66 years. His son, Jonathan, was also a physician.

In 1769 Doctor Ensign Hough commenced the practice of medicine, living at the center of the town. He was highly esteemed. His death occurred in 1813, but prior to that event, in 1802, one of his sons, Isaac I., began a practice, which was successfully continued a number of years. From his childhood he was noted for his large size, and at the time of his death, at the age of 71 years, in 1852, he weighed 350 pounds. He was a very popular man, and was engaged in other business the latter years of his life.

From 1825 until his death in 1842, Doctor Wyllys Woodruff was here as a skillful practitioner, and his practice passed to Doctor Benjamin H. Catlin, who came from Haddam. The latter became a resident of Meriden April 5th, 1842, and for nearly two score years was one of the leading physicians and prominent citizens of the town. He had many contemporaries, among them being Doctor Gardner Barlow, from 1845 until the latter's death in 1854; Doctor William H. Allen, from 1840 until 1850, when he died of typhoid fever; Doctor Edward W. Hatch, from 1849 for nine years, when he became superintendent of the State Reform School.

Doctor Allen was succeeded, in 1850, by Doctor Timothy F. Davis, who for 18 years was an active practitioner, when failing health caused him to retire. He died February 24th, 1870, aged nearly 60 years, and his demise was much deplored by the community. In his practice he was succeeded, in 1867, by his son, Doctor Charles Henry Stanley Davis,* now one of the most prominent physicians of the county, in the allopathic school of practice.

In the same year, 1850, Doctor H. A. Archer, an eclectic physician, came to Meriden and remained until 1857, when he sold out to Doctor John Tait* and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. A few years ago Doctor Archer returned to the town, and is now in practice at South Meriden. Doctor John Tait, also an eclectic practitioner, still remains as one of the oldest physicians of the city.

Doctor James Wyle was in practice from 1854 to 1870. He was a Scotchman and a surgeon of some skill. For some years Doctor Nehemiah Nickerson was associated with him, but removed in 1868. Since 1870 he has again been in active practice in Meriden.

In 1852 Doctor Lewis Barnes came, but after a few years removed to Oxford; and Doctor Roswell Hawley was here in 1858. Others in that period and earlier also removed, after being here a short time, Doctor M. F. Baldwin being here in 1856.

In the latter year, Doctor W. N. Dunham, a homeopathist, came to

* See biographical sketch in following chapter.

Meriden, but not long after sold his practice to Doctor C. W. Ensign. In the same line of practice came Doctor Grove Herrick Wilson,* who since 1857 has been one of the foremost physicians of the city. For the past ten years E. A. Wilson has been a practitioner in the same school of medicine.

Other homeopathists now in practice are Doctor Charles J. Mansfield and Doctor E. C. Newport, both since 1870; Doctors F. H. Monroe and J. D. Quill, since 1888; and Doctor A. T. Holton, who was here in 1880; and Doctor H. N. Porter, in 1885, removed.

In 1858 Doctor Asa Hopkins Churchill succeeded to the practice of Doctor Hatch, and has since been a physician at Meriden, ranking among the oldest in practice. His contemporary practitioners now at Meriden are, besides those named above: Doctors A. S. Allain, since 1889; E. T. Bradstreet, since 1877; J. D. Eggleston, since 1880; A. H. Fenn, since 1886; Anna J. Ferris, since 1879; F. P. Griswold, since 1884; O. J. D. Hughes, since 1885; J. H. Kane, since 1886; S. D. Otis, since 1877; E. W. Smith, since 1882; E. W. Pierce, since 1886; Burton D. Stone, since 1888; A. W. Tracy, since 1875; Charles A. Graeber, an eclectic, since 1888; H. N. Delesdernier and H. Marchand, recently located, there being, in all, 27 practicing physicians in the town in 1890.

Among other physicians who were here and removed or died were the following: Doctors Frederick J. Fitch, who came in 1866 and died about eleven years later; J. J. Averill, who came the same year and continued about half a dozen years; John McMahon, who located in 1867, but removed to Boston in 1869; C. H. Gaylord, who died in 1877, after half a dozen years practice; G. H. Gray, who died about the same time, after a short settlement; Willard Wolcott, in practice from 1883 for a few years, until his death; and Jared Wilson, who died near the same time; James G. Bacon, who removed in 1873; W. A. Bevins, in 1880, as an eclectic; L. Baumgart, 1885-8, who, and the following, removed, after being here in the years set opposite their names: Doctors A. F. Blakeman, 1886; E. M. Child, 1878-86; Edward T. Cornwall, 1882; Hiram B. Cutler, botanist, 1885-9; Edward S. Davidson, 1879; J. J. Dougherty, 1875-6; David Dufreane, 1882; H. Doutil, 1881-5; William H. Delesdernier, 1885-7; G. D. Ferguson, 1880-1; C. S. Griswold, 1878; C. H. Howland, 1881-8; H. N. Hall, 1889; E. C. Jenigor, 1878-86; H. E. Jacobson, 1889; E. C. Luks, 1884-5; Everest Mongeon, 1877; William R. Marsden, 1883-5; Mrs. W. H. H. Murray, 1886-7; Levi D. Rood, 1882; Charles E. Scott, 1873-87; A. J. Spinner, 1880; James F. Sullivan, 1888; J. L. Terry, 1883-7; E. C. Tremblay, 1887-8; H. L. Young, 1873-4.

In the early history of the town Brenton Hall, George W. Stanley and others advised on legal matters. Benajah Andrews ranked among the first lawyers who maintained a residence in the town. He lived

* See biographical sketch in following chapter.

on the Middletown road, east of the Center, and had an office at his house, where he transacted much business, serving also as probate judge. He died before the civil war. Contemporary with him and doing much legal business at West Meriden, where he lived, was James S. Brooks. He was no regular attorney, but had sound judgment and a good knowledge of affairs. When the probate district was formed, in 1836, he was elected the first judge, and served eight years. He also died in the town.

Dexter R. Wright first came to Meriden in 1845, as the teacher of the academy. In 1848 he graduated from the Yale Law School, and settled here as an attorney, becoming one of the town's leading citizens. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, and being compelled by ill health to resign, in 1863, returned to Meriden, and in 1864 moved to New Haven, where he took a place as one of the foremost attorneys of the state. While at Meriden Julius Bissell was associated with him a short time. Washington Rogers, Savilian R. Hall, Andrew J. Coe and Leverett L. Phelps were attorneys for short periods, deceasing in town or removing.

Tilton E. Doolittle, who graduated from Yale in 1846, successfully practiced at Meriden a number of years, then removed to New Haven, where he took a leading place at the bar.

Orville H. Platt was born July 19th, 1827, at Washington, Litchfield county, Conn., and was educated at the common schools and at the academy called the "Gunnery," in Washington, Conn. He studied law in the office of Honorable Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He resided in Towanda, Penn., for a while associated with Honorable Ulysses Mercer, afterward judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he located in Meriden and entered into the practice of law. His first public office in connection with the state government was as clerk of the senate in 1855-6. In 1857 he was secretary of state, was member of the senate in 1861-2, and a member of the house in 1864 and 1869, and in the latter year was speaker. From 1877 to 1879 he was state's attorney for New Haven county, which office he held until he was elected, in the latter year, United States senator, to succeed William H. Barnum.

James P. Platt, son of O. H. and Annie (Bull) Platt, was born in Towanda, Pa., March 31st, 1851. He attended school at the "Gunnery," Washington, Conn., graduated from Hopkins Grammar School in 1869, from Yale College in 1873, and from Yale Law School in 1875. Since July 1st, 1875, he has practiced law in Meriden in partnership with his father. He represented Meriden in the legislature in 1877-8, and has been city attorney since July 1st, 1879. He married Harriet W., daughter of John Ives. Although not born in Meriden he has lived there since he was 6 months old, his father coming to Meriden and opening a law office in 1851.

L. C. Hinman, son of F. C. and Elizabeth (Camp) Hinman, was born

in Meriden, February 25th, 1856. He attended the Meriden schools and the Iowa State University, and graduated from the law department of Yale College. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began practice in Wallingford, where he remained three years. He afterward practiced in Ohio, between three and four years, and during a part of the time was local attorney in the coal fields for the Ohio Central Coal Company. He came East on a visit, not intending to remain, but finally settled in Meriden in 1884, where he has since practiced. In the spring of 1886 he became a member of the firm of O. H. & J. P. Platt, and is at present assistant city attorney. He married, in 1879, Jennie E., daughter of P. H. Burns, of Middletown, Conn.

George A. Fay was born at Marlboro, Mass., in 1838, and in 1863 graduated from the Yale Law School, since which time he has been an attorney in this city. Frank S. Fay, born at the same place in 1848, has been in practice since 1871, in which year he was admitted to the New Haven County Bar.

Cook Lounsbury was at Meriden from 1867 until 1875, when he removed to Hartford, where he is still in practice.

George W. Smith, born in Wallingford, in 1825, graduated from Yale Law School in 1857, was an attorney at Meriden from 1858 until his death, in 1890. He was many years the probate judge, serving in that office continuously from 1883 to 1889.

Emerson A. Merriman, born at Westfield, Mass., August 3d, 1842, is a son of Silas A. and Lucretia B. (Rice) Merriman, a descendant of the Connecticut Merrimans. He graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., from the law department of Michigan University in March, 1867, and was admitted to practice law in Connecticut, at Hartford, in October, 1867. He opened an office in Meriden in December, 1867, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. He was judge of probate for 12 years. He represented Meriden in the legislature in 1880 and 1881. He was married to Frances E., daughter of Reverend Ezra G. Johnson, December 23d, 1872.

Ratcliffe Hicks came soon after the war, continuing until 1880, when he removed to New York, where he engaged in manufacturing.

John Q. Thayer, son of Augustine and Electa (Fairchild) Thayer, was born March 24th, 1843, in New Milford, Conn. He was educated at Housatonic Institute, New Milford, and was preparing for college when the war broke out. He enlisted in 1861 in Company I, 8th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and reënlisted in 1863, serving four years and three months. After his return he studied law with William Knapp, Esq., of New Milford, and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1869. In the fall of 1869 he came to Meriden and was for three years in the office of Senator O. H. Platt, and afterward with Ratcliffe Hicks, under the firm name of Hicks & Thayer, which continued three or four years. Since that time he has been practicing

law alone. He has been assistant city attorney two terms, and assistant judge of the city and police court of Meriden about ten years, also a justice of the peace. He married Annie S., daughter of S. K. Devereux, of Castine, Maine.

Wilbur F. Davis, a graduate of both the Harvard and Yale Law Schools, has been in practice in the city since 1870. Franklin Platt, admitted to the New Haven bar in 1876, has been located at Meriden since that time, having previously served as probate judge in Wallingford.

Henry Dryhurst, son of Henry and Eleanor (Lewis) Dryhurst, was born in England in 1855, and came to America in 1863 with his parents, locating first in Providence, R. I. They afterward moved to Taunton, Mass., and in 1865 came to Meriden. Mr. Dryhurst studied law in the offices of Ratcliffe Hicks, city attorney, George A. Fay and O. H. & J. P. Platt, and was admitted to the bar January 15th, 1884, upon motion of Colonel D. R. Wright, of New Haven. He was chairman of the republican town committee from 1886 to 1890, registrar of voters, grand juror and justice of the peace. He was appointed postmaster in January, 1890. He married Margaret C., daughter of William F. and Harriet (Bennett) Dutcher, of Wallingford, Conn., and has two children, a girl and a boy. His father was known as one of the most skilled silversmiths in England and America, worked for the largest silver concern in England, and came to this country to accept a position with the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I. He was afterward with Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass., and in 1865 with the Meriden Britannia Company; he also worked for Tiffany, of New York. His mother's father was superintendent of the largest iron industry in Wales. Her brother, Rowland Lewis, Q. C., is still practicing his profession in Wales.

Charles W. Mann, a native of England, emigrated to America in 1877, was admitted to the New Haven bar in 1878, when he located here and has since been in practice in this city. William C. Mueller, born in Germany, came to America at the age of ten years, in 1874, and since 1886 has been a member of the Meriden bar. John Barrett, an Englishman, in this country since 1872, has been an attorney at Meriden since 1881. In the same year Willis I. Fenn, after graduating from the Yale Law School located at Meriden. C. H. Shaw, admitted in 1870, died in the city in June, 1883.

Charles H. Sawyer, after studying in the office of George A. Fay, was admitted to practice in March, 1883, continuing at Meriden.

George A. Clark, son of Edwin B. and Cornelia M. (Pratt) Clark, was born in Meriden, March 27th, 1866, educated at Meriden High School, and graduated from Yale Law School in 1887. Previous to going to college he was for four years reporter on various newspapers, including the *Meriden Press Recorder*, *Hartford Times*, *New Haven Union* and *New Haven Morning News*. He studied for two years in the

office of E. A. Merriman, and began practice in Meriden in 1887. He was candidate for probate judge in 1888, and for city clerk in 1889, and is at present collector of taxes.

Other contemporary lawyers are Charles P. Ives, since 1876, Richard Gleeson, since 1886, and Henry Dryhurst, the latter not active in his profession.

Among attorneys who have been at Meriden and have removed may be noted D. J. Donahoe, 1876 to 1880; Darwin M. Woodward, 1877; William Slatterley, 1880; A. L. Judd, 1880-5; F. A. Brown, 1882; Edward Kunkel, 1880; and E. J. Fenn, after 1880. Most of these attained distinguished success in other towns in this state or in Massachusetts.

The following account of the secret orders in Meriden was prepared for this work by Hon. William Wallace Lee:

It nowhere appears in any known record that any attempt was made, prior to 1815, to organize a Masonic Lodge in Meriden. In that year a petition was presented to the Grand Lodge for a charter, but as Meriden was at that time a small town and there were then in active operation Lodges in Berlin, Southington and Wallingford, six miles to the north, west and south, respectively, and one of the oldest in the state at Middletown, ten miles to the east, the project was not deemed feasible, and the petitions were refused. At the time when the "anti-Masonic craze" swept through the state, from 1828 to 1832, there were probably not more than twelve or fifteen Masons, if so many, living in what is now the town of Meriden. Although the "craze," like other similar delusions, died out in a few years, no effort seems to have been made to establish a Lodge until 1850. In that year another application was made for a charter, which, after the necessary preliminaries, was granted, and the organization was effected in January, 1851, under the name of Meridian Lodge, No. 77.

The list of petitioners included some of the leading citizens, among whom were Charles Parker, Reverend John Parker (the first master), Stephen Ives, Bertrand L. Yale, Dexter R. Wright, etc. The Lodge gradually added to its membership from the best class of citizens, and met for 15 years "up-town" (so-called) in "Odd Fellows Hall;" but, as the business and growth of the town was toward the "Corner," or nearer the railroad, the Lodge, after much consideration and discussion, voted, in April, 1865, to hold its communications in "Morgan Hall." This was its home for about six years, and was also the period in which the Lodge had its greatest prosperity. In 1871 the Lodge voted to lease, for a term of 15 years, the room which it has ever since occupied, in Palace Block.

There have been upon the roll of membership more than 500 different names, but deaths, removals and other causes have reduced the number, so that in 1890 the membership did not much exceed 300. Among the members are men prominent in every department of life,

and who have in different avocations distinguished themselves as the leading citizens of the city. Several of the Meriden Masons have been honored by being elected to the highest positions in the Grand Lodge of the state.

When Meridian, or the old Lodge, had voted, in 1865, to remove from its "up-town" home, some of those who deemed such a step unwise made an effort to establish a new Lodge in the old locality, and organized to that end. After some little delay this movement was successful, and a charter was granted in 1866 for Center Lodge, No. 97. This has been kept in a prosperous condition to the present time and now numbers about 200 members.

Masonry has been a very popular institution in Meriden, and although it recognizes no political affiliations it has so pervaded all parties and churches that it is a fact that with only two exceptions every mayor of the city was a Free Mason; also a very large proportion, if not majority, of those connected in town and city affairs, were members of this widely extended brotherhood.

While every Free Mason knows that there are several grades and different organizations in Masonry, the uninitiated are not familiar with the fact. These are not antagonistic, but harmonious in their fields of labor, and may, without impropriety, be said to correspond to the different grades of schools or departments in educational life, the primary grade being the subordinate or Blue Lodge.

Keystone Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, was organized in Meriden in 1854. Among those most active in it were Humphrey Lyon, who was for more than 20 years the treasurer; James Brooks, and Doctor Noah H. Byington, of Southington, who was the first presiding officer. Its meetings were usually held at the "corner." Its growth for about ten years was slow, owing to unavoidable causes, but about 1864 there began a more prosperous period, which, with the incidental exceptions that are features of every voluntary association, has been maintained ever since. It has now from 250 to 300 members. Among its now prominent ones are William H. Miller, W. H. Westwood, Mathew Beatty, John P. Weir and William Cochrane, the oldest living past high priest. All the charter members are dead. A large number of the living members reside elsewhere, their avocations in life (many being mechanics) having called them to other localities.

Hamilton Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters, was organized in 1854, those who were prominent in the movement being, with few exceptions, the same who were active in organizing the Chapter, which naturally follows, as the grades are closely connected. Meeting in the same place with the Chapter, depending upon that for its growth, it shared the latter's fortune of poor accommodations, being burned out, etc. Among its past officers were William H. Miller, William H. Westwood, M. Beatty, A. R. Yale, J. P. Weir and William Wallace Lee. The last two have been the official head of the State

Council. It has a membership of about 125. All of its charter members are dead, and many of the living are widely scattered.

St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, was organized in 1869. In the preceding grades of Masonry, the only religious qualification is that the candidate must express his belief in a God, but in Chivalric Masonry it is requisite that he be a believer in the Christian religion and must, also, be in good standing as a Mason. Prominent in the organization of St. Elmo Commandery were Doctor G. H. Wilson (its first presiding officer), H. Wales Lines, Theodore Byxbee and E. C. Birdseye. Of these Messrs. Lines and Birdseye have been the official head of the State Grand Body. Others who have presided over the local body are Levi E. Coe, E. B. Everett, William H. Miller, W. F. Davis, E. J. Doolittle and William Beatty. Since its organization its experience has been that of a steady growth until now its membership must be nearly one hundred, and it ranks among the foremost of the younger subordinates in the state. Five of our ex-mayors are members and it includes many of the leading men of the city and town.

Eastern Star or Adoptive Masonry is the title by which is designated an association whose requisites for membership are that one must be a Master Mason in good standing, or the wife, mother, daughter or sister (over 18 years of age) of a Master Mason. Such an one was organized in Meriden in 1868, under the name of Meridian Chapter, No. 8, Order of the Eastern Star. From the first it was a success, and has always been a very harmonious and prosperous organization. It has a large membership (nearly 250) and is financially one of the strongest bodies in the town. It is doubtful if there is another place in the state, where the organization has to such an extent, commanded the confidence and support of the Masons generally. Among the women prominently interested are Mrs. J. T. Pettee, Mrs. A. C. S. Bario (who has held the highest office in the state), Mrs. W. W. Powers, Mrs. W. R. Derby, Mrs. G. A. Bicknell. Justice to the women who are so active in maintaining it, demands the statement of this fact, that there is no organization in Meriden bearing the name of Masonry, that watches over its members with greater fidelity, or cares more tenderly for its needy members than does this meritorious body.

Odd Fellowship in Meriden is the oldest, most numerous and, financially, the strongest of its many fraternal associations, all of which seem to be in a thriving condition. It has three grades or distinct organizations, viz.: Lodges, Encampments (to which are in some cases appended "the Canton," a semi-military organization, very similar to Knights Templar among Free Masons), and the Rebecca Lodges, so called, or the degree of Rebekah. To the Lodge any man of the white or Caucasian race 21 years old is eligible. The membership of the Encampment is drawn from the Lodge, while any one who is a

member of a Lodge in good standing, is eligible to the Rebekah Lodges, as also are their wives, sisters and daughters, 18 years of age.

There are in this town four Lodges, two Encampments, one Canton and three Rebekah Lodges, each of which can be only briefly noticed, because of limited space.

Hancock Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1846 in the "up town" locality. Its early members were some of the leading citizens of the town and it increased in numbers rapidly. The spirit of locality which was then a more marked feature of the town than now, was felt in all societies, churches, etc. In 1849, after a long, and at times almost an acrimonious discussion, it was voted to move "down town," where the Lodge had a good degree of success for some years, doing its work and caring for the sick. While the statistics for the expenditure of these years cannot be had, enough is known to warrant the statement that it would nearly if not quite amount to \$2,500.

With the general decline in the order it also began to decay and about 1859 it ceased to hold meetings and, of course, its charter was annulled by the Grand Lodge. The Lodge remained dormant until September 5th, 1872, when it was revived and moved to South Meriden, as the village formerly known as Hanover is now called, and, considering its somewhat limited field of labor, is well established. It has now about 150 members and a fund of \$3,000. It has neat quarters and its affairs are managed with prudence and economy. It has paid for relief and aid to brothers and their families since its re-organization nearly \$10,000. Among its members are some of the leading and most prominent men of that part of the town, and its future appears prosperous.

Meriden Center Lodge, No. 68, was instituted in 1849. When Hancock Lodge, No. 28, voted to remove to the "Corner," as "down town" was then called, it was against the almost unanimous vote of the "up town" members; so, as soon as the matter was fully decided, the members on the hill were practically a unit in the project of a new Lodge in their locality. This purpose resulted in their receiving a charter bearing the above name and number. As a result of the feeling of locality much missionary work was done to increase the membership of the two rival Lodges, and within three years from the date of its institution (July 27th, 1849), the new Lodge had passed the older one in numbers and financial strength. In the following year (1850) the Lodge erected, on Broad street, a building for its own use, which was a wise provision, because it kept the Lodge together and preserved its organization in the period of general decline, when fully two-thirds of the Odd Fellow Lodges became extinct. By very prudent management they were able to keep up their organization and retain their property, so that when the revival came it found them in very good financial condition. Since that period, in about 1866, it has

prospered in every respect, adding to its numbers and means every year. A handsome brick block, in the place of the old wooden one (removed), was erected by the Lodge and duly dedicated in 1888. The value of this hall, with lot, furniture, fixtures, etc., is estimated at not less than \$28,000. The new Odd Fellows' Hall up town is an ornament to that part of the city. It is neatly and tastefully fitted up, and is a model for stronger Lodges in larger cities. The Lodge has borne on its rolls 760 members. Many members have died, and 70 were buried with the honors of the order.

This Lodge has now 250 members in good standing. Full statistics cannot be had, but enough is known to warrant the statement that the Lodge has paid for relief, in its various forms, during its existence, about \$28,000, besides such other charitable work as is within the province of every well-conducted Lodge of Odd Fellows. It deserves and receives the confidence of not only the fraternity, but also of the public generally.

Pacific Lodge, No. 87, was organized April 7th, 1870. Most of the petitioners, some 35 in number, had been members of No. 68, "up town." While not at all dissatisfied with the Lodge, they were of the opinion that a new Lodge was needed down town, and so resolved to make the venture, not heeding the predictions of failure that were made by brethren of little faith. The Lodge first met in "Morgan's Hall." From the beginning it was a success, and its growth all that could be wished. When Meridian Lodge vacated its rooms and moved into new quarters in "Palace Block," in 1871, Pacific Lodge at once leased Morgan's Hall for a term of years, and continued to meet there until July, 1890. It increased in membership, and now has about 340 members.

After some years of deliberation by the Lodge it was resolved to build a hall of its own, and a lot was secured on State street, and a handsome block erected, at a total expense of about \$30,000. The rooms are ample for the work of the Lodge and are fitted up in good taste. There is a good, but not large library. So well is the hall adapted for society work that its rooms are rented every week day night but one. At the dedication of the same, February 18th, 1890, the Grand Lodge officers complimented the Lodge highly upon their new home. Its membership includes all classes. Ministers and laymen, merchants and mechanics, lawyers and laborers, rich and poor, old and young, meet upon a common level and participate in the affairs and labors of the Lodge.

It has ever been the aim of the Lodge faithfully to perform all its duties and obligations to the fullest extent, to be honorable in all things, to care for its needy ones and their families. In only one instance has there ever been an appeal from its action on such matters. While it may in some cases be imposed upon, it has never been mean. We know this, that during its existence it has paid out more than

\$14,000 to its members and their widowed families, and in several cases has stood between those of very limited means and the poor house. The assistance rendered transient members of the order would reach several hundreds of dollars. It has been a power for good and a blessing in the town of Meriden.

As a charter member and its first presiding officer, the writer has been identified with the Lodge to the present time.

Teutonic Lodge, No. 95, was organized in 1875 by a number of persons, most of whom had been members of Pacific Lodge, and it may with some degree of propriety be called an off-shoot from that Lodge. As its name indicates, it is composed almost entirely of those who were born in Germany, and who desired to be organized into a Lodge where the ritual and work would be in a familiar language, and where they could cultivate those social traits which are so prominent among that class of our citizens. The Lodge has prospered fully as well as could be expected. Meetings are now held in the rooms of Pacific Lodge, and any brother, no matter whether he understands their language, is cordially welcomed. It has now about 125 members, among whom are many of our leading and most respected citizens of German birth and parentage. It cares for its sick and needy members with fidelity. Its affairs are administered in a very prudent and economical manner. It has moneys and property to a value of \$4,000, and has expended in the way of benefits to its sick members, burials, for charitable purposes, etc., rising of \$6,000.

Oasis Encampment, No. 16, was instituted in September, 1849. Its meetings have always been held in the rooms of Meriden Center Lodge, from which it has largely drawn its membership. It prospered until the waning interest in Odd Fellowship, when, for some years, its meetings were suspended. In 1867 the Encampment was revived, and it has since had a fair degree of prosperity. It has had in the neighborhood of 300 members, and at present 100 are in good standing.

Atlantic Encampment, No. 28, was instituted April 12th, 1872, with about 20 charter members, most of whom have belonged to Oasis Encampment. It may be called an appendage to Pacific Lodge, in whose rooms the meetings have always been held. A large proportion of those belonging are members of Pacific Lodge. It now has about 125 members in good standing, the number recently having been diminished by dismissals, to form Wallingford Encampment. Atlantic Encampment holds a high rank among similar bodies in the state.

Canton Meriden, No. 2, is composed largely of members of Atlantic Encampment, and their interests are closely allied. Only the social and military features are cultivated by the 40 young men constituting its membership. This is a recent introduction into the order, and some years must elapse before it can be determined whether it were best to continue this feature.

Rachel Lodge, No. 2, D. of R., was instituted in March, 1870, and is maintained in connection with Meriden Center Lodge, No. 68, its membership being mainly from that source. Its growth has been slow but steady, and the affairs are well managed. While the social features of the order are given a prominent place, its charitable and benevolent work is not neglected. Its needy members have been aided to the extent of a thousand dollars. There are 120 members and an available fund of \$500.

Esther Lodge, No. 7, D. of R., was instituted April 6th, 1871, at the rooms of Pacific Lodge, No. 87, and is connected with that body to a certain extent. The Lodge has aimed to conform strictly to the laws of the order and hence its moneys have been generously expended to carry on its work. There are 100 members and funds to the amount of \$500.

Eintracht Lodge, No. 19, D. of R., as its name indicates, is composed mainly of Germans. It was instituted July 7th, 1880, and its meetings are held in Pacific Lodge rooms. The Lodge is active and by prudent management has accumulated a fund of \$1,500, besides doing its work in a creditable manner. It has from 70 to 80 members and occupies a position which enables it to cultivate a large field of usefulness.

The Knights of Pythias are represented in Meriden by Myrtle Lodge, No. 4, which was instituted in 1869, with 35 charter members. Its growth had been all that could be desired until the summer of 1874 when, owing (so it is said) to some dissatisfaction with the action of the Grand Lodge, Myrtle Lodge surrendered its charter. On the application of some of its former members this charter was restored in 1883, since which time the prosperity enjoyed has placed this Lodge among the foremost ones in the state. The Lodge looks after the needs of its members in a diligent manner, providing liberally for their wants. About \$1,700 has been expended for charitable purposes, and a clear fund of \$500 remains in the treasury. The Lodge has a fine field of usefulness. More than 100 members belong.

In connection with this Lodge is the Uniformed Rank, a semi-military branch of the order, corresponding somewhat to the Knights Templar of Free Masonry. Its members are the young men of the order, who enter upon their work with much enthusiasm. About forty persons are thus interested and have become very proficient. Their showy uniforms attract much attention when they appear in public.

In addition to the foregoing there are, in the city, many other orders: The Knights of Honor have two Lodges; the Knights of Columbus, three Councils; the Sons of St. George, one Lodge; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, two Divisions; the Ancient Order of Foresters, three Courts; the Improved Red Men, one Tribe; the Knights of Labor, six Assemblies; the Patriotic Sons of America, one Camp; the Royal Arcanum, one Council; the Order of Shepherds, one

Sanctuary; the United Workmen, one Lodge; the American Mechanics, one Council; the Turnverien, incorporated in 1880; and besides more than a dozen temperance, benevolent and beneficiary orders.

A preliminary meeting to organize a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at the town hall, February 1st, 1867; and in the furtherance of that object a charter was granted April 15th, 1867, which bore the names of the following comrades as charter members: Albert T. Booth, William H. Minchin, Henry A. Kirtland, Heber S. Ives, Charles S. Gallagher, N. S. Wood, E. O. Puffer, Frederick H. Parker and George C. Geer.

November 16th, 1868, a vote was taken for a name for the Post, which resulted in a unanimous adoption of "Merriam," in honor of Lieutenant Edwin J. Merriam, of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, who died at Fortress Monroe from wounds received at the battle of Deep Run, Va., August 16th, 1864. Soon after this interest in the Post declined and, in 1869, it was practically reorganized. Slow progress was made and it was not until October 5th, 1874, that permanent headquarters were secured, in the commodious hall, on Colony street. Here, in addition to its large hall, a suite of rooms has been fitted up and finely furnished for the use of the members. Among the other privileges thus provided is a library of about 500 volumes, which has promoted the good of the order.

Merriam Post is not only one of the oldest and most flourishing in the state, but it is also one of the largest and most influential, having a membership of 300.* Like most other organizations it has had its seasons of adversity, and the comrades will not soon forget the unfortunate steamboat excursion to West Point in 1871, in which the Post suffered serious loss financially, and was for a long time left heavily in arrears. The Post by giving plays, holding fairs and by careful, economical management, finally succeeded in cancelling its financial indebtedness, and in addition to the possession of \$3,200 worth of Post property it now has about \$11,000 in its Relief and Post funds. It also owns a burial plot, 50 by 60, in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

From \$500 to \$1,000 is spent yearly for the relief of its members, and all its funds are sacredly pledged for the relief of those in want. A valuable adjunct in this work of the organization is the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 259, which has a helpful membership.

In April, 1887, Merriam Post, No. 8, was properly incorporated by the Legislature and authorized to hold property to an amount not exceeding \$50,000.

The following have served as Post commanders, in the years named: Joseph J. Wooley, 1867-8, 1871; Frank J. Carter, 1868-9; Frank G. Otis, 1872-4; William L. Stoddard, 1875; John H. Chapman, 1876; Isaac B. Hyatt, 1877-9; William G. Gallagher, 1880; Wallace A. Miles, 1881; Frederick A. Higby, 1882; Wilbur F. Rogers, 1883; Constans C. Kinne,

* More than 500 have belonged.

1884; Ezekiel R. Merriam, 1885; Julius Augur, 1886; Albert F. Hall, 1887; H. L. B. Pond, 1888; Charles S. Kelsey, 1889; Allen W. Harvey, 1890.

The Post can point with pride to the noble soldier's monument at the head of Main street, which will continue to stand in sunshine and storm through the coming generations, long after the brave soldiers of Meriden have passed away—a silent but impressive testimony of the grand work of Merriam Post. This monument was erected by a public-spirited interest awakened and kept alive by Merriam Post, whose members in 1870 aroused patriotic sentiment here to such a high pitch that at a patriotic meeting held \$10,000 was voted for the monument, Reverend J. J. Wooley making the motion, which was ably seconded by Honorable Orville H. Platt.

This beautiful memorial cost \$11,000, of which Merriam Post contributed \$1,000. The monument stands on town property on an eminence in front of the city hall. It is surrounded by an iron fence, in front of which are placed four cannon, captured from the rebels, and donated by the government, through the influence of Honorable S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury. The brass tablets on which the names of the heroic dead are inscribed, were imported from Germany. The dedicatory services were held in 1873, and were imposing and impressive, the oration being delivered by Honorable Joseph R. Hawley. The monument has every year since been suitably trimmed with flowers on "Memorial Day," and the appropriation of the town aids to properly observe that day. The tablets contain the names of 158 of Meriden's soldiers who fell in the cause of the Union, which is a large proportion of those serving, the enlistments in rank and file being 875 men.

The monument is of Westerly granite, finely proportioned, and is 36 feet high. Surmounting it is a chaste granite figure, seven feet high, of a private soldier at "parade rest." The monument in connection with its surroundings is one of the most attractive objects in the city.

Charles L. Upham Camp, No. 7, Sons of Veterans, recently established, is also in a flourishing condition.

The Meriden Agricultural Society held its first annual fair at Bradley's Park, in the southwestern part of the city, in September, 1872, under the direction of the following officers; D. E. W. Hatch, president; Levi E. Coe, secretary; S. H. W. Yale, treasurer; E. D. Castelow, superintendent. The exhibitions were there continued yearly until 1876, when the fair was held for the first time on the grounds of the Meriden Park Company, in the northern part of the city. The exhibitions at the same place for the next three years were the occasions of unabated interest and financial success. In 1880 the society yielded its privileges on these grounds to the State Agricultural Society, which has since that year continued to hold its annual fairs at that place, usually with success.

The Meriden Park Company was organized November 26th, 1875, with a capital of \$22,000. The stock was divided into many shares, as it was intended to popularize the movement to open a fine place for exhibitions and sporting purposes. The Moses Burr Farm of 56 acres was purchased for \$12,000, and a large sum of money was spent in enclosing 30 acres and fitting up the same. A good half mile track was constructed. The grounds were first used for fair purposes by the Meriden Agricultural Society, in 1876, and in 1880 the Connecticut annual state fair began to be held at that place. For the use of that society the grounds were enlarged and supplied with the necessary buildings. The park is well adapted for large gatherings, having sloping sides, which afford a natural amphitheater.

Jonas P. Stow was the first president of the Park Company and Horace C. Wilcox one of the largest stockholders. In 1889 the officers of the company were: President, N. L. Bradley; vice-president, George Cooley; secretary, S. A. Hull; treasurer, L. E. Coe.

The Meriden Poultry Association had as its officers in 1889: President, L. E. Coe; secretary, Joshua Shute; treasurer, Wilbur B. Hall. The association has held several annual meetings and exhibitions of fine and fancy poultry, which were successful in points of attendance and interest. An impetus to careful breeding was given and a number of persons became fanciers of improved poultry. In late years these pursuits have been followed with diminished interest, but the organization of the association is nominally maintained.

A flourishing Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is maintained in Meriden.

The following account of educational affairs in Meriden was contributed by Reverend J. T. Pettie, A. M., acting school visitor:

When Meriden was set off from Wallingford, in 1806, there were seven school districts, and the same number of school houses. The districts were: The Center, the Northwest (now the Old Road), the Northeast, the East, the Southeast, the West and the Farms (then called the Southwest district). In 1837 the North Center, the Corner and Hanover had been added to the number.

The earliest record that we have of the schools of Meriden is 1814, and this occurs almost by accident. That year the wisdom of our fathers ordained that the school children of Meriden should be vaccinated, and at a special town meeting, held April 23d, the following vote was taken: "Voted, to appoint a committee of two from each school district to introduce kine pock inoculation." The committee appointed were: For the Center district, Doctors Isaac I. Hough and Theophilus Hall; Northwest district, Patrick Clark and Matthew Foster; Northeast district, Phineas Hough and Eleazer Scovil; the East, Samuel Baldwin, Jr., and Ira Hall; Southeast district, Othniel Ives and Irah Curtis; Southwest (now the Farms), Ichabod Wood and Moses Cowles; West district, Dan Andrews and Levi Allen; Plymert (in Cheshire), John Plymert.

This vote of April 23d, 1814, has been of essential service, not only in enabling me to fix the names and number of the original districts, but in marking the two changes in names, viz.: in the Northwest and Southwest districts. We know that the Northwest of this list is the Old Road of the present, because Patrick Clark was on its committee, and Patrick Clark was an Old Road man; and his son, P. J. Clark, showed me where *he* attended school in this district nearly seventy years ago. In the same way we know that the Southwest district of this list was the present Farms district, for Ichabod Wood, one of the inoculating committee of this district, we recognize as the father of the late Deacon Wood, who lived in what is now the Farms district.

Our districts then, in 1814 (making these nominal changes), were the Center, the Old Road, the Northwest, the East, the Southeast, the Farms and the West—seven—and I presume this was the number in 1806, the year that the town was incorporated.

In 1837, when a committee of one from each district was appointed to distribute Meriden's share of the "surplus revenue," \$4,386.72 (Connecticut's share was \$763,661), the name of the districts are again given, and it appears that the Corner, Hanover and the Ives had been added to the number; if we inquire "when added, and by what authority," the records are silent. *Now* the organization of new districts is by town authority, and matter of town record—it was not so in the time of our fathers. Perhaps school matters were recorded in a separate volume; if so, that volume is lost, and we have nothing to show the exact time of the organization of these new districts.

I will now take up the original seven districts in the order in which they are named in the vote of April 23d, 1814, and locate, if possible, their respective school houses.

The Old Center.—This stood in what is now High street, back of the old Baptist church, at the northwest corner of the Broad Street Cemetery, directly front of the present residence of Mr. Lyman P. Butler. If standing, as I think it was, when the town was incorporated, it served the district as a school house for 57 years, or until the South Center was built, about 1863, which stood on Curtis street, where the house of Mr. Charles G. Kendrick now stands, and which accommodated the children of the south end of the district until the brick school house on Parker avenue was built, in 1869; just as the North Center, which stood on the corner of Broad and Wall streets, and afterward gave way to a better building (still standing on School street), accommodated those from the north part. The house on Parker avenue and its "annex" on South Broad street, built in 1884, with their twelve fine school rooms, accommodate the whole Center district, and the names South Center and North Center have disappeared. The first enumeration of the Center district which I find recorded, January 1st, 1864, gives 203 children; the one October 1st, 1889, gives 872. Upon the building of the South Center, in 1863, the old building on

High street, after having been used a while for storage purposes, was demolished.

The Old Road.—There is something to my own mind, very interesting in the name of this school house, standing as it does on the old colonial road, on which our fathers in colonial times, traveled from Hartford to New Haven, on foot, or on horseback, as there were no carriages for common people in those days, and if there had been, this road, a mere bridle path, would not have accommodated them. Originally, as we have seen, this district was called Northwest, but its tax payers did well in changing it to Old Road in honor of the historic thoroughfare on which its school building stands. The first school house of this district stood on the corner of Hicks and Colony streets, where the second was also built about 1843. This second school house, when built, was probably the finest school building in Meriden. It is still standing on its original site, serving some useful purpose for the Meriden Malleable Iron Company. The first school house was moved off when the second was built, and now forms part of a dwelling house on Britannia street, No. 51. Were this old building still standing it would be in strange contrast with the beautiful school house now standing a few rods east of its old location, which was built in 1875, at a cost of \$15,000, and which, with its well kept and spacious school grounds, is one of our best district school houses. It has four large school rooms and two good recitation rooms. In 1863 this district, with two teachers, had a registration of 65, and returned an enumeration of 75; in 1889 it gave employment to six teachers, had a registration of 275, and returned an enumeration of 374.

The Northeast District.—This is one of the original seven that appear upon the town list of 1814. Its first school house is still standing near its original location, on Bee street, a quarter of a mile north of the present school house, just south of the track of the Meriden & Cromwell railroad, next the residence of Mr. William A. Ives. It has been slightly enlarged since it was used for school purposes, and now forms the dwelling house of Mr. Edward Fritz, is in good condition, and if "kept up" may last another hundred years. The present house of this district was built in 1868, at a cost of \$1,500. The enumeration of 1889 gave 51. The attendance is small because so many of the enumerated children go to Prattsville and the Center.

The East District.—The first school house in this district was built sometime previous to 1814, and stood on the north side of the Middletown road, on the corner, by Mr. Almon Hall's. What became of the building I do not know; probably it was not worth moving, for I find from the Meriden land records that this year land was deeded by Samuel Baldwin for a school lot on what is now the estate of Hezekiah Dunklee. The house here built, which we may call the second East District school house, was used for school purposes till the easterly of the two present school houses was built, nearly opposite, 1846, to

be followed by the westerly, in which two as good schools are taught as are to be found in Meriden. The enumeration of the district in 1889 was 87; the seating capacity of the school house 82.

The Southeast District.—Here is, perhaps, the oldest of our school buildings, having been built in 1800—certainly the oldest that is still used for school purposes. I was once told by Mr. Eli Ives, who “graduated” here, that it originally stood some twelve rods southeast of its present location. It was moved to its present site in 1847; a few years ago it was enlarged—almost rebuilt—refurnished with modern school furniture, and is now one of the prettiest, though perhaps the smallest, of our Meriden school houses.

The Farms District.—When the town was incorporated in 1806, and as late as 1837, this was called the Southwest district. Our Meriden fathers were in the habit of dividing the town into four highway districts, and as these were determined by “the crossing of the two turn-pike,” as the records express it (the Hartford and New Haven and the Middletown and Waterbury), they bore the names of Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast; and it was very natural that they should, as far as they could, attach the same names to the school districts; so we are not surprised that the Old Road was called Northwest, or that the Farms was called Southwest. Once on the record it is called “Falls Plain;” and I am glad that it is, for it shows us where Hanover children went to school before the Hanover district was formed, “Falls Plain” being the ancient name of all of that level tract in and around Hanover, derived from the beautiful falls of the Quinnipiac at Hanover and Yalesville. The first school house was built in 1800; repaired and enlarged in 1869; condemned by the school board in 1878; moved off and a new one built in 1879, at an expense of \$1,500. It was built on a liberal scale; has seats for 68 pupils, and will answer the wants of the district for many years. This is our only *overlying district*—i. e., the only district that reaches over into another town. It draws just about as many children from Wallingford as from Meriden; the enumeration in 1889 was 71—38 from Meriden and 33 from Wallingford.

The West District.—The first school house in this district stood on the north side of Johnson avenue, opposite the place where the Good-year road comes into it. About the year 1850 it was moved on to the present school lot, on the corner of Johnson avenue and Spruce street, where it stood till the present house was built in 1870, but nearer the corner of the street, when it was purchased by Mr. William Johnson, who began to move it up the hill, but abandoned the design and tore it down; so that no part of the old West District school house now remains, unless some of its timbers have entered into the construction of other buildings. About the time that the old school house was first moved, say 1850, this district dropped the name West and took that of Ives, and was known as the Ives district till 1870, when it changed

again and took the name of Northwest, which it still bears. About the time that the old school house was moved up the hill, the stone school house was built on the Deacon Allen road, and the district in which it stood resumed its old name, West district. The present large and commodious school house of this district on West Main street began to be built in 1868—*began* to be built, I say, for it has grown from two rooms in 1868 to ten rooms in 1890. The two south rooms were built in 1868; the two north rooms in 1871; the two west rooms in 1877; two east rooms in 1883, and the two rooms still further east in 1885. And this growth of the school house represents the growth of the district, which in 1868 returned 174 enumerated children, and in 1889 returned 981.

This carries us through the original seven districts, and locates, I believe, all of the old school houses. They were, I may observe, all built pretty much alike, of about the same size, and furnished pretty much in the same manner; small, square, one story buildings, usually about 20 by 25, painted red if painted at all, furnished with the old-fashioned stone fire-place, with the large box pine desk for the master or mistress, and with the long, broad desk or shelf secured to the wall on two sides of the school room. This was for the older scholars—those who had attained to the dignity of writing and ciphering. For younger pupils plain seats were provided, without backs or foot-rests, in the middle of the school room. These were usually made of plank or saw mill slabs, with stakes driven through them for legs in the manner of milking stools.

The Corner District.—This name does not appear on my list of 1814, nor can I get any trace of it till about 1830, when its first school house stood on the corner of East Main and State streets, about where Mr. Paddock's fruit store now stands. A gentleman who attended there in his boyhood speaks of it as "surrounded by a swamp," while an elderly lady, with a touch of poetry, refers to it as "nestling among the willows." The Corner school was kept here until 1836, when it was removed to a two story building which stood on the north side of Church street, near the southeast corner of the present Corner school grounds. This building, in 1853, was purchased by Mr. Noah Linsley, moved to the south side of Church street, and fitted up as a dwelling house. The district then purchased the building which had been erected for Mr. H. D. Smith, and where he and Mr. David N. Camp, who was associated with him in instruction, taught a most excellent high and select school, from 1847 to 1853, known as the Meriden Institute. They enlarged it from time to time, as the growth of the district required, and used it till the present brick building was built, directly in front of it, in 1868. Then the old building was sold to Mr. Jared R. Cook; part of it was taken down and its timber used in the construction of a house (the French roofed house that stands near the brook) on Cook avenue; the old chapel-like "Institute" was

moved bodily to King street, where it now stands, the first house from the corner of Orange street.

The "annexes" of this school on Willow and King streets were built in 1883 and 1887. The valuation of school property is now \$97,-500. The earliest enumeration I find recorded, that of 1865, gives 495; the enumeration of October 1st, 1889, gave 1,901, an increase of 1,406 in 24 years. Then five teachers did the work; now 25 are employed.

Hanover District.—This district first appeared upon the list in 1837. Before it was organized the children in the east part of it probably went to the Farms district, those in the north part to the West, while those in the west part went to the Plymert, a district in Cheshire, whose old school house stood on Cheshire street, near the location of the present school house, where some of our Meriden children have always attended, and where we paid for their instruction as late as 1876. I cannot fix exactly the date of the building of the first school house in this district; it must have been, however, before 1844, for in the Meriden land records, vol. 9, p. 324, I find recorded a deed from Dennison Parker to the Hanover School District of a piece of land on which the school house was then standing, and the deed bears date July 24th, 1844. I have no difficulty, however, in finding the place where it stood, as the Hanover people well remember—on the present school grounds, a little east of the present school building. It was a long, one-story building, containing two rooms. It now stands on Cutler avenue, not far from the residence of Mr. A. L. Stevens. While the new school house was building, and for some time before, the school was kept in a building on the opposite side of the street. The present school house was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$11,000. It is one of our best school buildings, with four well lighted and well ventilated rooms, and with spacious and well kept school grounds. But, owing to the fluctuations of business and changes of population, there has been a falling off in registration and attendance the past ten or twelve years; for several years but three rooms have been occupied, and the enumeration of 1889 gave but 125 children.

Prattsville District.—This is comparatively a new district. Its first school house, a plain two-story building, was built about 1849, and stood in the southeast corner of the present school yard, on the corner of North Broad and Camp streets. The present elegant building was erected in 1875, at an expense of \$23,573. It is almost a model school house. It contains eight good school rooms, two good play rooms, and is but two stories high. In 1865 this district employed two teachers, had an average attendance of 50 scholars, and returned an enumeration of 137. In 1889 it employed seven teachers, had an attendance of 260, and returned an enumeration of 557. Before the organization of this district the children in this part of Meriden were obliged to attend the Old Road, the Northeast, or the North Center districts.

The Railroad District.—This is probably our youngest district. Its name shows that it was not organized till after the opening of the Hartford & New Haven railroad in 1840, and we have reasons for believing that its first school house was not built till about 1853. It was a plain, one-story building, which in 1868 was somewhat enlarged and raised to the dignity of two stories, in which form it still stands on its original site, the most northern of the present school buildings. A new building of two rooms was built to the south of it in 1875, and this enlarged by adding two more rooms in 1885, so that now the Railroad district has six large school rooms, one small one and one recitation room, in which are employed eight efficient teachers. In 1864 but one was employed. Then the enumeration was 137; in 1889 it was 464.

The public schools of Meriden now employ 87 teachers—9 men, 78 women. The enumeration of October 1st, 1890, gave 5,895, between the ages of 4 and 16. Of these, 4,355 were registered in the public schools, about 1,200 in the private and parochial. Of the remainder, 338, most were under 5 or over 14 years of age.

The Meriden High School was organized at the commencement of the school year in 1881. Before its organization high school studies were pursued in several of the grammar schools, in the higher departments of which girls were prepared for teaching and boys for college. But April 12th, 1881, the town authorized "a school of higher grade to relieve the pressure on the grammar schools," and the school was opened in the Turners' Hall, which stood where the High School building now stands, on the corner of Liberty and Catlin streets, but was soon removed to the Prattsville school house, where it was kept till the German-American school building was completed, when it took rooms there, which it occupied till the present High School building was ready, in 1885. This, built at an expense (including land) of nearly \$100,000, is one of the best high school buildings in the state of Connecticut. It is furnished with a valuable library, the gift of Hon. I. C. Lewis and Mr. Walter Hubbard; a working laboratory furnished with the most modern chemical and philosophical apparatus, by the liberality of Mr. Henry S. Wilcox; a set of valuable physiological charts, presented by Doctor Henry A. Archer; a costly cabinet of minerals, presented by Reverend Doctor J. H. Chapin, and the use of the large and valuable collections of natural history specimens belonging to the Meriden Scientific Association, now, by courtesy of the High School committee, set up in this building. The school now (1891) numbers about 250 pupils, and graduates a class of about 30 each year.

There is now invested in the lands, buildings and furniture of the public schools about \$350,000. The cost to the town the present year is \$61,000, and to the districts perhaps \$10,000 more.

The schools of Meriden were made free by vote of the town, October 19th, 1863. At the annual town meeting, October 5th, G. H. Wilson, J. H. Farnsworth, W. E. Benham, John Parker and Russell B. Perkins,

were appointed a committee to consider the matter and to report at an adjourned town meeting October 19th; their report was accepted, and it was "*Voted*, That from the beginning of the current school year (September 1st, 1863), all public schools of the town shall be free, and the expense of said schools, heretofore defrayed from the avails of rate bills, shall be paid by the town."*

Of the private and parochial schools which are assisting in the education of the children of Meriden, St. Rose, Catholic, leads the way with some seven or eight hundred pupils; the German-American comes next with some 200; St. John's Lutheran follows with 108, and the Emanuel Lutheran with 100.

In the past other schools have played an important part in the same good work; among which "The Meriden Institute," a select high school, established by Mr. Henry D. Smith in 1847, and very successfully taught by him and Mr. David N. Camp till 1853, deserves honorable mention. Here "the higher English branches were taught, as well as French and mathematics, and the Greek and Latin required the enter Yale College." The number of scholars varied from 150 to 200. The "Institute" building stood where the German school building now stands—it is now a double dwelling house on King street.

Post's Academy, which stood where the house of Mr. Frank Rhind now stands, corner of Elm and East Main streets, built 1841, burned about 1846, gave good instruction in the higher branches. The school was first organized in the house of the late William J. Ives on Broad street. This was followed by the Meriden Academy, instituted by the Meriden Academical Company, and kept in the old Baptist church on Broad street, fitted up for the purpose, under the principalship of Mark B. Moore, James H. Atkins, Mr. Hill, William H. Ross, J. Q. Bradish, Samuel Young, Mr. Wilder and H. S. Jewett, from 1848 to 1865; followed in its turn by an excellent private school kept by Miss E. A. Landfear, in this and a neighboring building, till 1870.

Nor should the lesser private schools be forgotten. Miss Malone's, in Captain Collin's house, in East Main street; Mrs. Augur's, in her own house; Mrs. Bradley's on Colony street; Miss Osborne's on Washington street, should all be enumerated among the educational agencies of the town.

Several lyceums and scientific associations have also been useful educational means. The Young Men's Institute, which flourished thirty years ago, and in 1855 had, by vote of the town, a large room assigned it in the town hall; the East Side and Up Town Lyceums; the debating societies held for successive years in the Y. M. C. A. building; the Agassiz Association; the Chatauqua Circles which have flourished from time to time, one of which is now in successful operation; and the Meriden Scientific Association, Reverend J. H. Chapin, Ph. D., president;

* Town Records, Vol. I., p. 386.

Honorable C. H. S. Davis, M. D., secretary; which, though not incorporated till 1887, is already sending its reports and "Transactions" all over the world—none of these should be overlooked, or forgotten by one who would earnestly estimate the educational agencies of the town.

The early settlers of Meriden as a class were devout people and esteemed the privilege of attending public worship even at places so remote as the meeting houses of Wallingford and Kensington. Both were really far-removed by reason of the bad roads which made traveling difficult. Wallingford seems to have recognized this difficulty and, in 1724, voted in respect to the 35 families living in that section, "that they may hire a minister for four months this winter on their own charge." Probably this attempt at separate services led to the desire for an independent church in their midst, which, on the part of Wallingford, was granted, at the meeting held April 27th, 1725.

The following May Nathaniel Merriam and others petitioned the general assembly for the consent of the colony to such an arrangement, whereby "we may be made a District Society for setting up and carrying on and supporting the Public worship of God among ourselves, with such Liberties, powers and privileges as other such societies have and by law enjoy." The assembly granted the prayer and in 1725 was organized the "Meriden Ecclesiastical Society."

For the next two years the society had worship in the winter only, the meetings being held in private houses. A purpose to build a meeting house produced considerable contention as to the site, each thickly settled section of the district claiming the location. Even after it was decided to build on the west slope of the elevation, which became known as Meeting House hill, there was no hearty acquiescence and some of the dissenters actually hauled away, at night, some of the timbers intended for the house, to a new site on another hill in that locality. "Of course such a step excited no small stir. The other party assembled amidst great excitement, and loud and bitter was the controversy. A town meeting was called and the very men and teams who had toiled all night to carry the timbers westward were compelled to haul them back to the old site, in broad daylight, amid the taunts and jeers of the assembled people."* In the light of subsequent events and, judging the two localities as we look upon them to-day, it would have been better to have selected the site the discontented ones preferred. The site first selected and upon which the meeting house was built, had no particular claims except a possible closer proximity to those who decided in its favor.

The house built upon the spot first selected was of the plainest style and was probably ready for occupancy in the fall of 1728. It was only 30 feet square, but was large enough to accommodate the district many years, in which it was kept in proper repair. In December,

* Doctor Davis, p. 212.

1728, the Reverend Theophilus Hall began to preach in this house, and here, October 9th, 1729, it was resolved to form a church. After a day of fasting and prayer, on October 22d, 1729, was organized, of the following persons, the First Congregational Church of Meriden: John Merriam, Jr., and wife, Nathaniel Merriam and wife, Robert Royce, Samuel Royce and wife, Thomas Yale and wife, John Merriam, Bartholomew Foster, Robert Collins, David Levit, Ezekiel Royce and wife, Abel Royce and wife, Benjamin Royce and wife, Joseph Merriam, Dan. Balding and wife, Amos Camp and wife, Benj. Whiting and wife, Mrs. John Ives, Mrs. Benj. Curtis, John Hecock and wife, John Cole, Mrs. William Hough, Mrs. John Yale, Mrs. Joseph Cole, Mrs. Nathaniel Royce, Mrs. David Rich, Mrs. Daniel Harris, Mrs. S. Andrews, Mrs. Tim. Jerom, Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. W. Merriam, Mrs. Jas. Royce, Widow Royce, Samuel Ives and wife, Ebenezer Prindle and wife, Mary Hough, Eunice Cole, John Way and wife.

On the 14th of December, 1729, Samuel Royce was elected the first deacon of the church, and on the 29th of the same month an additional deacon was chosen in the person of Robert Royce. On the same day Reverend Theophilus Hall was ordained the pastor, and served the church until his death, March 25th, 1767, in the 60th year of his age. He was born in Wallingford and graduated at Yale in 1727, when he was but 20 years of age, and all his manhood years were devoted to the ministry of this church, whose welfare was ever uppermost in his thoughts. He was, moreover, "a man of strong intellectual powers, much esteemed as a preacher, of great firmness and stability, and a zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty."* During his pastorate 250 persons were added to the church.

Mr. Hall lived near where is now Curtis street, in the southern part of the city, but owned a hundred acre farm north, which is now the central part of the city. On this he built a house for one of his sons, which later became the building known as the "Central Hotel," corner Broad and Main streets. His eldest son, Avery, became a minister, and was the pastor of a church at Rochester, N. Y.

The building of a new meeting house was agitated as early as 1750, and Mr. Hall offered to give a lot for the same on his farm, about a mile northwest of the old site. This place was so strongly opposed that, in April, 1752, Ezekiel Royce and Daniel Hough petitioned the assembly against its selection. They claimed that it was too far north to be taken as the center of population, and that another place, south of the spot, on Mr. Hall's farm, selected by the committee, could be reached by the people with far less travel. The assembly sustained the selection of the committee, and on the lot designated by it the new meeting house was erected in 1755. It was a plain frame building, 50 by 60 feet, with interior arrangements after the manner of so-called two-story meeting houses of that period. In 1803 a steeple and

* Reverend James Dana.

bell were added. With some further improvements and repairs the meeting house was used until 1831, when the present edifice, on the southwest corner of Broad and Main streets, was erected, at a cost of \$7,000. The original building has been much improved and better adapted to the wants of the congregation occupying it.

A historical event connected with this old Center church was the riot which took place there in the fall of 1837, in consequence of an anti-slavery meeting held in it by a Mr. Ludlow, an abolition lecturer, who visited Meriden at the request of Levi Yale, Julius Pratt, Fenner Bush, E. A. Cowles and a few other influential men. The announcement of the meeting by Mr. Granger, the minister in charge, had the effect of arousing much opposition, which culminated in acts of violence on the evening the meeting was held. The door of the meeting house being barricaded by those inside, it was battered down by using a long stick of wood, and those inside were treated to the indignity of a shower of rotten eggs and other offensive missiles. Others, on leaving the building, were violently treated by the excited opposition outside, and several personal encounters took place. The affair was made the matter for several trials in the courts, which resulted in imposing severe penalties upon those most active in fomenting the strife. The action of Mr. Granger in admitting such a meeting was criticised, but was finally approved by the society and the Consociation to which the church belonged. The sentiment of the church against slavery developed from year to year, until April 15th, 1846, when a strong position against it was taken in a resolution which declared it sinful and admitting of no justification in the sight of God.

After the decease of the first pastor, and when it was purposed to install his successor, John Hubbard, on a call extended him October 5th, 1767, there arose a disagreement in regard to the matter which seriously affected the welfare of the church. Both the manner in which he was called and the orthodoxy of Mr. Hubbard were subjects of controversy, prolonged in their discussion several years, and which arrayed the church into warring factions. Before the matter was settled the ecclesiastical and civil authorities were involved, and the subject lost its local significance; and when Mr. Hubbard was finally ordained, June 22d, 1769, several of the ministers of the state refused to participate in the ceremonies. In consequence of the triumph of the adherents of Mr. Hubbard, about a dozen families of the society seceded and set up separate worship in a house one mile north-east of the meeting house. In the course of a few years most of them were persuaded by Mr. Hubbard's amiable disposition and conciliatory conduct to return to the folds of the old church, where they sat many years under his ministrations. Mr. Hubbard was a pastor of more than usual ability, whose opinions were perhaps a little in advance of his time, but whose piety and virtue none could question. He died in the service of the church, November 18th, 1786.

Before the death of Mr. Hubbard, John Willard was settled as colleague pastor, in June, 1786, and his pastorate was also characterized by disputes arising out of his beliefs in regard to some controverted doctrinal points. The opposition to him was manifested mainly in indifference to attendance upon the public worship held by him, which caused a great decline of interest before his pastoral relation was severed in 1802.

The ministry of Reverend Erastus Ripley, which began in 1803 and continued 19 years, was not wholly fruitless, but the church was much weakened by great numbers leaving to join other denominations on account of dissatisfaction with his preaching, which was learned but so destitute of animation that it was uninteresting. Under the preaching of Reverend Charles Rich, in 1840, about one hundred persons were added to the church, and the reviving work thus begun was continued during the ministry of Reverend George W. Perkins, beginning May 19th, 1841. In 1847-8, especially, was there a powerful work of grace, at the end of which season the membership of the church was about 400.

Mr. Perkins was a minister of unusual energy and ability, performing much work not connected with his charge. In 1854 he was dismissed from the church at Meriden and moved to Chicago, where he was pastor of a church, editor of a newspaper and also established a theological seminary. He died in that city November 13th, 1856, but his remains were brought to Meriden and lie in the cemetery on Hanover street.

The revived interest in the work of the church, together with the fact that the village of West Meriden was so rapidly growing and had no place of worship, caused the society to consider the propriety of building a new meeting house in that locality, and sell the meeting house at the Center, where were two other houses of worship. Accordingly September 19th, 1846, it was voted to build a commodious house on the land of James S. Brooks, who subscribed \$1,000 toward the project. The following year a frame edifice, 56 by 90 feet, in the Grecian order of architecture, was erected at a cost of \$8,000. The building had a spire 196 feet high and was considered very attractive, both as to its exterior and interior arrangements. It was dedicated January 27th, 1848, and was last used for religious meetings March 30th, 1879, when it was occupied for memorial services, preparatory to the occupancy of the new edifice, farther north on Colony street. Subsequently the old church building was moved farther back, on the same lot, where it was transformed into the present opera house. On the old site the fine Wilcox Block was erected by Horace C. Wilcox, the purchaser of the frame meeting house. In 1848 a parsonage was also erected at a cost of \$3,000.

When the Colony street meeting house was occupied, in January, 1848, a separation of the society took place. The pastor, Reverend G.

W. Perkins, and 297 members went to the new house as the First Congregational church; the officers and 100 members remained in the old building as the Meriden Center church. On the 3d of March, 1848, a division of the property was made, each society taking equal parts of the common furniture and the Sabbath school library of the original society. The Center society also paid the Colony street society \$1,000 for its interest in the Broad street meeting house; and thus these two bodies, parts of the original society, the one retaining the name and the records, the other the old meeting house and the ordained officers, each entered upon a distinct career, but both glorying in their common origin and indivisible history, until the time this demand for separate effort was brought upon them.

In the First church the election of new officers was rendered necessary and, in March, 1848, Benjamin H. Catlin, Homer Curtiss, David N. Camp and John Yale were ordained as deacons. The wisdom of the removal to West Meriden was soon made apparent in the increased membership. In the course of three months many persons joined the church, so that the rolls, in May, 1848, bore the names of 352 persons. The work of the church progressed thereafter, under the several pastors, with varying interest, but generally with increased effect, so that the congregation outgrew the capacity of the frame meeting house. A larger edifice of modern architecture was demanded and was erected during the pastorate of Reverend Alfred H. Hall.

On the 15th of October, 1874, the society voted to erect a new church and appointed a committee of twelve to carry out its wishes. Eli Butler was appointed chairman, and Horace C. Wilcox, Doctor G. H. Wilson and William A. Read were chosen as the executive committee. The plans for the building were prepared by Cutting & Holman, of Worcester, Mass. Ground for the foundation was broken July 1st, 1875, on the site of the old parsonage, and the corner stone was laid June 8th, 1876. The architecture of the church is Medieval Gothic and the material of the outer walls is Westerly granite, of which 2,200 tons were used. A tower, 24 by 24 feet, relieves the front and when completed will be 190 feet high. The inside columns are from the Stony Creek quarries. The capitals on the same are of Berea, Ohio, sandstone, the carvings being symbolical and from original designs by Doctor G. H. Wilson, in which the best phases of natural and revealed life are harmoniously exhibited.

The building is divided into the audience room proper, 84 by 116 feet, which, with the galleries, seats 1,300 people; and the chapel and its accessories, such as library, reception and committee rooms, parlors, etc. The interior of the building is finished in hard woods and handsomely furnished, including a large organ of Western oak, in Eastlake design. The best effects of church embellishment have been employed, and at the time of its completion the edifice was regarded the finest in the state. The entire cost was nearly \$157,000, much of

which was contributed in amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$30,000. The new edifice was dedicated April 2d, 1879, by Doctor Leonard Bacon, assisted by many ministers of neighboring churches.

Since the occupancy of the new church building the membership has steadily increased, the number belonging in 1889 being 564. Connected with the church are many valuable auxiliaries, the chief one being the Sabbath school, of which Erastus Hubbard is the superintendent, and which had 563 members in 1889. A Sabbath school was organized in 1818, with 130 scholars, but until 1830 its meetings were held in warm weather only. Since the latter date all year meetings have been held. In 1824 a pastor's Bible class was formed, which was well attended. Six of the original members became ministers. Adult classes have been taught since 1832. The Center Sunday school has 250 members, and William G. Hooker is the superintendent.

The pastors of the First church from the time of its organization, in 1729, to the present time, have been as follows: Reverends Theophilus Hall, settled December 29th, 1729, died March 25th, 1767; John Hubbard, settled June 22d, 1769, died November 18th, 1786; John Willard, settled 1786, dismissed 1802; Erastus Ripley, settled 1803, dismissed 1822; Charles J. Hinsdale, settled 1823, dismissed 1833; Arthur Granger, settled 1836, dismissed 1838; George W. Perkins, settled 1841, dismissed 1854; George Thatcher, settled 1854, dismissed 1860; Hiram C. Hayden, settled 1862, dismissed 1866; W. H. H. Murray, settled 1866, dismissed 1868; W. L. Gaylord, settled 1870, dismissed 1875; A. H. Hall, settled 1875, dismissed 1879; Thomas M. Miles, settled 1879, dismissed 1881; Lewellyn Pratt, settled 1882, dismissed 1883; Charles H. Everest, settled 1884, dismissed 1885; C. H. Williams, settled 1886, dismissed 1889; Asher Anderson, settled 1889.

The Reverend William McLean supplied the church one year, 1834-5; and in the fall of 1840 to 1841 the pulpit was supplied by the Reverend Charles Rich, who declined a settlement. Other ministers have supplied the pulpit for short periods.

The deacons of the church since its organization have been: Samuel Royce, Robert Royce, Benjamin Whiting, Benjamin Royce, Ezekiel Royce, Ebenezer Cowles, John Hough, Isaac Hubbard. Samuel Royce, Nathaniel Yale, Zenas Mitchell, Silas Royce, Walter Booth, Phineas Hough, Nathaniel C. Sanford, Benjamin H. Catlin, Homer Curtiss, David N. Camp, John Yale, Edward C. Allen, Arthur L. Fiske, and the present board of deacons: William H. Catlin, Homer A. Curtiss, Erastus Hubbard, Nathan Olds, Robert P. Rand, Robert T. Spencer, Henry W. Seips and Henry S. Wilcox.

James C. Twichell is the clerk of the church, and Benjamin H. Catlin the treasurer. Walter H. Squire is the clerk of the society, and its committeemen are: N. L. Bradley, Eli I. Merriman and Henry S. Wilcox.

When the Center Church began its separate existence, in January,

1848, the deacons in service were Walter Booth, Silas Royce, Phineas Hough and Nathaniel C. Sanford. On the 15th of March, the same year, Reverend Asahel A. Stevens was installed as the first pastor, under this arrangement, and served the congregation until December 11th, 1854, when he was obliged to leave on account of the failure of his voice. Prior to his going, Reverend A. S. Cheesbrough was called as a supply, and so continued until November, 1855. Reverend Lewis C. Lockwood was installed June 3d, 1857, and dismissed February 22d, 1858. From June, 1858, until June, 1862, Reverend O. H. White supplied the pulpit. Reverend Joseph Woolley was installed the pastor of the church October 22d, 1862. Reverend Edward Hungerford served the church next, his pastorate being very successful. After the dismissal of Reverend Edward Hungerford, in October, 1879, the pulpit was supplied until March 1st, 1880, when Reverend Alfred H. Hall was installed pastor, and under his faithful ministrations the church had, in 1889, 265 members.

The following have been raised up as Congregational ministers in Meriden: Jeremiah Root Barnes, Daniel Collins Curtis, Erastus Curtis, Lemuel Ives Curtis, Joseph Edwards, Isaac Foster, Lawrence M. Foster, Avery Hall, Thomas Holt, Lyman C. Hough, Jesse Ives, Henry Norton Johnson, Matthew Merriman, Charles Edward Murdock, Charles Loveland Merriman and Ralph Tyler.

St. Andrew's Church (Protestant Episcopal) was organized in 1789. In a historical discourse delivered by Reverend Doctor Deshon, he stated that in all probability several churchmen lived in this locality as early as 1729. They "were in the habit of meeting together for worship in accordance with the usages of the Prayer Book, and whose faith was sustained by lay services among themselves, and the occasional visits of clergymen." It is probable, too, that when the "Union Parish" was formed in Wallingford, in 1741, and a rude house was built for worship, that some from Meriden attended. In 1770 a missionary of the church reported that there were in the district of Meriden six families of Episcopalians, having fourteen communicants. Most of them, no doubt, bore the name of Andrews, the father of the family and his eight sons being staunch churchmen. The youngest son, Samuel, was educated for the ministry in England, and being ordained in 1761, became the first rector of the church in Wallingford, the parish at that time including Meriden.

Another son, Moses, was a small farmer in the western part of the town. This Moses Andrews and others of that family and of the Episcopal church became objects of suspicion to the patriot authorities, in the troublous times of the revolution, and he was forbidden to leave his farm on any pretense whatever, without permission of the selectmen of Wallingford. Denied the liberty of attending Episcopal worship, he fitted up a room in his house, in which the services of the church were held, Mr. Andrews himself acting as lay reader. Thus for

a period of years a dozen or more persons were wont to assemble each Sunday, and these, properly, were the first regular Episcopal meetings in Meriden. It is said that occasionally Congregational neighbors attended these humble services, and that some of them were so much impressed with the order and devotion which prevailed, that they accepted the teachings of the church. Among these were Joseph Merriam and his wife, Mindwell, who were afterward leading Episcopalians, the husband being senior warden many years; the wife, whose life rounded out a full century of years, being a faithful attendant upon the public service of the church even unto the 95th year of her age.

After the revolution more toleration prevailed, and the purpose of forming a church was discussed with so much favor that a preliminary meeting was held, at which the following agreement was signed: "Meriden, April 13, 1789.—We, whose names are underwritten, do declare our conformity to the Church of England, and desire of joining the worship and sacraments of said church, do consent and agree to support the same. Reuben Ives, Clerk; Denison Andrews, Moses Andrews, Isaac Atwater, David Andrews, Simon Perkins, John B. Douglass, Ezra Butler, Watts Hubbard, Seth DeWolf, Solomon Yale."

This purpose was commended by the proper authorities, and the organization of the present parish of St. Andrew's followed, as will be seen from this simple record:

"MERIDEN, Dec. 28, A. D. 1789.

"At a meeting of the adherents of the Episcopal church, voted that we will be a society; also voted that Moses Andrews be the clerk, Denison Andrews and Isaac Atwater, committee.

"Test: REUBEN IVES, Missionary.

"The parish was immediately placed under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Ives of Cheshire, in accordance with the following votes:

"Voted, That we will hire Mr. Ives to preach four days for this year.

"Voted, To keep up meetings for this year."

The parish had the missionary labors of Mr. Ives, in the above manner, except that some years he came six times, until Easter, 1824, the lay services being also continued meantime, Moses Andrews and others being the readers. In 1803, Reverend Virgil H. Barber preached on six Sundays, coming from Wallingford.

In 1825, Reverend Ashbel Baldwin became the first resident clergyman of the parish, whose interests now demanded a rector. Since that time the church has had a recognized place among the religious bodies of the town, its services being conducted by ordained clergymen.

The building of a church was considered as early as 1792, when Isaac Atwater, Seth Wolf and Simeon Perkins were appointed a committee to erect one, but did not succeed. In 1795 the project was renewed, and it was decided to build on the southeast corner of the

green, if the site could be obtained. Three years later it was considered to build on the land of Joseph Merriam, near the present railway station on West Main street. Later in the same year the site on Broad street, south of the Congregational meeting house, was selected and the frame of the church raised. Plans of various natures to complete the house were entertained, among them being an application to the assembly for a lottery privilege to raise funds, and to enlist the coöperation of Baptists and Presbyterians, by giving them the use of the church when not occupied by the Episcopalians, neither plan being adopted. After ten years' effort and denial the church was completed and consecrated October 18th, 1816, by Bishop John Henry Hobart, of New York, as St. Andrew's Church. At the same time he confirmed 38 persons.

It was a plain and modest building, 45 by 36 feet, with nothing externally to distinguish it but the round-headed windows over the gallery. The interior of the church was neatly arranged, according to the fashion of the times. A gallery ran around three sides of the building. A huge pulpit stood at the west end, surmounted by a canopy, flanked on either side by a lofty flight of steps, and cushioned and festooned most lavishly with crimson damask. In front of the pulpit was a formidable structure which served for a reading desk. In front of the reading desk was a small communion table, enclosed by a semi-circular rail. The space under the stairs in the lower part of the church, by the side of the door, was used for a vestry room.

After more than thirty years' use a church of finer appearance was built, and the old house served as a place of worship for the Catholics, being later converted into a dwelling. Its successor was a fine Gothic chapel, of brownstone, 45 by 80 feet, erected at a cost of \$15,000. Its corner stone was laid June 8th, 1848, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Brownell, February 6th, 1850. Before many years the parish had outgrown this building, and as population had shifted to the western part of the town, it was decided to erect a new edifice at some intermediate point, between West Meriden and the old site. For this purpose a fine lot, near the town hall, was purchased, upon which was reared the present St. Andrew's church, the material in the second edifice, which was taken down, being used in its construction.

The corner stone of the present St. Andrew's church was laid August 8th, 1866, by Bishop John Williams, the ceremonies connected therewith being impressive and largely attended. This beautiful house of worship was completed for dedication November 7th, 1867. The original cost was about \$40,000, but subsequent repairs and additions have greatly added to its cost and beauty. The latest improvement was made in the fall of 1889, and in the December following the church was reopened for divine worship. There are 675 sittings. In

1889 a parish house was also completed, at a cost of \$16,000, which was dedicated by the bishop of the diocese on St. Andrew's day.

In 1825, when the parish had its first settled rector, there were within its limits 65 families and 70 communicants. On the accession of Doctor Giles H. Deshon, in 1850, the families numbered 95, having 117 communicants. His pastorate, extending to the time of his death, January 1st, 1883, was the most important in the history of the church, and the first one continued long enough for the rector to demonstrate his usefulness to the parish. His labors were abundantly blessed, and in the last year of his ministry there were 300 families and 375 communicants. The parish monies raised amounted to \$9,579.54, and the Sunday school had nearly 400 attendants.

It is pleasing to record the continued growth of the parish under the successor of Doctor Deshon—the Reverend A. T. Randall—who became the assistant minister in June, 1880, and the rector on Easter, 1885. The statistics for 1889 show 525 families in the parish, the whole number of individuals being 2,100. In the Sunday school were 39 teachers and 563 scholars. The monies raised for parish purposes amounted to \$11,212.77.

The rectors of the parish since the ministry of Reverend Reuben Ives, in 1824, have been the following: 1824, Ashbel Baldwin; 1826, Nathaniel Bruce; 1828, James Keeler; 1832, Robert A. Hallam; 1835, Edward Ingersoll; 1837, John M. Guion; 1839, Melancthon Hoyt; 1840, Sabura S. Stocking; 1841, Charles W. Everest; 1843, John T. Cushing; 1844, Cyrus Munson; 1849, Abram N. Littlejohn; 1850, Giles H. Deshon; 1885, A. T. Randall.

Since 1871 the church has had the services of assistant ministers as follows: Frank B. Lewis, Chauncey B. Brewster, Alexander J. Miller, John H. White, Fred. W. Harriman, E. W. Babcock, A. T. Randall, T. D. Martin, Jr., F. H. Church, S. H. Watkins and G. W. Griffith.

List of wardens from 1791: 1791, Joseph Merriam, Denison Andrews; 1792, Joseph Merriam, Seth D. Wolf; 1793, Levi Douglas, Simeon Perkins; 1794, Joseph Merriam, Levi Douglass; 1796, Levi Douglass, Simeon Perkins; 1797, Joseph Merriam, Simeon Perkins; 1805, Joseph Merriam, Moses Andrews; 1806, Joseph Merriam, Lemuel Bradley; 1807, Joseph Merriam, Yale I. Hough; 1808, Samuel Tibbals, Dan. Andrews; 1809, Samuel Tibbals, Asahel Merriam; 1810, Samuel Tibbals, Moses Cowles; 1812, Samuel Tibbals, Dan. Andrews; 1813, Samuel Tibbals, Amasa Merriam; 1814, Samuel Tibbals, Marvel Andrews; 1816, Samuel Tibbals, Asahel Merriam; 1823, Samuel Tibbals, Elisha Curtis; 1831, Elisha Curtis, Asahel Merriam; 1848, Edwin E. Curtis, Bryant Hotchkiss; 1863, Edwin E. Curtis, Asa H. Churchill; 1869, Edwin E. Curtis (till April, 1885), Lemuel J. Curtis; 1886, Lemuel J. Curtis, George R. Curtis; 1888, George R. Curtis, Benjamin Page. George M. Curtis is the parish clerk.

The First Baptist Church of Meriden had a history co-ordinate with

that of the Baptists in Wallingford for many years. Organized in the old town of Wallingford the church, by the formation of the town of Meriden, in 1806, found most of its interests within the latter town, and thereupon took its present name. The principal events up to this time were, briefly, the meeting together, August 23d, 1786, of seven males and five females, and the avowal of a solemn purpose to form the First Baptist Church of Christ in Wallingford; the public recognition of this church, October 7th, 1786, as the third Baptist organization in the colony, Groton and Southington preceding it in the order of time; the slow progress of the church, the meetings being held in private houses 15 years, when, in 1801, a small house was specially fitted up for worship; the faithful adherence to the cause they had espoused, with no minister to preach the Word to them, except for brief periods, until the beginning of the church in Meriden proper. With the exception of 1789, when Reverend Daniel Wildman was the pastor, and 1791, when Reverend Nathaniel Norton preached one year, the meetings were in charge of "leading brethren," the first one so serving the church being Isaac Hall, who was elected November 3d, 1786. At the same time Ephraim Hough was chosen the first deacon and Joel Ives the church clerk. Later "leading brethren" were Deacons Hough and Higby, Joel Ives, Samuel Miller and Nathaniel Yale.

Samuel Miller having well improved his gifts, a number of years in the above capacity was, May 20th, 1806, ordained to the ministry, and entered upon pastoral relations to the church, being the first minister of the Meriden church proper. His service extended through 23 years, until his death in 1829, covering a most critical period in the history of the church, in which for several years it barely maintained an existence.

When Meriden became a town, the effect was to naturally make the village the center of those interests which engaged the attention of the people at that time, and thither tended population. The humble Baptist meeting house, derisively called the "Temple," on account of its simple appearance, stood three miles distant, near the southeastern line of the town. Besides being remote from the center, it served its purpose poorly in other ways, and after some delay, it was determined, in 1815, to abandon it and to erect a new meeting house at Meriden Center. A plain structure was begun, on a lot on the east side of Broad street, near where is now the Baptist parsonage. The interior was not finished and the few members engaged in this work found it a difficult undertaking, since they could get no assistance from the people of the village, where were already Congregational and Episcopalian meeting houses. To some extent Methodists in town aided in building the meeting house and, by vote of the Baptist Society in December, 1817, they were privileged to use the building when not otherwise engaged. It was not wholly completed until

the fall of 1824,* when it was repaired and painted. The church having been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of so many members to form the church at Wallingford, May 15th, 1817, was probably now for the first time able to put its place of worship in an inviting condition. In 1827 a sale was held for the purpose of renting the pews.

In the fall of 1829 the church was blessed by the most extensive revival in its history to that time, which was the means of adding many members. The place of worship became too small to accommodate the hearers. In June, 1830, it was decided to move the meeting house to the west side of the street, add to its length, build a spire to the house, and to place a basement under it, for use as a vestry.

In this room secular meetings were also held, the town in 1846 holding its meetings there "at a rent of \$40 and extra charge for damage that may be done."

Another season of revival interest caused the house to become too small, and as the Congregational meeting house was reported for sale the Baptist society made an unsuccessful attempt in 1846 to purchase it. But with a view of having a more central location, a lot adjoining the Congregational one was bought, on which to erect a new Baptist meeting house. Strange as it may seem the Congregationalists protested against this purpose and secured an injunction to prevent the building, alleging "that they had no objection to the Baptists as a Christian people, as good neighbors and worthy citizens; but that their pastor (Harvey Miller) had a peculiarly sharp ringing voice, so that beyond a question he would disturb their society in worship." The injunction was dissolved because being against the society, when, if complaint were made, it should have been taken against Mr. Miller.

The meeting house on that lot was built in 1847 and occupied the following April. It was originally 53 by 70 feet and cost complete \$9,500. The building committee were Joel Miller, Charles Blanchard, O. Crocker, N. F. Goodrich, L. Tuttle, S. I. Hart and Alanson Birdsey, who were empowered by the society "to use their own judgment in regard to the steeple and the singers' seats."* In 1869 an addition to the meeting house was made on its west end in order to accommodate an organ presented by Edward Miller, who has been much interested in the music of the church, following, as a leader of the singing, his father, Joel Miller, who had served many years in that capacity. The church building has been improved in more recent years and in 1889 was commodious, having 700 sittings and in every way inviting. It was valued at \$15,000 and the parsonage at \$5,000.

On the 7th of October, 1886, the first centennial of the church was properly observed, the attendant services being interesting, impressive and largely attended. Edward Miller served as chairman of the

*The old church was sold to several men in the village, who converted it to secular uses, private schools being also kept in it, and, after 1848, it was known as the "Academy on the Hill."

executive committee, and an account of the proceedings was published under the direction of the pastor, Reverend J. V. Garton, Eli C. Birdsey and William A. Kelsey. At this meeting it was reported that the church had 468 members, which number has since been increased. This indicates the vigor of the church, from whose fold had gone many members to form the Main street and the German churches. Missionary efforts under the direction of the church have also been successfully carried on. In 1861 the "Olive Branch Mission" was established, at East Meriden, and placed in charge of Deacon R. B. Perkins. A new building for its use was completed, in 1886, and the Sunday school therein, conducted by him, has 76 members.

The first Sunday school in Meriden* was organized in the First Baptist church, about 1825, by Deacon Ambrose Hough, and has had a continuous existence. For more than fifty years Ezra Rutty was the treasurer of the school. In 1889, D. S. Root was the superintendent, and the school had 350 members.

It is a singular coincidence that two of the pastors of the church, whose labors were crowned with many conversions, should die in its service, even at the close of the precious harvests garnered through their instrumentality. The one was the first pastor, Samuel Miller; the other, Harvey Miller, also a native of the town, who was the pastor 18 years, and deceased August 27th, 1856, aged 42 years. His successor, D. Henry Miller, the minister from April, 1857, until September, 1862, when he became chaplain of the 15th Connecticut Regiment, was also the instrument in adding many members.

Since the organization of the church its pastors, the years when they were settled and the length of their service, have been as follows: Reverends Daniel Wildman, 1789, one year; Nathaniel Norton, 1791, one year; Samuel Miller, 1806, twenty-three years; Russell Jennings, 1830, two years; Nathaniel Hervey, 1833, one year; George B. Atwell, 1835, two years; Leland Howard, 1837, one year; Harvey Miller, 1838, eighteen years; D. Henry Miller, 1857, five years; A. Frank Mason, 1863, one year; Henry A. Cordo, 1864, two years; Almond Barrele, 1868, three years; Henry A. Cordo, 1871, one year; Benjamin O. True, 1873, six years; J. V. Garton, 1880, and continues.

In addition to the foregoing there have also been supplies, among the number being the Reverend S. Wheat, Elders Higby, Parsons, Graves, Beach, William Bentley, Otis Saxton and others.

The deacons of the church and the years they were chosen were the following: Ephraim Hough, 1788; Charles Ives, 1789; Jesse Dickerman, 1789; Jeduthan Higby, 1792; John Hall, 1800; Ambrose Hough, 1802; Sedgwick Rice, 1814; Asa Butler, 1814; Othniel Ives, 1816; Ransom Ives, 1816; John Hall, reëlected, 1830; Gershom Birdsey, 1830; Augustus Hall, 1830; Nathan F. Goodrich, 1830; Samuel I. Hart, 1851;

* This honor is also claimed by the First Congregational church.

*Horace H. Pratt, 1851; Lyman Clark, 1853; *Russell B. Perkins, 1853; Alanson Birdsey, 1860; Orsamus Crocker, 1865; William D. Cutler, 1866; *George O. Downing, 1871; Daniel H. Hart, 1871; Waldo C. Twiss, 1883; *Seth J. Hall, 1883; *William H. Paine, 1886.

The Main Street Baptist Church was organized June 4th, 1861, and was first known as the West Meriden Baptist Church. The present name became fixed by act of incorporation, May 30th, 1886. Thirty-seven persons constituted the original membership, some of whom had been dismissed from the First Meriden church to form this body. Among those active in this movement were members of the Clark, Page, Breckenridge, Gay, Root and Watrous families. Lyman Clark was the first deacon, but a few weeks later Phineas A. Spencer (who had joined the new church after its organization) was also elected a deacon. Charles Page was the first clerk.

On the lot purchased for church purposes, on East Main street, near where is now the central part of the city, a brick chapel was erected at a cost of \$1,700. This was used as a place of worship until the church edifice adjoining was dedicated, in 1868. The spire of this church was built a few years later. The structure is attractive and commodious, being in the Gothic style, 82 feet long, and with the transepts on each side, having an entire width of nearly 100 feet. The material is brick, trimmed with brownstone. In the latter part of 1883 it was thoroughly renovated and improved, at an outlay of \$10,000, and was again opened January 4th, 1884. A parsonage, on the same lot, adds to the value of the property, which is worth \$50,000.

The membership of the church numbers about 400, and various societies for the dissemination of the church work are well supported. Under the auspices of the Young Men's Home Mission Union, the West Chapel Mission was established in 1883, and is maintained chiefly by this church. Mission services are held, and a Sunday school, of which Deacon P. A. Spencer is the superintendent, has more than a hundred children in attendance. The Sunday school of the Main street church has about 260 members. A. H. Gardner is the superintendent.

The church has had many pastoral changes and numerous other officers, as are indicated in the appended lists. Pastors: E. M. Jerome, May 11, 1861—May 13, 1866; H. G. Mason, October 15, 1866—August 30, 1870; O. T. Walker, September 11, 1870—November 1, 1873; A. M. Worcester, June 13, 1875—June 17, 1877; C. E. Cordo, October 8, 1877—January 20, 1881; J. G. Noble, supply, January 1, 1882—June 1, 1882; J. G. Noble, pastor, June 1, 1882—July 1, 1884; I. R. Wheelock, April 12, 1885—†. Deacons: Lyman Clark, June 4, 1861—August 30, 1877; P. A. Spencer, July 12, 1861—†; G. A. Gladwin, October 28, 1868—August 30, 1877; S. C. Paddock, October 28, 1868—September

* Present deacons. † Serving in 1889.

12, 1877; R. M. Breckenridge, August 30, 1877—September 11, 1884; J. L. Richmond, August 30, 1877—*; Horace Yale, September 12, 1877—September 12, 1878; G. A. Gladwin, September 12, 1878—*; W. A. Breckenridge, September 11, 1884—*. Clerks: Charles Page, June 4, 1861—April 7, 1863; George E. Baldwin, April 7, 1863—January 4, 1866; R. M. Breckenridge, January 4, 1866—*.

The German Baptist Church of Meriden was formed June 19th, 1873, of 19 members. Many additional members were received, and three years later 68 members were reported. A separate meeting house, centrally located, had also been secured, in which the church has since worshipped. The pastors of this church have been: Reverends J. H. Moehlman, until 1885; J. A. Weimer, 1887–8; and, in 1889, Henry Bens was called to the pastorate. The church had 82 resident members in 1889. Charles Nold is clerk of the society.

A missionary effort of the Baptists among the Swedes of the city promises to yield permanent results, and a church organization of that nationality is contemplated. Since 1886 preaching in the Swedish language has been held in the Main street church and in a hall on Britannia street. But the members attending are now included among those of the Main street and First churches.

The following account of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Meriden was prepared by Reverend J. T. Pettee, A. M. About 1830 a very plain house of worship was built on what is now East Main street, on land of Captain Lyman Collins, just west of the entrance to the East Cemetery; here occasional meetings were held by the Methodists for several years, when the building was sold to Horace Redfield, moved down to Curtis street, converted into a carpenter's shop, and afterward burned. No record of the "class" of those early days has been preserved, but I learn from our older citizens that Darling Stewart, Noah Hall, Jesse G. Baldwin, Elias Baldwin, Seymour W. Baldwin and Charles Baldwin and their families were among the worshippers in this First Methodist meeting house, and that Charles Baldwin often occupied the pulpit, and was known as "Priest Baldwin."

In 1839 there was Methodist preaching in a small hall at Hanover; the next year in a small hall at West Meriden. About the year 1842 the Primitive Methodists, as they were called, sent preachers to Meriden, who, availing themselves of the general religious interest awakened throughout the country by the apprehension that the end of all things was at hand, were quite successful in their ministrations. The names of Collins, Raine, Miller and Somersides, in this connection, will be remembered with interest by all who worshipped in the "Tent," and the "Old Bethel." This last was the name given to a long shop and storehouse, on Mr. Charles Parker's premises, which stood just north of his old office, built in conformity with the ground

* Serving in 1889.

which is there descending, so that the preacher, when officiating, stood, as in a pit, lower than his congregation. This answered very well for winter, but was rather warm for summer. To relieve this inconvenience a large tent was pitched during the summer months in what was then an open lot, between the present High and Broad streets. This was cool and commodious, and afforded for the summer a not uncomfortable place of worship.

In 1844, under the judicious management of Reverend John Parker, who had long exercised his ministry in the New England Conference, but had been constrained, a few years before this, by failing health to settle in Meriden, the first regular Methodist society was organized; and next year, as a branch of the Cheshire circuit, began to receive preachers from the New York Conference. In 1847 it was erected into an independent station, and to the present time has received its preachers regularly from the New York, and the New York East Conferences. The membership of the society when first organized was: Reverend John Parker and wife; Charles Parker and wife; Edmund Parker and wife; Hiram Bradley and wife; John Range and wife; William Curtis and wife; Mrs. Tryphena Parker, Miss Betsey Parker (now Mrs. Jerralds), Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Higby, Asaph Merriam, Mrs. Patrick Lewis, Mrs. Cook and Miss Mariette R. Clark, now Mrs. Reverend J. T. Pettee (Mr. Pettee himself being a member of the M. E. Church in Middletown).

The preachers appointed to the Meriden station from the New York and New York East Conferences have been: Reverends George A. Hubbell, John E. Searles, Albert Nash, Parmilee Chamberlain, Francis Bottome, Nathaniel Meade, George C. Creevy, John L. Peck, William McAllister, George A. Hubbell (for the second time), Charles Kelsey, Charles Fletcher, Frederick Brown, Freeman P. Tower, John Pegg, Daniel A. Goodsell (now Bishop), William H. Boole, I. J. Lansing, B. M. Adams, J. S. Breckenridge, G. H. McGrew, M. W. Prince, and the present incumbent (1891), Doctor John R. Thompson, with Reverend George C. Boswell as assistant.

In 1847 the church and parsonage on Broad street were built, at an expense of about \$10,000. This church was occupied by the society till they left it for their present house of worship on the corner of East Main and Pleasant streets, which, under the judicious management of Reverend F. P. Tower, through the munificence of Honorable Charles Parker, supported by the generous contributions of other brethren, was built in 1867, at a cost inclusive of land and organ, of \$85,000, and presented as a centenary offering to the Methodist Episcopal church, to mark for Meriden the grand centennial of American Methodism. A debt of some \$27,000 rested upon it, which was raised in 1874 under the administration of Reverend D. A. Goodsell, so that when the New York East Conference sat here in the spring of 1875, not an unpaid for brick or slate looked down to reprove them. In 1888

the church was rejuvenated at an expense of \$4,000, the accessories now considered essential to a church being added, so that now, in such conveniences, it is second to no church in the city. The present membership of this church is 750; its Sunday school 504.

In 1885, 60 members received letters from this church and organized the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and the next year erected the chapel on West Main street. While the chapel was building the society was accommodated in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. building. Its first pastor was Reverend W. F. Markwick. It is now flourishing under the pastorate of Reverend D. N. Griffin. Its membership is 233; its Sunday school 262.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1854. Among the first adherents of this faith in this town were Noah Pomeroy and members of his family; and at his house in the eastern part of the town, a Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, preached the first Universalist sermon in Meriden some time in 1821. Several dozen persons were in attendance, but it does not appear that enough interest was created to continue the meetings. Three years later another sermon was preached in Mr. Pomeroy's house, this time by Reverend Nehemiah Dodge, a former Baptist minister of some celebrity, but who had become a Universalist. It aroused more interest in the doctrine, and also some opposition from Baptists who had attended.

Six more years elapsed until another meeting was held, Reverend John Boyden coming from Berlin, April 4th, 1830, and preaching in the North Center school house. He also preached three times in 1833, his meetings being attended by about twenty persons. At this time the avowed Universalists of Meriden were: Noah Pomeroy, Calvin Coe, Daniel Yale, Darling Dayton and a few others later, among them being Hezekiah Rice.

Occasional meetings were now held, in 1834, by Reverends Horace Smith, Stephen R. Smith, Thomas Miller and W. A. Stickney, the latter also preaching in 1835. In the latter year a fruitless attempt was made to secure a separate house of worship, the meetings theretofore having been held in private houses, school houses, or in the public hall connected with the tavern at the Center.

Occasional meetings were held in the next 18 years by various clergymen, and in 1853 the matter of building a church was again taken up and monies raised to secure a permanent minister. In April, 1854, Reverend James Gallagher, of Easton, Pa., commenced preaching as a candidate, and was so acceptable that he was settled as the first Universalist pastor in Meriden, his pastorate commencing the second Sabbath in June, 1854. He was a man of great force of character, and was much beloved by all who knew him. He preached his farewell sermon here January 25th, 1857, and removing to Hamilton, Ohio, died at that place on the 16th of July the same year.

The society at Meriden which he had served completed its organi-

zation June 6th, 1854, when the following officers were chosen: J. S. Blake, B. R. Stevens, J. L. Ives, E. Dayton and M. Barnes, executive committee; Charles Pomeroy, clerk; I. C. Lewis, treasurer; and P. S. Pelton, collector. Other members of the society were: Noah Pomeroy, Calvin Coe, E. E. Smiley, William H. Golden, Moses Waterman, J. V. Thayer, B. F. Stevens, H. E. Welton, James T. Pomeroy, E. R. Aspinwall, John C. Marvin, J. N. Foster, N. W. Pomeroy, P. S. Bliss, Silas Gladwin, G. E. Leonard, Aaron Gardner and I. P. Lewis—26 in all. The following year 13 new names were added to the society's list, and much interest in its affairs was manifested. Both the business and religious meetings were held in Odd Fellows' Hall until the church was completed.

The society being left without a pastor did not allow its meetings to be intermitted, but voted, August 11th, 1858, that "we continue meetings regularly every Sunday, with or without a preacher." Sermons were read by laymen, and those attending were profited thereby. Various visiting ministers also preached for the society.

In July, 1859, Reverend Henry Eaton became the pastor, but at the end of six months was compelled by failing health to resign. In this period, however, the society began the work of building a church. On the 5th of October, 1859, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Doctor T. F. Davis, I. C. Lewis, Silas Gladwin, Robert Hoadley and Moses Waterman, who, in the same month, adopted a plan for a building prepared by T. W. Silloway, of Boston. A central location for the church was secured east of the new town hall, upon which an attractive and substantial edifice was erected and furnished at a cost of nearly \$10,000. It was dedicated December 5th, 1860, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, the attending services being very impressive, as conducted by a number of visiting clergymen. In the fall of 1891 the old church building was removed, and on its site a new edifice was begun, which will cost about \$50,000. The material is Connecticut brown stone.

After the society had the services of several clergymen as supplies following the short pastorate of the Reverend Frederick Foster (the first minister in the new church), which ended March 3d, 1861, another pastor was secured in the person of Reverend J. H. Farnsworth, who was installed November 1st, 1862. He remained seven years, and his services placed the society upon a permanent basis. Soon after his removal to Springfield, Vt., Reverend Martin J. Steere was settled over the church, in the latter part of 1869. He remained several years. Since 1872 the church has had a number of ministers, one of the chief ones being Reverend J. H. Chapin, Ph. D., who preached for the society several years, and has given to it some of his best energies. The pastor in 1890 was Reverend W. S. Perkins; the deacons were D. C. Easton and William B. Barnes; the parish committee

were Charles H. Fales, D. C. Pease and William H. Miller, the latter also being the clerk and treasurer of the parish.

Of the large and flourishing Sabbath school Isaac C. Lewis was for many years the superintendent. It has been continued with much interest.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized December 3d, 1865, among the constituent members being Anton Reuss, George Nagle, William Nagle and Moritz Kraemer. December 25th, 1865, Reverend G. Guerick was installed the first pastor, and in October, 1866, he was succeeded by Reverend H. A. Schmidt, who remained until June, 1869. The following August, Reverend Charles A. Graeber became the pastor, and continued until April 1st, 1886. Since the latter date the pastor of the church has been Reverend Adelbert Krofft.

The church soon took steps to secure its own house of worship, of which the corner stone was laid October 19th, 1866. A frame house, 38 by 90 feet, was erected, on Liberty street, which was enlarged in 1879. In 1891 a fine new brick edifice was built on the site of the old one, at a cost of \$25,000. A parochial school has been maintained since 1886. Of this, C. A. Burgdorf was the principal in 1889, and the pupils in attendance numbered 110. In 1886 the church became a corporate body.

The membership of the church has been twice diminished by the withdrawal of so many persons that the influence of the church work has been much affected; first in 1876, when many connected themselves with other organizations; and in January, 1889, when a number withdrew to form a new organization.

The New Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized out of the latter secession on the 28th of January, 1889, 51 persons pledging themselves as members, and worship was established in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Reverend Charles A. Graeber and others acting as pastoral supplies. In the movement to erect a church an eligible lot on Hanover street was secured, upon which a frame building was erected, whose corner stone was laid November 17th, 1889. The membership of the parent church is about 100, and that of the New Emanuel is about one-fourth less.

St. Rose of Lima Church (Roman Catholic) is the oldest church of that denomination in Meriden. Catholicism was introduced into Meriden soon after the completion of the Hartford railroad, which was the means of bringing a number of Irish families into the town. These were gathered together by missionary priests, who said mass to them in a private house, in the northeastern part of the city. Later, services of this nature were held by Father Philip O'Reilley and Father Teevens, the latter taking charge of the newly organized parish in 1849. Soon after this was formed, the old Episcopal church, which stood on the corner of Broad and Olive streets, was bought and used

by the Catholics. It was a frame house, 36 by 45 feet, and had been used by the Episcopalians until they occupied their Gothic church, in 1850. In this mass was celebrated about nine years, by Father Hugh O'Reilly, who took charge of the parish work in 1851, and by Father Thomas Quinn, who became the first settled pastor of the parish in 1854. Under his direction the handsome St. Rose church was begun in 1858, its completion involving an outlay of \$25,000. This was a heavy burden, but the parish was relieved of it by Father Thomas Walsh, who became the pastor in the spring of 1859, succeeding Father Quinn. Although regarded so costly and commodious, the growth of the parish was so rapid that it was found necessary to further enlarge and improve the church. This was done in 1868, at an outlay of \$30,000. Another improvement was made more recently, the church being re-opened May 21st, 1882, when Bishop McMahon officiated.

Until his death, July 2d, 1883, at the age of 53 years, the services of Father Walsh were untiring in the interest of the parish, of which he remained the priest, and of the diocese, of which he was vicar-general. At his decease, St. Rose ranked as the fourth Catholic church in the state, the parish having 4,000 members. The parochial school, kept in a fine and commodious building, erected in 1874 at a cost of \$20,000, had an attendance of 700 children daily. Father Walsh was a devout, learned man, highly respected by the entire community. When he was laid to his rest, in St. Patrick's Cemetery, July 5th, 1883, the ceremonies were attended by a larger concourse of people than had before here gathered on a similar occasion.

Under his successors the work of the parish has gone on, the membership increasing and the fine church property being made still more extensive and valuable. In the fall of 1888, St. Rose Chapel, on Liberty street, was completed. It is of brick, 37 by 70 feet, and attractive in its appearance.

In 1889, the corporation of the parish consisted of the pastor, Reverend Father P. F. M'Alenney, Maurice O'Brien and Patrick Hopkins.

The Catholic parochial school building is very fine, and contains twelve rooms. Between 900 and 1,000 children are in attendance.

St. Laurent's Church (French Catholic) was formed in 1880. In the past two decades many French people became citizens of Meriden, the census of 1880 showing over one thousand. Most of these were Catholics and in order to permit them to worship in their own language it was decided to form them into a new parish. The preliminary meeting was held June 2d, 1880, and four days later the first mass of the parish was said in G. A. R. Hall. Subsequently and until the spring of 1881, the meetings were held in the town hall. A purpose to build a church was given warm encouragement and the work was soon begun. July 5th, 1880, being a holiday, the members of the

parish devoted it to digging for the foundations of the church, on Camp street. A band furnished music, lunches were served by the women of the parish, and at sunset the excavation was completed. The basement of the church was fitted up as a place of worship, for which use it was dedicated April 10th, 1881, when also the corner stone of the church was laid by Bishop McMahon. For several years work on the main building was suspended but was again resumed in the spring of 1886 and completed for dedication November 4th, 1888.

The church forms an attractive edifice in the French Gothic style, the walls being of North Haven brick, with buttresses capped with granite. The dimensions are 60 by 118 feet and the front towers when completed will be 165 feet high. The sanctuary windows are over 21 feet high and were all imported from Holland. The interior of the church is handsomely finished and the value of the property is nearly \$60,000. In 1889 the corporation of the parish was composed of the resident priest, Father A. Van Oppen, under whose pastorate the church is prospering, and trustees D. Dolbec and Philippe Turcotte.

In the spring of 1891 the Polish and German members of St. Laurent's and St. Rose's parishes formed themselves into a new church, by the name of St. Mary's Catholic church, with Father Kost as the priest. Ground for a church edifice, 85 by 45 feet, was broken on Church street, on the 30th of May, and the building will be completed as the funds of the parish will permit.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Meriden had its origin in the winter of 1865-6 and was incorporated June 27th, the latter year, by act of the general assembly. Under this charter the first board of regular officers was elected in July, 1866. In the fall of the same year, having a subscription fund of \$7,000, a lot on Colony street was purchased, on which was a frame building of two stories, 22 by 50 feet, which was fitted up for association uses. On the first floor a reading room and library was opened. The second floor was devoted to the use of general meetings, lectures, also noonday prayer meetings being therein sustained, each day, for about four years.

Having outgrown this humble building, steps were taken, in 1875-6, to raise a fund to displace it with a more commodious structure. The president of the association, Welcome E. Benham, was especially active in this movement and his well-conceived purpose and persistent effort in this direction were warmly seconded by the community. Four persons subscribed \$1,000 each; 53 persons gave \$100 each; and nearly \$22,000 in all was raised, when the work of building was begun. W. E. Benham, James R. Sutliff and S. J. Hall were appointed the building committee and H. M. Jones was secured as the architect. The plans adopted involved an outlay of \$28,000, and ground for the edifice was broken May 18th, 1876. The corner stone was laid with ceremonies October 19th, 1876, and on the 31st of July, the following year, the building was dedicated. A

debt remaining on it was fully settled in February, 1886, when the entire value of the property was placed at \$40,000. The rentals of the building, not occupied by the association for its own uses, are about \$3,000 per year.

The building is imposing in appearance, being four stories high above the basement, and is 46 feet wide and 89 feet long. The front is constructed of Philadelphia pressed brick, with free-stone and iron trimmings, granite sills and steps, and there is a slated, Mansard roof. Business rooms occupy the basement, first floor and part of the second, where are also the reading room and the general rooms of the association. On the third floor are assembly halls, and a gymnasium occupies the fourth floor. Many religious and benevolent societies have here held their meetings. The building is substantially finished and furnished throughout, and was the first of the kind in Connecticut and one of the first in New England exclusively for Y. M. C. A. purposes.

In 1886 the charter of the association was amended and its property was placed in care of a board of seven trustees, members of Protestant evangelical churches. These were W. E. Benham, chairman; Benjamin Page, clerk; S. J. Hall, treasurer; James R. Sutliff, S. B. Little, James H. Breckenridge, E. A. Bell. A board of directors of one member each from all the Protestant churches in the city is chosen annually to coöperate with the officers in managing the affairs of the association.

Since the incorporation the presidents of the association have been: J. H. Breckenridge, from July, 1866, to September, 1868; E. W. Hatch, from September, 1868, to September, 1869; F. H. Williams, from September, 1869, to September, 1870; F. G. Otis, from September, 1870, to September, 1872; W. E. Benham, from September, 1872, to September, 1890.

In 1882 the association secured William A. Venter as its first general secretary and he served in that capacity until October, 1889. In the following December A. H. Wilcox succeeded him in the same office.

In 1885 a ladies' auxiliary of the association was organized, which has become a most valuable adjunct. The same year a gymnasium was established and a teacher employed. In December, 1887, a branch of the association was opened on Broad street, which was kept open one year. Many other auxiliaries, or divisions of the association forces, have promoted the general good, the members being zealous and active in these matters.

In July, 1886, the publication of the monthly *Association News* was begun as a small sheet, setting forth the work of the society. It was enlarged in January, 1888, and again in January, 1889, to 12 columns, quarto size.

In the library of the association are more than 6,000 volumes of

popular, standard and reference books, which may be freely read in the rooms or taken home on the payment of a small fee. The free reading room, open all day and evening, contains over 100 choice periodicals, and is largely patronized.

The association has the support of the leading citizens of Meriden, and has proved to be a valuable promotive agent in elevating the moral tone of the community.

The Connecticut State Reform School* was authorized by the legislature of 1851, which appropriated \$10,000 for this object, on condition that the people of the state would donate an equal sum for the same object. In 1852 the school was located in Meriden, on a tract of land secured for this purpose of Salmon Merriam and others, and embracing, in 1888, 195 acres. It lies about half a mile north of the New Haven railroad station, extending from North Colony street toward the Hanging hills, more than a mile in the rear. About 100 acres are comparatively level and are well tilled for farm and garden crops. Much of the remainder of the land is in pasture and wood lots. A fine stream of water through the center of the tract adds to the value of the farm, which has been somewhat damaged by the recent construction through it of the Waterbury railroad. A number of fine farm buildings have been erected, including a main barn, 42 by 83 feet, three stories high, which is a model of completeness in its arrangements. There are orchards, gardens and a green-house. The farm cost \$18,000.

On a commanding eminence, near the North Colony street part of the lands, are the buildings of the school proper, standing on handsomely kept grounds, adorned with shrubs and flowers. The site affords one of the finest landscape views in this part of the state. Around it lies the city with its manifold interests; in front, several miles distant, is Mount Lamentation; and in the rear and nearer are the ever beautiful Hanging hills. The main building is of brick and was begun in 1853. It fronts the east, and is 300 feet long by 50 feet deep. The central part is four stories high; the ends three stories. In the rear is a three story wing, 40 by 120 feet. In this building are all the conveniences for the care, comfort, instruction and employment of 375 boys, besides affording a home for the superintendent and other officers of the school.

When it was erected the congregate or prison system prevailed, and continued until 1878. Under this system, a yard in the rear of the building was enclosed with a high stone wall, which has lately been devoted to other uses, and other features in the building, under the old system, have also been changed. Since the adoption of the family system of government, ten years ago, five large cottage buildings have been erected, north and south of the main structure, each being of brick, three stories high above the basement. While they

*From reports and data by Saxton B. Little.

differ in outside appearance and architectural design, they each cost \$16,000, and have the same general interior arrangement, each comfortably accommodating fifty boys and those in charge of them. A beautiful chapel, with 500 sittings, was erected at a cost of \$15,000. In it are held religious meetings and general assemblages, for the instruction or amusement of the members of the school, who are here treated with a view to bring them under reformatory influences and to lead them to better lives. Each family section has its own male supervisor and matron and special teachers.

There are six shops in the institution, in which are made the necessary clothing, shoes, etc., worn by the boys, who themselves do this work; and two shops in which 225 boys are employed in cane-seating chairs.

All the buildings have an abundant supply of water from the city water works and from a private spring, owned by the institution, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant, which is conducted to the farm by means of a 3-inch pipe. This supplies water for irrigation and farm uses. The buildings are also supplied with city gas and have all the modern conveniences to make them complete and comfortable. Their aggregate cost has been a little more than \$250,000, and they are, in appearance and adaptation, finer than many kindred institutions in other states.

The government of the institution is vested in a board of eight state trustees, one from each county, and four resident trustees, who elect the superintendent and other officers to manage its affairs.

The first superintendent was Philemon Hoadley, elected in 1853, and served two years. In 1855 Roswell Hawley, M. D., was elected, and served four years. E. W. Hatch, M. D., was elected in 1859, and was at the head of the institution about twenty years. In 1854 Saxton B. Little was elected assistant superintendent, and served until the abandonment of the congregate system of government, proving a most efficient educator of this class of pupils.

The present superintendent, George E. Howe, was elected in 1878, and under his administration the life of the school was changed to the open or family system, being made more reformatory in its nature, and divesting it of the penal features which were before connected with the institution. His previous extended experience in that department of labor has enabled him to reorganize the school and bring it up to a standard which has excited the admiration of philanthropists and others interested in making good citizens of those who have had the misfortune to inherit or contract vicious habits. He has the cooperation of about twenty assistants at the institution, and the active aid of the resident trustees. These were, in 1889: Colonel Charles L. Upham, Isaac C. Lewis, Owen B. Arnold and D. S. Williams.

The institution was opened for the reception of inmates March 1st, 1854, and since that time 4,652 boys have been placed under its care. The age at entrance has varied from six to nineteen years, the greatest

number being placed at the ages of fourteen and fifteen. The commitments in 1888 were 176. Of those entered 463 have been placed with farmers, 44 placed at various trades, 150 escaped from the institution and did not return, 941 were discharged on the expiration of sentence, and 2,461 were returned to their parents. The number remaining in the institution December 1st, 1889, was 450. The state permits parents and guardians to place boys in the school without a commitment from court on the payment of \$3 per week, and 176 boys have thus been placed and subjected to the rules of the school.

Every boy in the institution is required to attend school three hours each week day, ten months in a year, and is taught the rudiments of an English education which will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life, and moral culture is also instilled. A moral review is held every evening, at which time a record is made in a book of every boy's conduct during the day. These records determine each boy's standard in the school, and the "Honor Grade" has proven to be a valuable disciplinary means.

"The paramount object of the institution is not to confine, but to reform those committed to its care, and its success is encouraging in a high degree. Not all are reformed, for human nature is the same here as elsewhere, nevertheless a large proportion of those coming here go away far better boys, and with prospects of becoming more useful citizens than if this noble charity did not exist."

The Curtis Home owes its existence solely to the benevolence and munificent benefactions of Lemuel J. Curtis,* who established it for the relief of old ladies and orphan children in needy circumstances. The institution stands on three and one-half acres of ground at the head of Crown street, and overlooks much of the city of Meriden. The building was begun May 1st, 1883, and June 28th, 1884, the home was dedicated by Bishop Williams, of the diocese of Connecticut, the services being held in the pretty little chapel connected with it. The home is 46 by 114 feet, four stories high, with a deep slated roof. The architecture is in the Gothic style, the walls being of North Haven brick, trimmed with terra cotta, the front presenting a most attractive appearance. The interior is handsomely finished and supplied with modern appointments. Separate dormitories are provided for boys, girls and old ladies. The entire cost was about \$40,000. In his lifetime Mr. Curtis maintained the home single handed, and at his death left a large benefaction, placed in trust of the vestry of St. Andrew's parish. That body and a board of local managers, selected from the churches of the city, are also the managers of the institution. The first local board was composed of Mrs. J. T. Pettee, president; Miss Celia J. Curtis, vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Coe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Annie Palmer, recording secretary. The latter was also the first matron, and occupied the home May 1st, 1884.

*See Biographical Sketch.

Doctor C. H. S. Davis was the first physician. In the course of a few years twenty inmates were sheltered within its friendly walls.

The City Mission Society of Meriden is another charitable organization which deserves and has received philanthropic support. It was instituted for the amelioration of the poor several years ago, and became a chartered body April 5th, 1889, with the following corporators: Mary L. Seymour, Phebe E. Hinman, Lucy A. Geer, Anna Wheeler, Ruth B. Austin, Martha E. Fales, Seraphine C. Ives, Sarah G. Higby, Mary G. Patten, Emma R. Thomas and Jennie Fay. The society is empowered to hold property to the amount of \$100,000, whose proceeds are to be applied for the care of the poor and the prevention of pauperism. In the furtherance of this object the society has had especial encouragement in the noble gift of Isaac C. Lewis. On the 21st of October, 1889, he deeded to the society the handsome "Lewis Block," on East Main street, which he had erected in 1888-9 at a cost of more than \$70,000, the income from which shall forever be devoted to its uses. This block is one of the finest in the city and its rentals will insure a fine working fund for the society, which is thus permitted to enter upon an extended sphere of usefulness.

The Meriden Hospital is a charitable institution of recent date. On the 17th of April, 1885, the general assembly of the state granted a charter to a number of citizens of Meriden to establish a hospital and giving power to conduct the same. Under the provisions of this charter the incorporators organized December 28th, 1885, by electing the following directors: N. L. Bradley, chairman; George R. Curtis, treasurer; Seth J. Hall, Charles Parker, E. J. Doolittle, H. C. Wilcox, J. H. Chapin, Walter Hubbard and L. E. Coe. The advisability of erecting a hospital has been frequently discussed, but no definite action in this direction has yet been taken.

The Cemeteries of Meriden are attractive and well kept. There are six distinct and well known places of interment in the town, four being within the city limits. The oldest, called the Ancient Burying Ground, is on what formerly was known as the Meeting House hill, about two miles southeast of the town hall. It is a retired place, only a lane, seldom used, leading by it. But it is a spot of considerable natural beauty, pleasantly located on the south brow of the long sloping elevation, designated on late maps as Parker's hill. A fine and extended view of the country lying west and south is commanded.

In the latter direction the houses in the borough of Wallingford can be plainly seen, and it was probably a matter of sentiment which led to the selection of this place. Here, within view of the old home, were interred the dead of the new parish. The use of the ground was discontinued about the time of the revolution and being isolated from the main highways, it became neglected in the course of years. The graves were marked by plain slaty slabs, which fell out of place and the epitaphs became illegible. The grave yard itself was a part of the

common field and there was little to indicate the respect which should be shown to the graves of these pioneers. But in 1851 the town voted to fence in the yard with a stone wall. This was not done and December 20th, 1856, another vote was taken, not only to enclose the ground but to erect a monument containing the names of those there interred. The following year these instructions were properly carried out. A substantial brown freestone shaft was erected and was enclosed by a high iron fence, 60 feet square. It was a worthy tribute to the dead and deserved to be well kept. In the course of years, however, the iron fence was torn down and finally removed; and the monument itself has been marred by chipping off parts to be carried away as relics. In more recent years reasonable care has been given the yard which, in 1889, was plainly enclosed and free from brush. Only a few of the headstones remained. Their inscriptions were quaint and expressive of the virtues of those whose decease they commemorated. Two of them were marked as follows:

In Memory of
THEOPHILUS HALL,

Pastor of ye Church, who having for 37 years discharged the duties of his function with distinguished fidelity and accomplished Christian life, the uniform disciple of Jesus Christ, deceased March 25, 1767, in the 60th year of his Age.

They that be wise shall shine as ye brightness of
ye firmament.

Dean Ezekiel Rice, Esq., Aged 66 years, Departed this Life Sptr 4th, 1765.

To God and Man a faithful Friend;
In Serving both his life did spend.
His Sun is set, his work is done,
Lies here beneath this Gloomy Stone.

The town monument was legibly inscribed in the following manner:

On the south side:

ERECTED
BY THE TOWN OF MERIDEN,
1857.

On the east side;

In Memory of the First Settlers of the Town of Meriden who were buried within and near this enclosure, and whose names as far as known are inscribed on this Monument.

The Meeting-House in which they worshiped, and the first erected in this town, stood about fifty rods west of this memorial.

On the north side:

OBITUARY.—Rev. Theophilus Hall, Pastor of the First Church, March 25, 1767, æ. 60; Mehitable Hall, Sept. 11, 1767, æ. 16; Timothy Jerome, Feb. 23, 1757, æ. 26; Abigail Way, Sept. 12, 1741, æ. 12; Daniel Hough, July 25, 1768, æ. 49; Thos. Beech, May 14, 1741, æ. 83; Phebe Merriam, Feb. 23, 1753, æ. 23; Hannah Ives, Nov. 5, 1770, æ. 70; Captain Josiah Robinson, Apr. 2, 1766, æ. 67; Theophilus Mix, July 3, 1750, æ. 53; Rachael Andrus, Jan. 11, 1756, æ. 33; Timothy Andrews, Nov. 25, 1743, æ. 23; Hannah Royce, Jan. 12, 1761, æ. 91; Samuel Johnson, Mar. 2, 1777, æ. 23.

On the west side:

OBITUARY.—Benjamin Curtiss, Oct. 29, 1754, æ. 52; Aaron Curtiss, Dec. 18, 1763, æ. 20; Rebekah Lyman, Nov. 8, 1748, æ. 44; Joseph Cowles, Nov. 30, 1760, æ. 83; Mindwell Cowles, April 17, 1770, æ. 89; Sarah Bishop, May 31, 1760, æ. 43; Elizabeth Merriam, June 11, 1767, æ. 70; Elizabeth Penfield, Nov. 20, 1765, æ. 18; Deacon Samuel Royce, May 14, 1757, æ. 85; Ezekiel Rice, Esq., Sept. 4, 1765, æ. 66; Ebenezer Roys, Jan. 20, 1759, æ. 53; Joseph Merriam, Aug. 24, 1752, æ. 49; Deborah Merriam, Aug. 12, 1761, æ. 52; Ruth Merriam, Nov. 12, 1755, æ. 72; Mindwell Rice, June 15, 1769, æ. 27.

With the removal of the church to the Center came a demand for a burial place in the same locality, which was secured in the lot on Broad street, at the corner of Olive. This was deeded by Reverend John Hubbard, March 15th, 1771, and originally contained three-quarters of an acre, which was purchased by a popular subscription, as is shown in the following paper:

“Whereas the inhabitants of the parish of Meriden, did in their meeting on the 18 of February last, agree to purchase a piece of land of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, for a burying yard, we, the subscribers being desirous of a speedy accomplishment of said affair, do herewith our names subscribe the several sums that we will give towards purchasing said piece of land, and do promise to paye them to the parish committee within nine months after said committee shall procure a deed to secure the same to the use of the parish as aforesaid.

Meriden, March 11, 1771.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Samuel Leavitt	3	0	Hannah Hall, Jr.	2	0
Noah Yale.	5	0	Abel Hawley	2	0
Ebenezer Cowles	3	6	Samuel Johnson	3	0
Ezekiel Rice	1	5	Solomon Rice	1	0
Daniel Howell	3	6	Joseph Cowles	3	0
Ebenezer Cowles, Jr.	1	0	Wait Rice	1	0
Samuel Whitney	1	6	Bezaleel Ives	3	0
John Miles, Jr.	1	0	Timothy Collins	1	6
Theo. Hall	2	0	Thomas Hough	1	0
Josiah Merriam	1	0	Ezra Rice	2	0
Titus Rice	1	4	Aaron Hull	1	0
Thomas Menhaur	1	6	Moses Hall.	1	3
Thomas Berry	2	0	Benjamin Rice	2	0
Timothy Foster	3	4	Aaron Lyman	4	0
Abigail Rice	2	1	Amasa Rice	1	0

To this place some of those interred in the old burial ground were removed. In the course of seventy years the Broad Street burial ground was filled up and a new cemetery was demanded. Some difficulty was encountered in selecting a place which should accommodate all parts of the town, both the east and the west section claiming the location. After a discussion of several years ground for the East Meriden Cem-

etery was purchased in 1845, of the estate of William Yale and of Lyman Collins, about half a mile east of the Center church. This was substantially enclosed, and in 1847 the stone arch over the entrance way was erected. The cemetery is laid out with care, and is neatly kept. Many tasty monuments show the resting place of those here interred, representing numerous old families.

The West Meriden Cemetery was opened by an association bearing this name, whose preliminary meeting was held October 20th, 1846. Elah Camp was chosen president; Doctor Benjamin H. Catlin, vice-president; Curtis L. North, secretary; Horace Curtis, treasurer.

Three acres of land were purchased, November 22d, 1846, of Asahel Merriman, and the town was petitioned to open a street to the same. Soon after Hanover street was opened by the cemetery, which was enlarged by the addition of an acre in 1864. It is laid out with modern landscape effects, and contains about 800 family lots. There are numerous costly monuments, and the grounds are kept in good condition by the association. The officers in 1889 were: John D. Billard, president; Charles H. Collins, secretary and treasurer; P. J. Clark, H. J. Church and John D. Billard, directors. The association was duly incorporated June 14th, 1866.

Walnut Grove Cemetery, south of the city, in its area, beauty of location and possibility of development is the most important in the town. It had its origin in a purpose formed as long ago as 1868, when a committee was appointed to consider the wisdom of opening a new cemetery. It recommended that the town purchase the Norman B. Wood farm for \$12,000, and in case a cemetery association was formed before January 1st, 1872, to transfer the same to such a corporation. After some delay in arranging the details of such an organization, the Meriden Cemetery Association was formed August 6th, 1875, Eli Butler, president, and John Ives, secretary, and the town transferred the property to that body, which became a legal corporation March 3d, 1876. On the 7th of October of that year the cemetery was appropriately dedicated, nearly all the clergy in the city participating. The first interment was made soon after.

The original area of the Wood farm of 60 acres was diminished by locating the new South Meriden road through the western part, which cut off about ten acres, but the cemetery was subsequently enlarged by adding about the same number of acres to its area on the north end, and in 1889 it contained nearly 60 acres, about seven acres having been highly improved for burial purposes. Already some fine monuments have been erected, which add to the natural beauty of the cemetery. In 1889 the officers of the association were: William W. Lyman, president; O. B. Arnold, vice-president; John Ives, secretary and treasurer.

St. Patrick's Cemetery is the property of St. Rose Parish, of Meriden. It has a beautiful and advantageous location on Wall street, and

is finely improved. The blocks are 16 by 20 feet, and are carefully kept. Chaste memorials have been erected, and it is yearly becoming a more beautiful spot. St. Patrick's Cemetery was blessed by Bishop McFarland, May 8th, 1864. Previous Catholic interments at Meriden were made in a small lot on South Broad street, which was vacated when the present cemetery was opened.

CHAPTER XI.

MERIDEN.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Nathaniel L. Bradley.—Eli Butler.—Andrew J. Coe.—Levi E. Coe.—Lemuel J. Curtis.—Charles H. S. Davis.—Seth J. Hall.—George E. Howe.—Emily J. Leonard.—Saxton B. Little.—William W. Lyman.—Edward B. Manning.—Edward Miller.—Samuel C. Paddock.—Charles Parker.—Cephas B. Rogers.—John Sutliff.—John Tait.—Henry K. White.—Horace C. Wilcox.—Grove H. Wilson.—Bertrand L. Yale.—Personal Paragraphs.

N. L. BRADLEY was born in Cheshire, Conn., December 27th, 1829. In Mr. Bradley we have a suggestive illustration of a successful man. The strong qualities which lay at the base of all his development he inherited largely from his parents. To the faithful exercise of these is to be attributed the abundant success which he has attained. The inheritance of character determines the trend of a man's life, and is the prophecy also of its end. Mr. Bradley's father and mother were Levi and Abigail Ann (Atwater) Bradley. Levi Bradley was a thrifty farmer and a man of large influence in his town, whose moral worth made for a wholesome and strong virtue in the community. In a conscientious observance of all his religious duties he was most heartily joined by the entire family circle. His sympathies were decidedly Christian, as evidenced by the liberal support he accorded to the work of religion. He found abundant time also for the study of history, in which he was much interested, even to the close of his life. Because of such an example, it would be natural to expect moral excellence and mental and physical soundness in the children.

N. L. Bradley was the youngest son among five children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Emeline, wife of Alfred P. Curtis, of Meriden; Samuel A., of Cheshire; William L., of Boston; Nathaniel L., of Meriden; and Abby Ann, wife of Walter Hubbard, of Meriden. Of these only two are at present living—William L. and Nathaniel L. Mr. Bradley received his education in the academy at Meriden. His first principal was John D. Post, and Dexter R. Wright was the last. At the close of his academical studies he became a clerk with E. B. M. Hughes, hardware merchant, New Haven, Conn., for one year. Then, because of the strong desire of his parents, he returned home, very much to the regret of Mr. Hughes, and devoted himself to the work of the farm.

HARDEN—GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES



V. L. Bradley

At twenty-one years of age Mr. Bradley had, as yet, conceived no other purpose in life than that of being a farmer. Farming was not remunerative and its toils not satisfying to his ambition. The little fortune he had accumulated he placed in a clock factory in Southington, a town about four miles away. His compensation was \$1.25 per diem. It was here that his genius for work discovered itself. Consequently he was offered the contract for making clocks in the factory, which he readily accepted. In the event of the great accumulation of goods, which necessitated the stopping of work, it was proposed to Mr. Bradley that he visit New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington for the purpose of selling the goods of the company. The success of his venture was so gratifying to the president that other salesmen were dismissed and Mr. Bradley was elected a director, and also the representative salesman of the company.

The year 1852 marked the inception of the great industry in Meriden with which Mr. Bradley's name has since been associated. A joint stock company was formed (Bradley, Hatch & Co.), with a capital of \$5,000. William L. Bradley and Walter Hubbard were members of the firm. So rapidly grew the business that after two years, in 1854, more capital became an imperative need. The Hatch brothers not having any money for investment chose to go out of the company. Walter Hubbard sold out his dry goods business, and with William L. and Nathaniel L. Bradley organized the company, under the corporation title of Bradley & Hubbard. The property of the joint stock company of Bradley, Hatch & Co. was purchased and a large business was permanently located where the immense factory plant now stands. The business was conducted under a copartnership until 1875, when a joint stock company was again formed, having the name of The Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, and has since been so conducted.

The first factory consisted of a small wooden building without power. Now there is a large group of brick buildings, the area of whose floor space is equal to about seven acres. At first six workmen were employed; now fully 1,100 operatives are enrolled.

In the beginning of the business Mr. Bradley acted as manufacturer and salesman. In the course of time salesrooms were opened in New York, to the interest of which Mr. Hubbard gave attention quite exclusively. Offices and salesrooms are now established in New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia. Their products have a ready and large sale, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries as well. The most improved machinery is used. The closest attention is given to produce the best manner of work. The highest style of art is made subservient to the taste of the trade. Each succeeding year evidences the greatest possible skill in intelligent artisanship.

The showrooms of the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company is one of the beautiful places to which visitors to Meriden are

taken. Here we have a true exponent of the city's industry and its mechanical ability. And it is a proof also of the enterprise of Messrs. Bradley and Hubbard, and of their efficient superintendent and secretary, Mr. C. F. Linsley. Their manufacture is in the line of chandeliers and brackets for oil, gas and electric light, ornamental lamps, bronzes, stationers' hardware and tables, andirons and fenders, clocks in ornamental iron cases, taking the place of French marble cases, and a variety of elegant ware in brass and bronze which is not readily classified.

Mr. Bradley's life in Meriden covers the most important period of the city's growth, whose population at the time of his beginning business there was about 3,000 people. He has been intimately identified with the development of its municipal interests. The demands of his business, however, have not permitted him to accept many official burdens, although urged to do so. At one time he was elected alderman, and acting mayor. He is a director in the First National Bank, the City Savings Bank, Meriden Fire Insurance Company, Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Meriden Horse Railroad Company and the Meriden Publishing Company. He is also interested in other financial enterprises in Meriden. He has been a liberal supporter of every public enterprise. In politics, charities and the religious life his influence is strong. He is not too busy to give attention to the improvement of his town in its physical features. The streets, parks and cemeteries are objects of his special care. He is president of the Meriden Park Company.

Any sketch of Mr. Bradley's life and character would be incomplete without a reference to his interest in religious enterprises. He gives freely and constantly to proper objects of charity; every good work has his sympathy and aid. He was among the first to liberally provide for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, to whose building he subscribed generously. He has been very closely related to the work of the First Congregational church, of which he is a member. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the committee of the society, and through all that time has earnestly studied and labored to build up a harmonious and prosperous fellowship.

On the 25th of October, 1860, Mr. Bradley married Hattie E., daughter of Selden and Lucy Hooker (Hart) Peck, of Kensington, Conn., a lady who encourages the good spirit of her husband and coöperates in his benevolent and religious designs. One son has been born to them, Clarence P. Bradley, who is a director in the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company.

The family estate and residence are among the richest and most beautiful in Meriden, on one of the principal streets of the city.

ELI BUTLER, banker, Meriden, Conn., was born July 6th, 1814, and died May 24th, 1881. The ancestry chart dates from the days of

Richard and Elizabeth Butler, of Hartford, Conn., whose "will" was proved in 1684. Eli Butler was the second son in a family of six children born to Lemuel and Salina (Merriman) Butler. His boyhood was spent on the farm, except that in the winter, until he was about fourteen years of age, he attended the district school. Beyond that age his education was obtained in earning a living and in making money, rather than by the tuition of the pedagogue. But that form of education worked well in his case, for he was by nature a master mind which could find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything."

Mr. Butler was not profuse in words, though they were at command in abundance when he felt he had anything to say either in committees or in public; he was sometimes courtly in manner, giving an impression of being a little distant and yet free in the presence of his friends, and very fond of their company; quiet in disposition, but enjoying the social pleasantries of his neighbors; fond of reading and of games in the parlor. He was a man of indomitable will, and yet it was not stubborn, for it was intelligent. He was able to weigh matters on all sides, and possessed a judgment of unusual balance. His discriminations were accurate, and rarely were they ever faulty. When in conference with other men he was able to listen patiently to their opinions, and then positively, independently and clearly expressing his own, to lead them in the courses of action which seemed to him wisest and best.

These qualities made him a born leader of men, and they shone conspicuously in him, for instance, in the erection of the First Congregational church of Meriden. That church, as much as anything else in his city, stands as a monument to him. It is a magnificent granite edifice of costly workmanship. He was chairman of both the building and finance committee from the time the church was commenced until it was completed. With him were associated positive men of diverse natures, and leaders in the life of the city of Meriden. As might be supposed, there was a variety of opinion to get along with, and opinion positively expressed. But Mr. Butler, as chairman of the two efficient committees, kept all forces working in harmony from first to last, and the noble temple stands forth as the magnificent ecclesiastico-architectural ornament of the city of Meriden.

It is an interesting commentary on his ability as a leader of men that he voluntarily yielded up, in the last few years of his life, the final decision on many questions, to some trusted friends, giving as his reason that his convictions of the proper course to pursue were not so clear as they had been all his life. He had the uncommon sense to perceive a certain slight cloudiness of conviction coming over him, and the still more uncommon sense to declare that he would lead only when he knew he was right beyond any question in his own

mind. Clear sight and clear conviction had always been conspicuous traits in him.

Like many prosperous Meriden men, Mr. Butler began his business career by selling goods in the West and South from a peddler's wagon. He afterward opened a dry goods store in Radfordsville, Alabama, a town about twenty miles from Selma. There he laid the foundation of his generous fortune. In 1853 he returned to Meriden and invested considerable of his property in the best paying home interests.

His business connections in Meriden were widely ramified. He was founder, director, stockholder or capitalist of many of the principal business concerns of his city. Besides being chief executive officer in the Home Bank, he had been for years a director of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company, and continued to be a stockholder when it was merged in the Consolidated Railroad Company. He was director of the Meriden Cutlery Company, director of Pratt, Reed & Co.; also of E. Miller & Co. He was one of the founders and president of the Meriden Gas Light Company; also president of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company. He was one of the founders and the president of the Walnut Grove Cemetery Association; also of the Butler & Lyman Land Company. He was one of the founders of the Meriden Malleable Iron Company, and of the Meriden Glass Works, and also of the Wilcox & White Organ Company, and besides a director of the Stanley Works, New Britain.

But Mr. Butler's name is most naturally associated with the Home Bank of Meriden, one of the chief business centers of the city. The bank was organized in 1855, Mr. Butler being the youngest director. One year later only he was chosen president of the bank, taking precedence of older directors, and held the office until he died. It is not a little to his praise that when the business devastation of 1857 lay upon the country, and nearly every bank was closed, the Home Bank, under his guidance, was one of the very few which always kept open doors.

Mr. Butler was originally a whig, but at the campaign of Fremont and Buchanan came out a republican, and remained an ardent supporter of his party until the last. He declined various local political honors which his party wanted to thrust upon him, such as representative to the general assembly and mayor of the city of Meriden. He consented to be made alderman and councilman for a few years, and was one of the ablest members of the city government. He was especially interested in three great departments of town and city affairs—the schools, the streets and the water service—for he thought that such matters as those determined the quality of the city and its excellence of standing among the cities of the land.

Mr. Butler was twice married. His first wife was Miss Juliette Ives, a Meriden lady, and connected with one of the oldest and most

mind. Clear sight and clear conviction had always been conspicuous

in his life. When he was a boy, he was a member of the Meriden men, Mr. Butler began his business in the West and South from a peddler's wagon. He afterward opened a dry goods store in Radfordville, about twenty miles from Selma. There he laid the foundation of his generous fortune. In 1853 he returned to Meriden and resided in a comfortable of his property in the best paying home

in the city. He was a director, stockholder or capitalist of many of the principal business concerns of his city. Besides being chief executive officer in the Home Bank, he had been for years a director of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company, and continued to be a stockholder when it was merged in the Consolidated Railroad Company. He was also a director of the Meriden Malleable Iron Company, director of the Meriden Glass Works, and also of the Wilcox & White Glass Company, and besides a director of the Stacey Works, New Britain.

But Mr. Butler's name is most naturally associated with the Home Bank. When the bank was organized in 1855, Mr. Butler being the youngest director, and one of the most active of the bank's directors, and held the office until he died. It is a little to his praise that when the business devastation of 1857 lay upon the country, and nearly every bank was closed, the Home Bank, under his guidance, was one of the very few which always kept open.

Mr. Butler was originally a whig, but at the campaign of Fremont and Breckinridge came out a republican, and remained an ardent supporter of the republic until the last. He declined various local political

office to the city of Meriden. He consented to be elected a member of the city council for a few years, and was one of the ablest members of the city government. He was especially interested in three great departments of town and city government, namely, the police, the fire, and the water. He was so much interested in these matters that such matters as those determined the quality of the city and its excellence of standing among the cities of the land.

His wife was Mrs. Juliette Ives, a Meriden lady, and connected with one of the oldest and most



Engraving by J. B. Stearns

Eli Butler

honorable families. Four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters; the daughters were: Mary South, who died in infancy, September 27th, 1843; and Rose Salina, who died when seventeen years of age, March 15th, 1866. The eldest son, Edwin Howell, whose patriotism made him a soldier in the late war, now lives in Kensington, and William O. resides in a spacious house, the gift of his father, and located quite near the homestead residence. Mrs. Butler died March 1st, 1855. The second wife was Miss Rachel Crampton, eldest daughter of William and Esther Crampton, of Farmington, Conn. Mr. Butler was married to her October 6th, 1858. She was a member of a much respected and long settled family of Farmington, and has been distinguished and beloved in Meriden for her many Christian works and virtues. Herself and husband found a delightful companionship in each other for 23 years, and their home was a most pleasant meeting place for all their friends.

Mr. Butler was a Congregationalist, and by the unanimous and hearty voice of the First Congregational church of Meriden held the office of deacon for many years. He was a warm supporter of his church, always present at its meetings and generous in his contributions to its various objects of benevolence. The poor always found in him a friend and helper.

At the funeral of Mr. Butler a large concourse of prominent citizens gathered at his late residence, and his former pastor, Reverend T. M. Miles, of Lawrence, Mass., conducted the services. He reminded the many business comrades present that the strong staff against which they had heavily leaned was broken, and voiced the general estimate of the man by the choice of the Scripture text for the occasion, the words of David concerning Abner, II. Sam. 3: 38: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

ANDREW J. COE was born in Meriden, Conn., September 15th, 1834. The name Coe is a common one in some of the eastern counties of England, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that in that country, as in this, it has given the name to various fruits originated by members of the family. Robert Coe, with his wife, Anna, and their three sons, came from Suffolk county, England, sailing April 10th, 1634, and reaching Boston in the following June. They settled in Watertown, near Boston, and Mr. Coe was made a freeman September 3d, 1634. The sons and grandsons in one of the lines of descent were Robert, 2d, John and Joseph, covering in all four generations. Joseph, in the fourth generation, married Abigail Robinson, and lived in Durham, Conn. To them were born five children, and Joseph, their eldest, born September 5th, 1713, married Abigail Curtis in 1739. They had ten children, and Joseph, the sixth in order, born May 31st, 1753, married Elizabeth Cornwell, and lived in Middlefield, Conn. Ten children were born to them, of whom the eighth was Calvin Coe, born April 11th, 1794. Calvin Coe was the father of Andrew J., the sub-

ject of this sketch. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Rice. Calvin Coe purchased land in the town of Meriden, Conn., and settled there. Calvin and Harriet (Rice) Coe were married January 31st, 1820, and brought up a family of nine children, of whom eight survive. Andrew J. was the sixth in order of birth.

The families of both father and mother were remarkable for longevity, five of the father's family having reached an average age of about 92 years; and the mother's father having died at the age of 87, and her mother at nearly 97. Andrew J.'s father died in December, 1886, aged nearly 93 years, after a married life of nearly 67 years, and his mother, born in May, 1800, still survives.

Calvin Coe was an enterprising farmer, alert to adopt new methods and appliances, to procure improved breeds of animals, and to try every promising variety of fruit or other farm product. The first of any improved breed of cattle brought to the state were Devons, which he and Mr. Hurlbut, of Winchester, bought from the importers. Messrs. Coe and Hurlbut went to Baltimore for the purpose of getting the new breed. The respect shown him by his fellow-townsmen may be gathered from the fact that he served many years as first selectman of the town.

Harriet Rice Coe, the mother of Andrew J., is still living, and though lamed by paralysis on one side, is able to walk and ride out. Her memory is somewhat impaired, but though more than 90 years of age, she is still a cyclopedia of information upon historical subjects, sacred and profane, and upon all matters of local or family history. She is also a most competent adviser in practical affairs, and is still able to fortify her opinions by very apt quotations from Scripture, poetry or other literature, with which her mind is richly stored. She is still an infallible speller.

The Rice family were among the very earliest settlers in Meriden, and her father, Hezekiah Rice, was a thorough representative of that early type of which Lecky says, "It is probable that no nation ever started on its career with a larger proportion of strong characters or a higher level of moral conviction than the English colonies in America." Mrs. Coe's mother, Lydia Stow Rice, was a philosophic and independent reasoner upon all subjects, and had the intellectual gifts which characterized the Stow family. Early education coinciding with the natural bent of her mind, she had to a remarkable degree the habit of viewing all questions on both sides in the light of pure reason, uninfluenced by prejudice, feeling or interest. Her brother, Joshua Stow, commenced an address at their mother's grave by saying, "Here lies the best of mothers. She taught us not so much *what* to think as *how* to think." This same brother, Joshua Stow, was a member of the Connecticut constitutional convention of 1818, and was the author of the article in the constitution securing complete religious freedom to the inhabitants of the state, thus giving Con-



A. J. Cor



necticut the distinction of being the first of the states to provide that religious opinions "shall be forever free to all persons." He was also the leader of the first party of settlers to the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, of Ohio, overcoming many obstacles, among which was the refusal of the commandant of Fort Stanwix (the frontier post, now Rome, N. Y.) to let them pass. The commandant feared they would make trouble with the Indians; but Mr. Stow met the chiefs at Buffalo and secured their permission and friendship. Another brother, Silas Stow, presided over the first constitutional convention of New York, and his son, Horatio Stow, over the second constitutional convention of that state.

In the girlhood days of Mrs. Harriet Rice Coe, young girls were expected to be useful, and she has now a pair of fine linen sheets, the linen of which was spun by herself when she was nine years old. But such labors, though they may have left less time for frivolous amusement, did not apparently interfere with the acquisition of knowledge and social cultivation. In her youth she was said to be, by a competent observer, "company for young or old." While she acquired the manners that belonged to the old school, of dignity and repose, she was at the same time ready in conversation and a good listener. The foundations of character and womanhood must have been solidly laid in early years, for the woman who fulfilled, as well as she did, the duties incident to rearing a family of nine children, besides managing the household on a large farm, could give little time to anything else.

Andrew J. Coe's early education was received in the district school in Meriden, and in the academy located where now the Meriden Corner school stands. That academy was taught by the life-long friend of Mr. Coe, Henry D. Smith, of Plantsville. Mr. Coe has always cherished profound esteem, in common with the general public, for his academic instructor. Full preparation for college was made in a private school in Middletown, and in the year 1851 he entered Wesleyan University, and graduated in 1855.

Upon graduating from the university, he went to the study of law in a lawyer's office in Central Iowa. But in the new country malarial fever was prevalent, and he was soon prostrated by it. He returned to Meriden, when he had sufficiently recovered, and pursued the study of law in the office of D. R. Wright. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1860 he was elected on the republican ticket to the state legislature, to represent his own town, and in that legislature served on the judiciary committee. At the close of 1860 he removed to Chicago. But malarial fever again obliged him to return to New England. Upon recovery he went to New York, and for three years practiced law in partnership with Wesley Gleason, under the firm name of Gleason & Coe.

But repeated attacks of illness of a malarial type, his system having become saturated with the malarial poison, compelled him to abandon

indoor occupation, and hence at this period he came again to the old homestead and engaged in fruit culture and farming.

In the year 1867 he again represented Meriden in the state legislature. At this session he was made chairman of the finance committee, the committee on contested elections, and by request of parties in interest of the committee, to adjust the court house contest between Danbury and Bridgeport. He was also made chairman of the special committee appointed in that year to examine the accounts of the state treasurer, the other members being Henry Keeney, Alfred E. Burr and Robert Buell, all of Hartford.

At that legislature the city charter of Meriden was granted, and by unanimous nomination of the citizens of Meriden of both parties, Mr. Coe was appointed the first judge of the city court. This office he resigned in 1869, to engage in the fertilizer business with the Bradley Fertilizer Company, of Boston. He assumed charge of the Southern department of the business, making Charleston, S. C., his headquarters. He remained sixteen years actively engaged in that business. He was also one of the parties to found the Cleveland Dryer Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of fertilizers.

Mr. Coe several years ago relinquished all active interest in manufacturing fertilizers, and has since resided upon the homestead farm, employing from 15 to 20 farm hands. It has been his ambition to apply the teachings of science in agriculture to every department of farm work, and for this purpose, as well as for the wider duties of society and citizenship, he has made himself a thorough student and practitioner of the findings of scholarship and experiment. Many of the best books of science, of travel, of scholarly investigation, and also the best periodical literature, are found in his library and on his tables. He is much interested in education, especially in the common schools, for the sake especially of those whose only school advantages are had in them. He is a frequent contributor to the press of the day, writing articles on agricultural and educational topics, and discussing economic and scientific questions. Occasionally he appears on the lecture platform. In politics he was a republican, but since the tariff question has been the chief party issue, he has held an independent position; believing in the teachings of economic and moral science, he is a free trader. He maintains a wide circle of acquaintance with the best minds, and has many friends among the best informed of the people. The choice gift of a ready memory makes him an interesting conversationalist, and both from books and from society his mind is stored with many-sided knowledge.

The Coe residence is one of the largest and most imposing in the suburbs of Meriden. It is built on rising ground, and is therefore conspicuous from its location, as well as its proportions. And many portions of the farm are visible from its windows. It is built of brown-stone, quarried and faced on the farm, and the inside finish is of but-

ternut and other woods, also the product of the farm. In this home an hour spent with Mr. Coe is made very enjoyable by the courtesies of the occasion and by the intelligent drift of the conversation.

LEVI E. COE was born in Middlefield, Middlesex county, Conn., June 6th, 1828. Five years later than this date a little boy might have been noticed trudging along the highway and across the fields from his father's house to the district school of Middlefield, more than a mile distant. And only a few years later a "forte" for the last of the three "R's" of old-time designation was noticed in him. He took to mathematics as to a natural element, and while yet a mere boy would tackle and master problems in arithmetic which were far beyond his years. If the solution should elude his easy grasp, he would pursue it with intense eagerness, nor rest in his search until the shy fugitive was fully within his grasp. From the common arithmetic he advanced quickly to algebra and geometry.

This mathematical boy was Levi Elmore Coe, the fourth child and third son of Levi and Sarah Ward Coe, of Middlefield. Levi E. is the eighth generation of the Coe family in this country. The name has an honorable place in history, so early as the persecutions of Queen Mary of England, in 1555. Then Roger Coe, of Milford, Suffolkshire, suffered martyrdom; and Fox, the great historian of the martyrs of that period, gives a full account of the trial.

From the Coe family, so distinguished for religious conviction as to have a martyr record, descended the first Coe emigrant to this new world. In 1634, April 10th, in the ship "Francis," John Cutting, master, Robert Coe, born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1596, and Anna, his wife, born in 1591, with their three sons, sailed from Ipswich. The Massachusetts colony had been founded only six years, and in June, 1634, the ship "Francis" gave up her load to increase the colony. Robert Coe settled in Watertown, near Boston, and in September of that year was made a freeman of the colony.

But stress of circumstance soon made a wider dispersion of the Massachusetts freemen desirable, and the council granted permission to certain citizens to remove their residence, and found new centers of population along the Connecticut. Families from Watertown, Newtown and Dorchester took their march westward, and the Watertown people, among whom was Robert Coe, settled in Wethersfield. But Robert did not remain there long. In 1640 he and a fellow-townsmen purchased for themselves and about twenty other planters Rippowams, now Stamford, of the New Haven colony, for £33, and commenced a settlement there. Three years later a new court was established for the new settlement, and Robert Coe was made assistant judge.

The three sons of Robert Coe bore respectively the names of John, Robert and Benjamin, and in the line of descent from the second son, Robert, there were in successive generations, John, of Stratford, Conn.,

who married Mary Hawley; Joseph, David, Eli, Levi and Levi Elmore.

Joseph, representing the fourth generation in this line of descent, married Abigail Robinson and settled in Durham, Conn.; and one of his sons, David Coe, who married Hannah, daughter of Nathan Camp, of Durham, took up his residence in Middlefield, on the spot where since, his son Eli (Squire Coe) built the house in which he afterward lived and died. His wife was Rachel Miller.

Colonel Levi Coe, son of Eli and father of Levi Elmore, was born July 11th, 1788, and married Sarah Ward, a descendant of the Wards and Millers, who were among the early settlers of Middletown, Conn. He won his title of colonel by his efficiency in the state militia. His farm was located in the western part of Middlefield, and his pride in farming and stock raising was equaled only by his pride as a militia man. He took an active interest in all town and church affairs, and bore an enviable reputation in the community. In politics he was a whig until the republican party succeeded to its fame, and with that party he continued until he died.

The two older sons of Colonel Levi Coe, Benjamin W. and Alvin B., were men of sound judgment, whose word had all the binding force of a written obligation upon their consciences. They both represented their town in the Connecticut legislature, and held other important offices. The sister, Aurelia, married Ichabod Miller, of Middlefield.

The subject of this sketch, Levi E., having in his boyhood days formed a fancy for fine stock, continued his interest in agricultural pursuits, and connected himself with the Farmers' Club, the Poultry Association, and was secretary of the Meriden Agricultural Society, and secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society. Like most New England farmers' boys, he has been mainly dependent upon his own resources.

When Levi E. became old enough to work on the farm, his summers were spent in farm work, and in the winter he went to school. No days were so stormy as to prevent him from being promptly present at school. Indeed, he regarded the stormy days as the most valuable of all days in school life, for then only a few would be in attendance, and the teacher would devote all the time to the few. In this keen appreciation of advantages lay some of the secret of his success in study and in life. The mathematical turn of mind, which was a gift of nature to him, enabled him to appreciate and estimate values, and was developed into a commercial habit for the sake of gain. In boyhood he frequently exchanged a boy's pocket possessions for those of other boys. His father fostered it still more in the gift of sheep, upon the profits of which he was to trade, and then also as a producer of values he picked up walnuts under his grandmother's trees, placing the proceeds in the savings bank, little thinking that in

the married sons, Thomas, Joseph, David, Eli, Levi, and Levi Elmore.

Joseph, the second of the fourth generation in this line of descent, married Mary Johnson and settled in Durham, Conn.; and one of his sons, Joseph, who married Hannah, daughter of Nathan Camp, lived in his residence in Middlefield, on the spot where Colonel (Squire Coe) built the house in which he afterward died. His wife was Rachel Miller.

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Levi E. Cor

after years he would fill the chief offices of a great banking institution for the savings of the people.

His education was continued in academies in Middletown and Durham and Meriden. At eighteen years of age he began teaching school in Middlefield, Conn., boarding around, building his own fires and sweeping the school room, at a stipend of twelve dollars a month. But he soon rose to a wider field and a larger income. He followed teaching in Middlefield and Meriden for seven years, till 1853.

On Thanksgiving Day of 1851 he married Sophia Fidelia Hall, daughter of Harley and Martha Cone Hall, of Middlefield. Harley Hall was the son of Comfort, who was the son of Ephraim, who was the son of Joseph, who was the son of Thomas, who was the son of John, born in England in 1605. This ancestor, John Hall, came to Boston in 1633, and was one of the original proprietors of Wallingford, Conn., in 1669.

Mrs. Sophia Hall Coe was born April 6th, 1829. Levi E. purchased the Doctor Woodruff property on Broad street, Meriden, in 1852, and built a house there, and in the fall of 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Coe moved into their new home. Two sons have been born into their family, but both of them died young.

When Mr. Coe was yet only 25 or 26 years of age, he was entrusted with the settlement of estates. So wisely were they managed that thus early he acquired a marked reputation for handling such trusts. During all of the succeeding years he has been one of the ablest and most exact appraisers of property in Meriden. He has been an extensive dealer in real estate, buying and selling for himself and not on commissions for another. He has owned property on more than fifty of the streets of Meriden.

In July of 1854 he was chosen treasurer of the Meriden Savings Bank, and he has been connected with the bank ever since, either as treasurer, director or president. At the first the assets of the bank were only \$25,000, but he has seen them increase in amount until now they are more than two and one half millions. He is now its president, and it is a fact worthy of mention that the bank has never lost so much as a dollar by loans on personal, collateral or real estate security under his supervision.

His political affiliations have been republican. He has served on the state central committee, and has been constantly sought out by his political *confrères* for counsel and leadership. In 1867 he was appointed clerk of the city court of Meriden, having already been trial justice for a number of years; and in the years 1871-2, by appointment of the general assembly, he was judge of the city court. In 1877 he was again elected judge, and by successive reappointments has held the office until the present time. Of other positions of trust which he has held may be named, town clerk, judge of probate, water commissioner, treasurer of Meriden Park Company, director

of Meriden National Bank, member of State Board of Agriculture, and trustee for town site entries in Oklahoma City. He is one of the incorporators of the Curtis Home and of the Meriden Hospital, and is identified with several manufacturing and social organizations of the city of Meriden. He is also a past master of Meridian Lodge, F. & A. M., eminent commander of St. Elmo Commandery, K. T., and representative of the Grand Commandery of South Dakota, near the Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

As a boy he was very fond of in-door amusements as well as out-door recreations. He has made a study of checkers, chess and whist. In the first and last of these he is an expert. He has the opinion that whist is the "king of all games," when played by four persons skilled in the science of the game.

By precept and example, Judge Coe has been a steady witness in favor of the sterling virtues or graces of economy, punctuality, temperance, cheerfulness, regularity of habits, contentment and conscientious discharge of duty. He is firm in his convictions upon all matters, whether religious, moral, social or political. He is frank and outspoken in his opinions, whether or not they accord with those of his associates, and yet he is kindly tolerant of the views of others. He is conservative and independent in his actions, so that he is not always a follower of popular fashions and reform notions which magnify one virtue at the expense of others. Of the many cases which have come before his court during the seventeen years of his judgeship, he has never been charged with giving a decision to favor one or punish another on any ground of favoritism or prejudice.

Judge Coe was brought up a Congregationalist and Mrs. Coe a Methodist, but after removing to Meriden they both became Episcopalians. He has been a liberal contributor to St. Andrew's church, of which he has been for many years a vestryman.

LEMUEL JOHNSON CURTIS was born in Meriden, Conn., January 15th, 1814, and died January 10th, 1888. There is an old book in the Curtis home, on Curtis street, Meriden—a book now prized above every other in that home, not only for its heavenly wisdom, but its tender and long-continued associations. It was a present to Lemuel J. Curtis when himself and wife began their married life in Wallingford, hardly a year after their marriage. The tenderness and sacredness of the memories living now about that old Bible spring chiefly out of two facts: First, it was the gift of his father to him in 1836; and, second, out of that old Bible Mr. Curtis read for family worship morning and evening, until the day of death came, when, in place of the usual Scripture lesson, his granddaughter, Mrs. Robert S. Morris, of Hamilton, Ontario, played and sang a sweet Christian hymn. That old book says, "The good-man is not at home, he is gone a long journey." But though "gone a long journey," and never to return again, Mr. Curtis lives in Meriden, in the grateful esteem and love of its people.



L J Curtis

Mr. Curtis, during his young manhood, remained at home with his parents, the old residence being only a few rods from the new house where his last days were spent. Nothing particularly noteworthy happened in his life until his marriage occurred, with Miss Bedotha P. Button. Then began to appear the systematic, prudent and thrifty course of life which ended only in a rounded fullness and perfectness represented by the splendid charity known as "The Curtis Home."

Lemuel J. Curtis was a gentle-natured, conservative, industrious, frugal, honest, religious man. All these qualities were blended in quite equal but large proportions, so that each one was notably conspicuous. In all business relations and obligations he was exact to a cent, and prompt as the ever recurring sun. Although in the later years of his life he had abundant means for a showy style, he yet maintained much of his early simplicity of tastes, and moved about in business and social circles in entirely unostentatious manner. Nothing was more beautiful in him than his sensitive regard to other people's feelings. He would not hurt them, and the greatest hurt to his own feelings would be the hurt of another, if it were supposed he had been the author of it. He earnestly strove so to shape his own conduct and life as to give no offense whatever to any one in anything. And this blameless living grew, no doubt, in part from his deep love for the welfare of other people. In illustration of neighborly love, it is noteworthy that he aided in founding nearly all of the principal industries of Meriden. His chief aim in all these business ventures was not money-making, though the accumulation of wealth for an object which lay near his heart may have held the second place. His chief aim was to help other people to help themselves, and he knew of no way of doing this better than to coöperate with other capitalists in the founding of new industries or in the enlargement of those already established. He also cherished a generous pride in the growth of his native city.

Mr. Curtis regarded himself noticeably as not the selfish possessor of his wealth, but as the steward holding funds in trust, and he was under obligations to administer those funds in the ablest, wisest manner, to make those he might help both better and happier.

Bedotha Button Curtis was well chosen to be his companion. There was likeness of early training, likeness of tastes and harmony of opinions. For many years she kept the home in order with her own hands, and in times of great business activity did not shrink from giving to the manufactured goods of the husband those finishing touches which make them attractive to the purchaser. She was born June 9th, 1810, and though now more than 81 years of age and confined to the rolling chair in which she moves about the house, she yet delights in the skilful work of the needle. The rooms of her large residence being thrown open, she can go from part to part of the

house; and, as she may choose, pop corn at the open grate of the fire, or entertain callers to the number of thirty-two per day, as she did on a late birthday.

Within a year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis moved to Wallingford, Mr. Curtis engaging in business with Mr. Elton, under the style of Curtis & Elton. But they soon returned to Meriden again, and Mr. Curtis entered into partnership with I. C. Lewis, and began the manufacture of Britannia ware. This partnership continued with his life-long friend, Mr. Lewis, only a few years, and was dissolved that he might enter upon business for himself alone, or in company with his brother, Edwin Curtis. He built a new shop on the street bearing his family name and opposite his boyhood home. Again this partnership was dissolved, and on May 10th, 1852, he entered into company with W. W. Lyman for the manufacture of hollow ware. Then, in December, 1852, the Meriden Britannia Company was formed, and Mr. Curtis was one of the founders. Here the ground-work of his large fortune was laid, and he became able to carry out the secret purpose of his heart, to establish a great charity for "orphan and destitute children and aged women."

Mr. Curtis sprang from a religious family. His father, Elisha Curtis, was a churchman from conviction, and held the office of senior warden of St. Andrew's parish of Meriden. His brother, Edwin, followed the father in the office, and gave proof of his attachment to the church in a legacy of \$30,000. Lemuel J. succeeded his brother Edwin as senior warden, and held the office as long as he lived. The interests of the church lay always very near his heart, and in his death the parish of St. Andrews lost a great and beloved friend, whose memory loses none of its preciousness as the years go by, and those who knew him personally live.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Curtis was observed on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, Christmas eve, 1885. No formal invitations had been issued, but instead a general invitation, sent out through the daily paper, that all who cared to come would be welcome. And the house was filled with guests who came in esteem and love to celebrate the event. Some friends who were present at their marriage fifty years before were present that evening, as Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lyman.

But the good life was drawing on to its close, and sensing the coming of the end years before it came, Mr. Curtis began to carry out his cherished purpose of charity to the orphan and the aged woman. He first whispered his purpose to his pastor, Reverend Giles Deshon, rector of St. Andrew's, and sought counsel of him. At a meeting of the vestry at the rectory, and before the project of "The Curtis Home" had been made public, Doctor Deshon began the announcement in these words: "I shall never forget; God has put it into the heart of a dear brother to do something for the unfortunate." And

then the rector unfolded the proposition of providing a home for aged women and orphan children, and said: "The would-be benefactor" (without mentioning his name) "desired the vestry to take charge of the matter."

Mr. Curtis built "The Curtis Home," which crowns the brow of the elevated parcel of land he had set apart for the purpose in the southern edge of the city of Meriden. It "commands a view of beautifully diversified country to the south and west. The building is built of brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings, is heated with steam, is furnished with all the modern improvements and can accommodate about sixty inmates." "The Curtis Home" was incorporated March 19th, 1885, and put in charge of "a body politic," consisting of the "rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's parish of Meriden." Mr. Curtis' modesty in the matter was so pronounced that when the time came for securing an act of incorporation from the Connecticut legislature, it was only after urgent solicitation that he consented to have his name used in the corporate title of the institution. And with the corporate body is associated a board of managers, composed of representatives from the different Christian churches of the city of Meriden. His daughter, Miss Celia J. Curtis, was very fittingly elected president of the board.

This wide representation is evidence of the tolerant spirit of the generous founder. The corporate trust was put into the hands of churchmen like the donor himself, for who could know better his spirit and will, and who could carry out more effectively the conditions of the trust than they? At the same time all the Christian churches were called in to manage the great charity, as evincing that the heart of the donor embraced all the needy "orphan and destitute children and aged women" in its benevolent love.

The Curtis Home very soon filled up with those for whom it was erected; and while he lived Mr. Curtis gave a generous daily support to it, and in his will, made in 1876, he provided generously, not only for its maintenance at its present size, but for enlargement and growth.

In the founding of this splendid charity, Mr. Curtis had the hearty approval of his wife. In his will he made a variety of legacies providing abundantly for his nearest kin, donating various sums to certain good objects, and then bestowing his residuary estate, of more than \$400,000, upon the poor, who, the old Bible, which he had so long cherished, declared, should be always present in society. And now his memory is reaping the blessing which that old book pronounced: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were born two children: Celia J. Curtis, the loving companion of her mother, and Mrs. Adelaid A. Parker, who died March 13th, 1869. A granddaughter, Mrs. Robert S. Morris, daughter of Mrs. Parker, lives in Hamilton, Ontario.

The life and labors and charity of Mr. Curtis are a perpetual benediction to Meriden.

CHARLES HENRY STANLEY DAVIS, M. D., Ph. D., was born in Goshen, Conn., March 2d, 1840. He is the seventh in direct descent from Dolor Davis, who came from Kent, England, in 1634, and was one of the first settlers of Barnstable, Mass. Doctor Davis' father was a physician who practiced his profession in Litchfield and Plymouth, and came to Meriden in 1849. Doctor Davis received his education in the public schools, and was prepared for college under private tutors, but owing to the breaking out of the civil war he gave up the idea of entering college and went to New York, and with Charles H. Thomas, a well known Oriental scholar, opened a book store, dealing principally in philological works. In a back room of this book store the American Philological Society was organized, with Reverend Doctor Nathan Brown, who translated the Bible into Assamese, and was afterward engaged in translating the Bible into Japanese, as president, and Doctor Davis as corresponding secretary. Doctor Davis soon sold out his interest in the book store and began the study of medicine, under Doctor William T. Baker, and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical School. After a course at Bellevue he entered the medical department of the New York University, and when he graduated received not only his diploma, but a certificate of honor signed by Doctors Valentine Mott, John W. Draper and the rest of the faculty, in testimony of having passed one of the best examinations, and having pursued a fuller course of study than is usually followed by medical students.

After graduating, Doctor Davis attended a course of lectures at the University of Maryland, and another at the Harvard Medical School. In 1865 he succeeded his father in business, and soon built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1872 he went abroad for travel and study, remaining some eight months, visiting nearly all the countries in Europe. More recently he crossed this continent by way of Arizona and New Mexico, sailed up the coast a thousand miles, and returned by way of Puget Sound and the northern states. In 1870, Doctor Davis published a history of Wallingford and Meriden, a work of a thousand pages, and very complete in the genealogies of old Wallingford and Meriden families. He has also written "The Voice as a Musical Instrument," published by Oliver Ditson & Co., and which has had a very large sale; a work "On the Classification and Education of the Feeble-Minded, Imbecile and Idiotic," which has become authority on the subject. For four years Doctor Davis edited the "Index to Periodical Literature," for the American News Company, and also edited the first volume of the "Boston Medical Register." He has contributed largely to the medical and scientific press; many of his articles on the education of feeble-minded children were translated in the Spanish language and published in *El Repertorio Medico*. For over thirty years Doctor Davis has been a diligent student of Oriental languages and

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After graduating, Doctor Davis attended a course of lectures at the University of Maryland, and another at the Harvard Medical School, and then returned to New York, and was soon built up again, and devoted his time to his work, and to travel and to remaining some eight months, visiting nearly all the countries of Europe. More recently he crossed the continent by way of Arizona and New Mexico, sailed up the coast a thousand miles, and returned to New York, and the medical school. In 1870, Doctor Davis published a history of Wallingford and Bethany, a work of a thorough and complete nature, and the grandest of old Wallingford. He has also written "The Voice as a Musical Instrument," published by Oliver Ditson & Co., and which has had a very large sale, and "The Classification and Education of the Feeble-minded, Imbecile and Idiotic," which has become authoritative on the subject. For four years Doctor Davis edited the "Index to Periodical Literature," for the American News Company, and also the first volume of the "Boston Medical Register." He has contributed largely to the medical and scientific press; many of his articles on the education of feeble-minded children were translated in Spanish language and published in *El Repertorio Medico*. For over thirty years Doctor Davis has been a diligent student of Oriental languages and



Char. H. S. Davis

literature. He has acquired considerable knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, Assyrian and Egyptian, besides being a good French scholar. For four years he has edited *Biblia*, a journal devoted to Oriental Archæology, and the organ in this country of the Egypt and Palestine Exploration Funds. This journal is the organ of Egyptologists in this country, and has quite a large circulation in Europe. Doctor Davis was one of the founders of the Meriden Scientific Association, has always been director of its section of Archæology and Ethnology, from the first its recording and corresponding secretary, a position which is no sinecure, as the association exchanges its transactions with over four hundred American and foreign societies. Doctor Davis has been a member of the school board some twenty years, was acting school visitor five years and was chairman of its board six years, and has been a member of the high school committee nine years, and was for some time chairman of the committee. He is also secretary of the board of trustees of the State Reform school. While never greatly interested in politics, he has filled most of the offices in the gift of his townsmen. He was sent to the legislature in 1873, the first democratic representative that Meriden had sent in twenty years. At this session he served as chairman of the committee on education. In 1885 he served as clerk on the same committee, and in 1886 he served on committees on insurance and constitutional amendment. In 1885 he was nominated as judge of probate for the Meriden district, but declined.

In 1886 he received the nomination for state senator for the Sixth senatorial district, but was defeated by 32 votes, although in Meriden he ran 200 ahead of the opposing candidate. In 1886 he was elected mayor of the city by a large majority, was reëlected in 1887, and declined the nomination in 1888. Doctor Davis is a member of St. Elmo Commandery of Knights Templars, is a 32d degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; an Odd Fellow, member of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Foresters, and some dozen other benevolent and protective orders. He is also a member of the *Société d'Anthropologie* of Paris, the Society of Biblical Archæology of London, the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, the International Congress of Orientalists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Ethnological Society, honorary member of the Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Buffalo, Chicago and Minnesota Historical Societies, one of the honorary secretaries for the United States of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and is a member of a number of other medical, literary and scientific societies. Doctor Davis is at present engaged with a well known Egyptologist in preparing for publication a work entitled "Egypt and its Monuments, Illustrative and Descriptive," to contain over one thousand photogravures. Doctor Davis' professional work occupies his time from twelve to fourteen hours a day. All of his other work is simply a relaxation from the laborious duties of a busy physician.

SETH J. HALL, a descendant of John Hall, who was born in England in 1605, and who died in Wallingford, Conn., in 1676, was born in Middletown, Westfield Society, September 4th, 1829. He was educated in public and private schools. At an early age he began teaching, and for nine years was a successful teacher. Until he was twenty years old he worked on a farm during the summer vacations, and then he came to Meriden and entered the hardware and crockery store of H. W. Curtis, as bookkeeper and salesman, where he remained until 1861. He then started in the flour, grain and feed business, and five years later he formed a partnership with Isaac C. and Jared Lewis, under the firm name of I. C. Lewis & Co., which continued for about two years and a half, when the partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. Hall has conducted the business himself, adding coal a few years since. By strict attention to business and honest dealing with every one, Mr. Hall has become one of the largest and most successful dealers in Meriden, and his reputation in business circles is of the highest.

While he has never sought office, he has never refused when requested by his fellow-townsmen to serve them. He has been a member of the city council, selectman four years, chairman of the board of relief two terms, justice of the peace several years, treasurer and trustee of Meriden City Hospital, treasurer and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, also serving on the building committee and board of managers. Mr. Hall served as one of the directors of the Middlesex County Bank several years, when he resigned. He has been with the Meriden City Savings Bank since its organization, serving as director and loaning committee. Mr. Hall has been identified with church and educational matters, serving in various capacities. He is one of the trustees of the State Reform School. In 1890 he was elected senator for the Sixth senatorial district by a large majority.

Mr. Hall married Lois, daughter of Silas and Esther (Buel) Blakeslee, of Wallingford, and has four children.

GEORGE E. HOWE was born in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., May 31st, 1825. At the age of 14 years his parents removed to Ohio, where he received an academic education at the Western Reserve Seminary. He commenced teaching in the common schools at an early age. Soon his teaching and executive ability were recognized, and he was chosen principal of the Painesville Academy, and still later was made superintendent of the public or Union schools of Painesville. This position he held six years.

In the year 1859 a superintendent was needed for the Ohio Reform School, located at Lancaster, and Ohio's honored governor, Salmon P. Chase, saw in Mr. Howe the qualifications for the responsible position, appointed him to it, and the state senate confirmed the appointment. Mr. Howe has always cherished reverence and fondness for the mem-

SETH J. HALL, a descendant of John Hall, who was born in England in 1693 and died in Wallingford, Conn., in 1676, was born in Middletown, Conn., September 4th, 1829. He was educated in the common and private schools. At an early age he began teaching and for many years was a successful teacher. Until he was twenty years of age he lived on a farm during the summer vacations, and then he went to Meriden and entered the hardware and crockery store of J. B. Hall, as bookkeeper and salesman, where he remained for several years. He then entered in the flour, grain and feed business, and years later he formed a partnership with Isaac C. and Jared Lewis, under the firm name of I. C. & J. Hall, which continued for about two years. The partnership is dissolved, and since then Mr. Hall has conducted the business himself, adding coal to his other lines. His great attention to business and honest dealing have won for Mr. Hall one of the largest and most successful dealers in Meriden. His influence in business circles is of great importance.

While in the hardware business he refused when requested to become a member of the board of directors of the Meriden City Hospital, but has been a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, also serving on the board of managers. Mr. Hall served as one of the directors of the Middletown County Bank several years, when he resigned. He has been with the Meriden City Savings Bank since its organization, serving as director and loaning committee. Mr. Hall has been identified with church and educational matters, serving in various capacities. He is one of the trustees of the State Reform School. In 1890 he was elected senator for the Sixth senatorial district by a large majority.

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S. P. Hall

ory of his great friend; first of all because of the great virtues and ability of Governor Chase, and then for the unfailing and hearty co-operation the governor rendered in the application of the "family system" to reformatories.

This is an important date, for in this appointment a new era in the management of reformatory institutions in all the land was ushered in. The change is indicated by the difference in signification of the terms "prison system" and "family system." Hitherto the reform schools of the country were mere prisons, where the medieval methods of discipline were in vogue. They were harsh and brute-like, as though animal force could yield a harvest of virtue. As late as 1872, when Mr. Howe visited the prisons of London, as at Cold Bath Fields, where 1,600 prisoners were confined, he found the tread-wheel and the whipping block to be the *sine qua non* of penal and reformatory discipline. Or, if not these relics of barbarism, the exhausting labor of the "Red Hill" Reformatory was resorted to, where 300 boys were made to cultivate 300 acres of land with the spade and hoe, no plows being used. But under Mr. Howe's administration of 20 years at Lancaster, the family system was substituted for the prison system. The discipline of the institution at once became comparatively easy, the *morale* was elevated, and so efficiently did the new system work, that the institution soon became the pride of the state as a reformatory for boys of vicious habits or stubborn, incorrigible natures. So often the evil bent of the boy's nature is due to the imbruted conditions in which he has been brought up, that these cannot be changed, nor can he be reformed in them, only as he is taken out of them, and put under a government resembling that of the best Christian families. Then will the better side of the boy's nature be developed. Mr. Howe has the satisfaction of seeing the far-reaching results of the family system in reformatories. If the first ten boys received into the Lancaster Reformatory be taken as illustrations of those far-reaching results, it may be observed that one went through college with honors, two became prominent lawyers, and the others made good citizens.

What, then, is the family system? Reference is given to a paper prepared by Mr. Howe and read by invitation before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Cleveland, Ohio, June 30th, 1880, and published in the 29th annual report of the board of trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School at Meriden, Conn. In brief, the family system is what the name signifies. It is the creation of a pure, fine, well-ordered Christian family life for boys who have never been under such family government; and for this purpose there is the external form, and the internal spirit and management. The external form consists in the classification of boys according to age and temperament, and the placing of them in well built cottages, which are free from the suggestions of a prison. These cottages are fur-

nished like a well ordered home, and are presided over by a Christian gentleman and lady, who, as husband and wife, hold the relation of father and mother toward the youth of the household. Each family is made distinct in its management, but is united with every other, under one central head, "every family having its own school room, dining room, dormitory and play ground," while yet there is one congregate department where all assemble, presided over in person by the superintendent of the institution.

The government of the institution, and of each family, is made parental, administered in the spirit of love and confidence. Kindness, honor and mutual trust are made the underlying forces of government. Physical coercion is used only in extreme and incorrigible cases, and this, when used, is tempered by the humanizing spirit and genius of the best Christian family life.

This system has now so commended itself to the regard of the civil authorities in many states, who have jurisdiction over criminal and truant youths, that it has spread from Lancaster into other states. Indiana was one of the first to follow Ohio, and then the system spread to New Jersey, to Connecticut, to the District of Columbia, to Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. Howe had much to do with the establishment of the system in all these states, being appealed to for counsel in the construction of buildings and in the general management. He has furnished plans for the adoption of the system in many states, and has been sought out by committees from states so far away even as Oregon and California.

While holding this position at Lancaster, Ohio, Mr. Howe was invited, in 1870, to describe the system before the National Prison Reform Congress in Cincinnati, and received the hearty approval of the congress, since the system, when once outlined, commends itself to the enlightened judgment of thinking men. In 1872 he attended the International Prison Congress in London, England, and was granted by common consent of the congress, three sessions of twenty minutes each, to speak of the family system applied to reformatories for youth, of its workings, and its results. Hearty applause was given, indicative of the strong and general sympathy awakened for the system. Mr. Howe prolonged his journey in the Old World, visiting the principal cities and noted places of the continent, and notably the celebrated reformatory near Hamburg, the *Rauhe Haus*, at Horn, Germany, founded by Doctor Wichern, and the military school at Mettray, France. The family system now so prevalent in this country is essentially that of Doctor Wichern of Germany. Mr. Howe was the first to give it naturalization and thrift in this country. While in Europe he had conferences with Doctor Wicken, also with Colonel DeMetz, founders of the colony at Mettray, France.

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Geo. E. Howe

Conn., to take charge of that institution. He accepted the invitation, and on the 23d day of April assumed the responsibilities of superintendent, with the understanding that the family system should take the place of the old *regime*. Improvement first appeared in the better dining room and the better food provided for the boys. The following winter the legislature granted an appropriation for the erection of a cottage and a chapel, seating 500 boys. This was the beginning of a new era for the school. About two years later two more cottages were built, and later still two more were added, making five cottages in all. The cottages were built to the right and to the left of the congregate department, and each cottage accommodates about fifty boys.

So popular has the reform school of Meriden become that not only are appropriations from the legislature easily obtained, but judges throughout the state, when having criminal or truant boys to sentence, do not hesitate to send them to the reform school of Meriden, where the genial, elevating family system of government develops whatever of virtue and manliness is possible in a wayward boy.

Since the 14th of March, 1847, Mr. Howe has had the coöperation and counsel of his excellent wife, for on that date he was married to Frances Milliken, who has been the equal partner of his plans and his successes. To them have been born three sons and a daughter: G. Worth, bookkeeper of the reform school; Frank M., principal of Elmwood school for boys, Milford, Conn.; Charles C., superintendent of mica mines, at Bristol, N. H.; and Mrs. Clara F. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.

Mr. Howe is one of the foremost citizens of Meriden, taking considerable interest in the general growth and welfare of the city; and the people of Meriden appreciate his residence among them, for they consider that his administration of the reform school has made it a great honor to the town and state.

EMILY J. LEONARD.*—Of the women of Connecticut none, perhaps, deserve wider recognition and honor for their intellectual attainments and their moral worth, than the late Miss Emily J. Leonard, who died in 1884. The daughter of Jonathan Leonard, Jr., and Eliza E. Hodges, she was born in the family homestead in the town of Meriden, August 21st, 1837, and was a direct descendant of James Leonard, of Taunton, Mass., who came from England to America early in 1600.

At ten years of age she entered the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, at New Haven, and at twelve had won prizes for excellence in algebra, trigonometry, Latin, Greek and English composition. Subsequently she attended a boarding school at Middletown, and spent some time at the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Between the years 1856 and 1861 she taught in Boonesboro and Lyons, Iowa, and at Greenville and Meriden, Conn.; becoming, on September 1st of the

* By Miss Georgia Louise Leonard.

latter year, assistant principal of the high school at Medford, Mass. Professor Cummings, the principal, considered her the most finished lady scholar he ever had teaching under him. While studying French with Professor Bochr, of Harvard, she undertook with him the preparation of the American edition of Otto's French Grammar, of which the success has been so great, and herself accomplished the larger share of the labor required. The period spent at Medford embraced the eventful years of the civil war, when Miss Leonard's ardent patriotism found expression in the offer of her services as a hospital nurse, which, however, were not then needed. Finding Medford injurious to her health, she resigned her position in 1866, and became preceptress at Oneida Seminary, Oneida, N. Y., remaining there until July, 1867, when she accepted a better opening in the high school at Worcester, Mass., where her proficiency in French was especially commended. Desiring a school of her own, she took advantage of a favorable opportunity at Winetka, near Chicago, and left Worcester in February, 1870. Three years later she returned east, and became teacher of French and German at Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., and in the autumn of 1874 started a private classical school in Meriden.

Interested in the Harvard examinations for women, she passed the "preliminary" examination, and in 1877, in the course of her study, took up the subject of political economy, and, by request, prepared a paper thereon, for presentation before the Woman's Congress, to be held in Cleveland in the fall. This paper, "What is Money?" met with such wide endorsement that it became the turning point in her life and work, and led to the abandonment of teaching and the devotion of her talents to the broader field of literary effort. While preparing for the higher of the Harvard examinations—afterward passed with credit—she was fascinated by the wealth of information and charming style of a History of Political Economy in Europe, by Jerome Adolphe Blanqui, a professor in the College of France, and shortly thereafter began its translation into English. This work, completed in 1880, was enriched with copious notes and references of her own, and elicited the highest encomiums from many competent critics. It has been eagerly sought for libraries, and is now used as a text book in various schools and colleges. The skill and fidelity with which this difficult task had been performed attracted the attention of John J. Lalor, of Chicago, who was preparing a Cyclopædia of Political Economy, and in 1881 he engaged Miss Leonard to translate for his volumes, and later to edit them, and annotate the articles by English economists.

Of Miss Leonard's lectures and essays there were: "Political Economy," "The Function of Issuing Notes: Considered with Reference to the National Banks," which commanded much attention; "Blue Laws," "Church and State in Connecticut," "Labor Not the Cause of

latter year, assistant principal of the high school at Medford, Mass. Professor Cummings, the principal, considered her the most finished lady scholar he ever had teaching under him. While studying French with Professor Foster, of Harvard, she undertook with him the preparation of the American edition of Otto's French Grammar, of which the success has been so great, and herself accomplished the larger portion of the labor required. The period spent at Medford embraced the years of the civil war, when Miss Leonard's ardent patriotism and expression in the offer of her services as a hospital nurse, which, however, were not then needed. Finding Medford injurious to her health, she resigned her position in 1866, and became preceptress at Oneida Seminary, Oneida, N. Y., remaining there until July, 1867, when she accepted a better opening in the high school at Worcester, Mass., where her proficiency in French was especially commended. Desiring a school of her own, she took advantage of a favorable opportunity at Winnetka, near Chicago, and left Worcester in 1870. She then came to New Haven, Conn., and became teacher of French and German at the Normal Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., and in the autumn of 1874 started a French school in Meriden.

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Value," etc., etc. Other papers, including the "Definition of Botanical Terms," "Pollen and the Means by which it is Distributed," "Circumnutation," "Stomata and Their Functions," "Dimorphic and Trimorphic Heterostyled Plants," "Nutrition of Plants," and "Myths and Myth-Makers," were given before the Meriden Scientific Association, of which she was one of the chief organizers and promoters. While director of its botanical department, she prepared a "Catalogue of the Phænogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants Found Growing in Meriden," and at the time of her death had collected, analyzed, pressed and mounted 749 distinct species.

Miss Leonard's active mind and philanthropic heart were keenly alive to the leading questions of the day, and her pen touched them nearly all in a variety of articles, long and short. In no cause did she feel a deeper interest than in that of woman's advancement; and, as a member both of the National and American Woman Suffrage Associations, she was one of the most earnest and efficient advocates of the political enfranchisement of her sex. She was also a prominent worker in the Association for the Advancement of Women.

The spring of 1884 was full of activity, until her fatal illness began on June 14th. For a month she lingered, full of longing to continue her labors, and when, on July 16th, she died of enlargement of the heart, there was left but the memory of one of those rare natures which make the world wiser and better for their having lived in it. The funeral services, which were very simple, were conducted at her mother's house, by the Reverend Doctor Chapin, pastor of the Universalist church, and president of the Meriden Scientific Association, assisted by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who made a most appropriate and feeling address. Commendatory resolutions were passed by the Scientific Association, which held, on September 8th, a special memorial meeting, when addresses, recalling the thoroughness, amount and value of her work, together with her womanly qualities, were presented by its different members.

In Miss Leonard's untimely death there was lost to the world a strong, earnest, active and useful life. Gifted beyond most women, she yet sank herself in the one desire to add to the welfare and happiness of others. An indefatigable worker, she had accomplished herself in many directions, and was not only a thorough classical scholar, but spoke French and German fluently, read Italian and Spanish, was one of the most expert botanists in the country, could perform upon several musical instruments, and sing, draw and paint.

Painstaking and careful to the smallest particular, much of the great value of her labor was due to this precision of method. Conscientiousness was the governing principle of her life, and a love of truth, inherited from her Quaker ancestors, forced her outside the beaten paths into those broader fields of investigation, where philosophy and science subordinated the ideal to the practical, the abstract

to the concrete and demonstrable. She could not accept tradition for reason; authority for fact. The works of Mill, Darwin, Huxley, Spencer and others, gave her insight into material causes, and so presented and emphasized the theory of evolution as to leave it, in her opinion, without successful refutation. For her the world of matter and motion—the concrete universe—became the sensible and the real, and life but their necessary expression; hence she grew away from churches and dogmas, and ceased to concern herself with that which could not be proved by physical methods and the formulas of science. While never denying a future existence, she thought we had no data upon which to base belief. Right life, she considered the truest, noblest incentive to human effort. Happy in doing good, she toiled for principle, as few labor for fame. Braving the censure of the world in defense of what she thought right, she courageously avowed her opinions, no matter how unpopular, and yielded her convictions only when shown their falsity or error. Her mind, singularly open and ingenuous, had no bias to prevent a just judgment of persons, of theories, or of arguments. She possessed a breadth of comprehension, an intellectual vigor, and a mental grasp rarely equalled. Modest and unassuming, with wide culture, an amiable and buoyant disposition, refined and gentle manners, and a heart stirred to deep and generous sympathies and lofty aspirations, she united all the essentials of an exalted womanhood. Looking for no reward save the approval of her own conscience, forgetful of self, the self she created has outlived her personality in the hearts of those she inspired to greater ends and aims. Enshrined in their memory she lingers

“Like the sweet presence of a good diffused.”

As a torch in the night her noble example shines yet in the world of ideas and of deeds, to stimulate other minds to the same high purpose, the same untiring zeal, the same mighty effort for the simple good of humankind.

SAXTON BAILEY LITTLE is a descendant of the seventh generation from Thomas Little, who came from Devonshire, England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. He was a man of influence and a lawyer. A copy of the family coat of arms is still preserved at the old homestead in Marshfield, Mass. His ancestral mother was Ann Warren, whose father, Richard Warren, came in the “Mayflower.” His wife and five daughters came in the “Fortune” in 1623. They were married in Plymouth in 1633. In 1650 Thomas Little removed to Littleton, now called Sea View, in East Marshfield, Mass. He “took up” several hundred acres of land, bordering on the ocean, and his descendants still occupy the old homestead. Their children were: Thomas, Samuel, Ephraim, Isaac, Hannah, Mercy, Ruth and Patience. He died March 12th, 1671.

Of the second generation, Ephraim, the third son of Thomas, born in 1650, married Mary Sturvetant. He died in 1717, aged 67. Their children were: Ephraim, Ruth, David, John, Ann and Mary.

John Little, Esq., of the third generation, was a magistrate, a large land-holder, and had several negro slaves. He was the third son of Ephraim, born in East Marshfield in 1681. He married Constant Forbes, of Little Compton, R. I. He died in 1767, aged 86. He gave to each of his six sons a farm, as follows: To Fobes Little, a farm in Little Compton, R. I.; to John Little, a farm in Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Conn.; to William Little, a farm in the south part of Lebanon, Conn.; Ephraim, Thomas and Samuel each received a farm in Marshfield, Mass. To each of his daughters, Anna (Little) White and Ruth (Little) Oakman, he gave, with other personal estate, a negro woman.

John Little, third son of the above, and of the fourth generation, came to Columbia, then called Lebanon Crank, in 1741. Born in 1714, he married Mary Simpson about 1740. He died December 17th, 1798, aged 84. Mary, his wife, died February 22d, 1810, aged 88. They are buried in the old cemetery in Columbia, Conn. Their children were: Gamaliel, baptized 1742; Otis, baptized 1744; Consider, baptized 1746; Mary, baptized 1748; John, baptized 1750; Elizabeth, baptized 1752; Priscilla, baptized 1754; Faith, baptized 1756; Charles, baptized 1761. Gamaliel, Consider and John settled in Columbia, Conn., and from them are descended all of the name of Little in that vicinity.

Consider Little, third son of John Little and the fifth generation from Thomas, was born in 1746, and married Rebecca Buckingham in 1773. She was a descendant of Thomas Buckingham, who settled in Milford, Conn., in 1639. He died August 3d, 1831, aged 85. His wife, Rebecca, born May 13th, 1751, died October 25th, 1825, aged 75. Their children were: Samuel, born August 17th, 1774, died September 22d, 1853; Mary, born February 28th, 1776, died August 28th, 1853; Sarah, born December 29th, 1777, died July 25th, 1853; Rebecca, born June 17th, 1779; Fanny, born March 3d, 1781, died September 13th, 1794; Levi, born December 1st, 1783, died 1854; George, born March 25th, 1788, died April 5th, 1864; Lydia, born March 20th, 1791, died June 29th, 1807.

Samuel Little, son of Consider, and one of the sixth generation from Thomas, was born in Columbia, Conn., August 18th, 1774, and married, first, Lavinia Richardson, in 1801. Their children were: Lavinia, born May 11th, 1802, died May 24th, 1807; Samuel, born May 6th, 1804, died February 9th, 1876; Anson, born June 20th, 1806. Samuel Little married, second, Jerusha Bailey, June 23d, 1808. She was born April 9th, 1781, and died November 3d, 1857. Their children were: Emily, born April 27th, 1809, died June 14th, 1830; Saxton Bailey, born April 19th, 1813; William Buckingham, born June 6th, 1815; Charles, born September 26th, 1818.

The seventh generation, Samuel Little, Jr., married, first, Amy Pineo, December 29th, 1829, and, second, Clarissa Pineo, May, 1840. Their children are: James Pineo, born March 2d, 1831, died October 12th, 1833; Emily Jerusha, born August 28th, 1832; James Pineo, born December 15th, 1841.

Anson Little married Eliza Ann Wells, September 17th, 1833. She died January 5th, 1882. Their children are: John Wells, born May 12th, 1839; and George Anson, born April 2d, 1845, died February 7th, 1862.

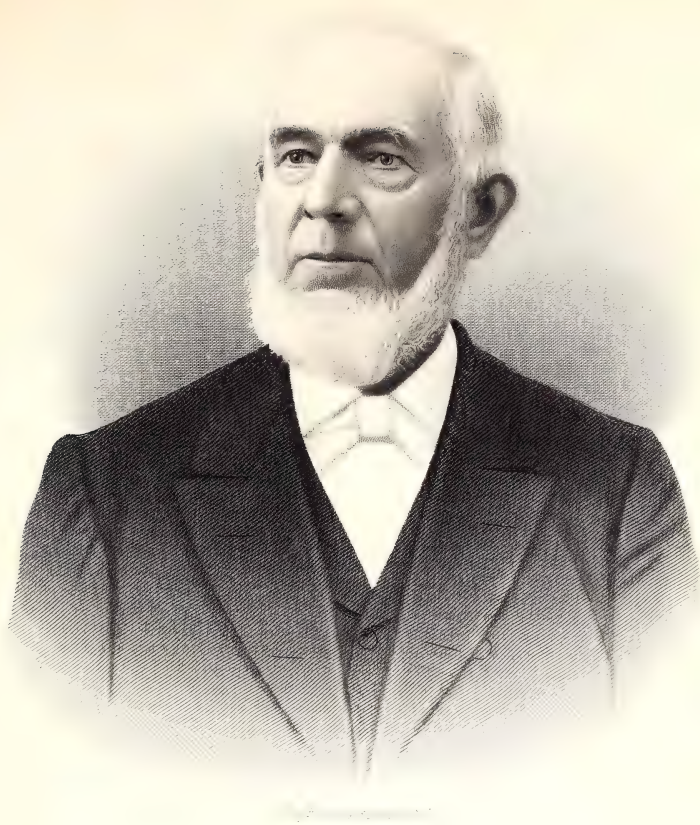
Saxton Bailey Little, third son of Samuel Little, married Sarah Maria Tracy, August 19th, 1836. She was born October 13th, 1813, and died December 31st, 1844, aged 31, leaving two sons: Charles L. and Frank Eugene. The former is a well known builder and contractor in Meriden, Conn. The latter is post office inspector. Both were in the Union army. Frank served four years; first in the 15th Connecticut and then in the 107th colored regiment, and was breveted major.

William B. Little, fourth son of Samuel Little, married Harriet Palmer, of Vernon, Conn., May 19th, 1841. Their children are: Myron Winslow, born October 11th, 1842, married Emily Wright; Elliott Palmer, born July 3d, 1844, died June 31st, 1855; Anna Maria, born June 23d, 1846, died October 25th, 1855; Hubert, born November 14th, 1848; Alonzo, born April 17th, 1851; Elbert Cornelius, born October 24th, 1853; Prescott Palmer, born September 16th, 1856; and Payson Elliott, born August 31st, 1859.

Reverend Charles Little, fifth son of Samuel, born September 26th, 1818, graduated at Yale College in 1844, and went as a missionary to Madura, India, in 1847. He married, first, Amelia Newton, September, 1847. She died in Madura, July 18th, 1848, aged 25. He married, second, Susan Robbins, September, 1853. She died in Lincoln, Neb., September, 1873. Their children are: Samuel Robbins, born in Madura, India, September 21st, 1855, died in California in 1889; Charles Newton, born in Madura, India, May 19th, 1858; and Elizabeth, born in Cheshire, Conn., January 12th, 1862.

Charles L. Little, son of Saxton B. Little and of the eighth generation from Thomas Little, born in Columbia, Conn, July 16th, 1839, married Genevieve M. Stiles, of Suffield, Conn., April 23d, 1862. Their children are: Sallie Maria, born March 3d, 1863; Frank Allen, born April 30th, 1864; Arthur Edgerton, born March 19th, 1866; Edward Baxter, born October 26th, 1867; Isabella Annette, born March 19th, 1869; and Clara Elvira, born March 19th, 1878.

Frank Eugene Little, son of Saxton B. Little, born in Columbia, Conn., April 28th, 1844, married Jennie Coan, January 28th, 1868. Their children are: Mabel Jennie, born October 2d, 1870; Lena Coan, born October 9th, 1876; Charles Eugene, born July 31st, 1878; Ernest Butler, born January 30th, 1880.



Sutton B. Little

Saxton B. Little received his education in the common schools, supplemented by some instruction in Tolland, East Hartford and Bacon academies. Beginning to teach school at the age of sixteen, he taught fifteen winters, "boarding round," as was the custom sixty years ago. He taught one year in Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., two and a half years in Willimantic and three years in Greenville, Conn. In 1850 he removed to Rockville and remained there nearly four years, which completed his service in the public schools. In April, 1854, he was appointed assistant superintendent and teacher in the Connecticut Reform School in Meriden, Conn., and upon the death of the lamented Doctor E. W. Hatch, February 7th, 1874, was appointed acting superintendent. He closed his connection with the institution July 31st, 1875, after a continuous service of twenty-one years and four months. The trustees of the school, in their report to the general assembly in 1874, speaking of Mr. Little, said: "We should fail in our duty if we did not signify to you our high appreciation of the well applied and faithful services of this officer these many years, and to testify that his labors in the position of assistant superintendent and teacher have contributed largely to the marked success of the school." Since he left this school he has made the tour of Europe, going as far as Naples and Pompeii. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, visiting all the large cities in 37 states, including Florida, Southern and Central California, Yosemite Valley, New Orleans Exposition, Yellowstone Park, Luray and Mammoth Caves, etc.

Mr. Little has filled many public offices in Meriden. He has been a member of the common council, of the high school committee, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been for many years school district committee. He is a republican, and a member of the First Congregational church in Meriden. He is a great lover of books, and has been an efficient helper in establishing a free public library in Columbia, Conn., his old home. He gave to it \$1,500 as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used, for the purchase of books and to keep the building in repair. He has also given to the library a thousand volumes of books. He is one who believes that it is wise to give to public objects of charity while living, leaving no chance for one's heirs to question his sanity or thwart his wishes. He is regular in his habits, never using alcoholic drinks nor tobacco.

WILLIAM WORCESTER LYMAN, son of Andrew and Anna (Hall) Lyman, was born in Woodford, Vt., March 29th, 1821. In 1828 his parents removed to Middlefield, Conn., where his father died in the following spring, and William was sent to Northford, Conn., where he was employed for five years on a farm. After residing in Wallingford about one year, he removed to Meriden in 1836, and entered the employ of Griswold & Couch, one of the oldest and most extensive manufacturers of Britannia goods at that time in this country, employing

some fifteen hands. Here he served an apprenticeship of five years and the trade being very dull, he remained idle for about eighteen months. In 1844 he began business on his own account, in the old shop where he learned his trade, the motive power being an old blind horse. The shop stood a few rods north of his present residence. After about a year he formed a partnership with William H. Bull, under the firm name of Bull & Lyman. He soon bought out Mr. Bull's interest, and not long after, in May, 1852, he formed a partnership with the late Lemuel J. Curtis, under the name of Curtis & Lyman. The works were removed to the Twiss factory in Prattsville, where they remained until the Meriden Britannia Company was organized, when they both became members of that company. In December, 1858, Mr. Lyman patented a jar, which is known throughout the country as "the Lyman Fruit Jar." He spent several thousand dollars in perfecting this jar, and was the first one to publish directions for preserving fruit by this method. From this small beginning the business of manufacturing fruit jars has grown to amount to millions of dollars. He also patented an ice pitcher and numerous other articles.

Mr. Lyman has held many positions of trust, having represented Meriden in the legislature in 1859, 1880 and 1881, and has also served as alderman and councilman. He has been a member and director of the Meriden Britannia Company since its organization, some 35 years. He has held the office of president of the Meriden Cutlery Company, and is now one of the directors. He is now and has been for a number of years a director of the Rogers & Brothers Company, of Waterbury; has been president of the Meriden Cemetery Association, is a director of the Wilcox & White Organ Company, Chapman Manufacturing Company, Meriden Saddlery and Leather Company, Meriden National Bank, director and secretary of the Butler & Lyman Land Company, and now vice-president of the City Savings Bank. In September, 1844, Mr. Lyman married Roxanna Frary, the adopted daughter of her uncle, Ashbel Griswold, and has one daughter, who married Henry Warren, of Watertown, Conn. Mr. Lyman built a fine residence near the scene of his early labors, and through his enterprise a number of fine residences have been erected in the vicinity, and it has become one of the finest parts of the city.

EDWARD BALDWIN MANNING, son of Thaddeus and Esther (Richards) Manning, was born in Middletown, Conn., January 21st, 1834. He is a descendant of William Manning, who was in Cambridge, Mass., in 1634. A son of William was selectman for several years, and was sent to England on business for the Plymouth colony. Edward Manning received his education in the schools of his native town, and at an early age his father took him into his factory to learn the Britannia trade. After serving his time and becoming thoroughly familiar with the business, he formed a corporation under the name of Manning, Bowman & Co., and was appointed treasurer of the com-

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Mr. Lyman has held many public offices, having represented Meriden in the legislature in 1859, 1860, 1861, and has also been a member of the State Senate in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. He is now a director of the Meriden Britannia Company, since its organization, some 35 years. He has held the office of president of the Meriden Cutlery Company, and is now one of the directors. He is now and has been for a number of years a director of the Rogers & Brothers Company, of Waterbury; has been president of the Meriden Cemetery Association, is a director of the Wilcox & White Organ Company, Chapman Manufacturing Company, Meriden Saddlery and Leather Company, Meriden National Bank, director and secretary of the Butler & Lyman Land Company, and now vice-president of the City Savings Bank. In September, 1844, Mr. Lyman married Roxanna Frary, the adopted daughter of her uncle, Ashbel Griswold, and has one daughter, wife of Henry Warren, of Watertown, Conn. Mr. Lyman built a fine residence near the scene of his early labors, and through his enterprise a number of fine residences have been erected in the vicinity.

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W. H. Lyman



Engraved by T. J. H. Bennett

C. B. Manning.



E. H. Manning

pany, he being then in his 26th year. The firm manufactured Britannia ware and planished tin goods. On account of better facilities and inducements offered by Meriden parties, the firm removed to Meriden in 1872, occupying the vacant factory of Parker & Caspar Co., on Pratt street. Mr. Manning was then appointed president of the company, which office he has since held. The factory plant has been very much increased, until now the whole block bounded by Pratt, Catlin and Miller streets is occupied by the buildings of the company. The firm now manufacture granite iron and pearl agate ware, nickel silver, Britannia, copper and planished goods. Their goods are sold not only in the United States, but a large trade is done in South America and Australia. The factories of the company are as well arranged as any in Meriden, and the plant is a credit to the city.

The interests of the Manning & Bowman Company have always absorbed so much of Mr. Manning's time that he has been averse to holding public office. While in Middletown he was a member of the city council for two years. In 1886 and 1887 he served as alderman, the last year being chairman of the water and sewer committees. He declined a reelection the third term. Mr. Manning has twice declined the nomination for mayor, and also declined the nomination for senator of the Sixth district, although in each instance he could have been elected by a large majority. In 1888 he was one of the presidential electors. Although declining public office, Mr. Manning has always been willing to give his time and marked business abilities to the welfare and growth of his adopted city. He was chairman of the building committee of the town hall, the high school, and until his business engagements obliged him to resign, of the Universalist church. The increasing growth of the Manning & Bowman Company has obliged him to give his whole time to its interests, much to the regret of his many friends, who recognize his business abilities and social qualities. Mr. Manning married, in 1862, Martha J., daughter of Lester Robinson, Esq., of New Haven, and has one daughter living.

EDWARD MILLER was born in Wallingford, New Haven county, Conn., August 10th, 1827. Once imported goods in brass and bronze appeared to advantage when placed beside home manufacture. but it is not so now. The great factory of Edward Miller & Co. places as finely finished and as tasty goods on the market as can be produced by artisans anywhere. This company has large houses in New York and Boston, and selling agencies in many of the principal cities of the land. It has also agencies in other countries, as in Canada, Europe, Mexico, South America and Australia. Edward Miller & Co., appearing in the Meriden factory and in its selling houses and agencies, is the achievement chiefly of the gentleman whose name forms the principal part of the corporation title, Edward Miller & Co. It is interesting to trace the development of both the man and the great industry.

Edward Miller was a farmer's boy, son of Joel Miller, and was born on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, Reverend Samuel Miller, of Wallingford. His education, other than in the great school of life, was obtained in the common schools of the districts where he lived, and during two or three terms in Post's Academy, in Meriden—a school whose touch is observable on several Meriden men of Mr. Miller's generation. But after his tenth year young Miller's time was spent in work and practical affairs more than in the school room. He was evidently born for manufacturing rather than for farming.

His father moved to Meriden when young Miller was about ten years of age, and the farm included the eligible spot where now Mr. Miller's fine residence is located, on Broad street. A short distance away from his father's home, and on High street, Horatio N. Howard had begun the manufacture of lamp screws, oil screws and hoops, and candlestick springs; and when young Miller was about fifteen years of age he was employed by Mr. Howard to make these goods. Later, Messrs. Stedman & Clark, whose shop was erected on land where now the City Mission Block and the Meriden Savings and National Banks stand, on East Main street, desired his services, and at increased wages Mr. Miller entered their employ. They manufactured tinware, including tin candlesticks and tin lamps, in which springs and screws were used. Mr. Miller continued in their employ about two years. The ambition had now fully grown in him to manufacture and sell these goods in his own name. He proposed to his father, Joel Miller, that he buy a set of tools and manufacture these goods, and put them on the market in the Miller name, Mr. E. Miller working for his father until nearly of age. Afterward a partnership was formed, under the style of Joel Miller & Son. The machinery was set up in the old wood-shed just south of the old family home on Broad street. Foot-power lathes and foot-power presses were arranged in position along the sides of the old shed and the manufacture undertaken. The partnership continued for a year, and now the young man, only twenty years of age, bought out his father's interest, and what remained of his own legal "time" up to his majority of twenty-one years of age, for \$800, giving his notes. Prosperity attended the young man's efforts, for inside the next year he paid the note out of his profits. But the crude shop became too strait, and a new one was built a little north of the old home. Horse power was substituted for foot power. A little later a portable steam engine was purchased to do the work for which power was needed. All of these advances represent stages of progress.

In the meantime Mr. Miller had formed the acquaintance of the lady who became his wife, Miss Caroline M. Neal, of Southington. She was born April 14th, 1830, and was married August 30th, 1848. In Mrs. Miller her husband had won a diligent helper and a wise counsellor. She did not hesitate to aid him in light supplementary



Edward Miller



attentions in the shop when orders were pressing, and they two found that by close economy and thrifty business management their capital was increasing.

But Mr. Miller's ideas had grown greatly by this time. The opportunity for manufacturing in the old quarters became too contracted. He must now secure greater freedom for business—more room and better appliances. And so, though against the entreaties of his wife, who feared their slender fortune might slip entirely from them, Mr. Miller purchased the large property of Samuel Yale, on Center street, where now the great factory stands. At the northwest corner a wooden factory was built, and a small stationary engine was put in.

Even before this date the market demanded new inventions, for the use of camphene and burning fluid was becoming common. The fluid gave a superior light without smoke or odor, and was much cleaner and neater than the tallow dip or the oil of the whale. But just as rapidly did Mr. Miller change the products of his factory to meet the demands of the market as the market itself called for new designs. He increased his production of fluid burners, making improvements as fast as needed. Invention went along hand in hand with manufacture.

It was now 1856, and a disastrous fire swept through the factory, levelling it completely, and destroying dies and patterns, lathes and presses—the collection of thirteen years. The engine and boiler only were saved from the general wreck. But the factory was rebuilt in the spring and summer of 1856, and machinery put in running order. Just then the panic of 1857 came on, and business was entirely prostrated. All the neighboring shops were closed. In this depression, the force of the cyclone waning a little, the first week of January, 1858, Mr. Miller went to New York, determined to find something to do; and there he met Mr. Cozzens, who had brought from Vienna, Austria, a kerosene burner. He returned home on Saturday evening, determined to make this burner and improve it. The kerosene oil of that date was distilled from bituminous coal. The oil fields of the country had not then been operated, and the cost of the oil was high. The fluid burners were in much greater demand than the kerosene, owing to the cost of the distilled oil, but Mr. Miller made the new burner and put it on the market. It is worthy of record that he was absolutely the first manufacturer of the kerosene burner in this country. Others soon followed, but he deserves the distinction of being the first to offer the burner in the markets as the product of American manufacture.

A new era for illuminating was now dawning. The oil fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio were soon to be opened, and as soon as experimentation had succeeded in cheapening the oil, and oil wells were found to be profitable, the demand for the burner grew immensely.

But Mr. Miller's manufacture was not confined to illuminating burners. A variety of brass goods, useful and ornamental, were made, and the factory became again taxed beyond its capacity, necessitating enlargement year by year.

At this time, 1866, it seemed best to Mr. Miller to associate with himself other capitalists in the business. A joint stock company was formed July 1st, 1866, under the corporate name of Edward Miller & Co., with a capital of \$200,000. Under the new style, the already large plant on Center street continued to grow, until now the factory covers several acres of ground, and gives employment to about 750 hands. A large brass rolling mill forms a part of the plant; and beginning with the compounding of brass in different qualities as needed, Mr. Miller puts upon the markets of the world a large variety of the finest brass goods, including lamps in every pattern and finish that the trade demands, lamp trimmings, burners of several styles, spun brass kettles in great quantities, and bronze ornaments in many shapes and varieties. Mr. Miller is the sole manufacturer of the famous Rochester lamp. The utility, the finish and taste displayed in these goods make them popular on the market and leading in the trade. Competition only ends in yielding the prizes of manufacture to this company. Invention leads in every part of the great industry, and the same painstaking care and attention to details which characterized Mr. Miller's earliest manufacture prevails throughout the great plant, and makes it one of the most prosperous business concerns in the country.

Mr. Miller built his present residence on Broad street in the year 1867-8. The house and the grounds, as well as the location, are among the finest in Meriden. The spot is associated with his childhood days and with his earliest industry. The grounds are tastefully laid out, shrubbery and trees are set here and there in abundance, while yet the lawn is not overcrowded, and the gardener keeps them in tidy appearance. The house within is richly furnished; art and music are given the chief place as surroundings and atmosphere for the family life. Mr. Miller has a sportsman's love for the domestic animals, and is a connoisseur of the horse, his own horses being among the finest seen on the road; and when he is in his own carriage no one but himself handles the reins.

In politics Mr. Miller is a republican, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. In religion he is a Baptist, and is warmly attached to the church on Broad street, of which he is a member. He has been one of the principal donors to the yearly support of the church, and in 1869 presented to that body a fine church organ, which has since been used in the worship on Sunday. Mr. Miller is a leader in his denomination, and is treasurer of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society. He contributes generously to the various objects of benevolence, both within and without the Baptist fraternity. The German Baptist church of Meriden was built largely by his dona-

tion, and the Y. M. C. A. of the city reaped not a little from his gift to it.

Five children have been born to him, three of whom are living. His son, Edward Miller, Jr., is the treasurer and secretary of the company. He is a graduate of Brown University; and upon him has devolved, during the last ten years, a principal part of the management of the company. His ability and experience enable him to transact business quickly. He is ever ready in conclusions, and can direct rapidly where another would consume much time. His whole attention is given either to the office or to the field work of the factory. He is also an accomplished organist, leading in church music when occasion calls for expert leadership. Another son, Arthur E. Miller, is assistant superintendent of the factory. He is a young man of superior ability. It has been supplemented by the example and leadership of the present able superintendent; and both by natural fitness for management and by training, he is fast coming to be the peer of his brother as a very important factor in the Edward Miller & Co. Mr. Miller also has a daughter, Mrs. Layette A. Kendrick, wife of Charles G. Kendrick. She fills a large place not only in the home circle, but in her church and in society.

SAMUEL CLARK PADDOCK was born August 31st, 1816, in Meriden, Conn. The family traditions in Mr. Paddock's line of descent trace back his lineage to Zachariah Paddock, who came from Wales, Great Britain, and landed in Rhode Island—he afterward settled in Middletown, Conn., and died May 13th, 1800, in the 73d year of his age—and also to Hannah, his wife, who died March 3d, 1819, in the 81st year of her age. Their family included several sons, one of whom was Samuel Paddock, who was born June 18th, 1758, lived in Middletown—and married Mehetable Loveland, May 13th, 1782. She was born January 29th, 1759. Their son, Samuel, commonly spoken of as "junior" for the sake of identification, was born in Middletown, February 22d, 1784, and married Polly Sears, August 30th, 1803. She was born December 2d, 1782, and died October 26th, 1822. Samuel, Jr., died August 7th, 1869. He moved to Meriden in 1806, and was recognized by his townsmen as worthy of the civic trusts bestowed upon him.

Samuel C. Paddock, the subject of this sketch, was their second son. His mother, who was spoken of as an excellent and faithful Christian woman, died when he was only six years old. But his father married Charlotte Yale, January 22d, 1823, and Samuel C. was not left without the watch-care of a very worthy and beloved step-mother. He lived on the homestead farm in East Meriden until he was seventeen years of age. The practical business turn of his mind may be inferred from the fact that earlier than this his father intrusted him with full power to trade some of the neat foot stock and the horses with any of the local traders; and his father was not only pleased

with the excellence of the exchanges made, but sometimes surprised at it.

When seventeen years of age Samuel C. proposed to his father to be allowed to pursue business on his own account. Consent having been given he engaged to sell tinware from a peddler's wagon. It was the beginning of his independent business career. At eighteen years of age he gained full possession of his legal "time," and began the manufacture of brick. He now needed capital, and was able to borrow \$2,000 solely upon his personal integrity and giving his individual note. He soon after purchased a small lot of land and a house in the eastern part of Meriden, and assumed an additional obligation by giving his note for \$550 more. It was in the nature of preparation for marriage, for within a few months, March 19th, 1837, he was married to Miss Jannette Hall, daughter of Casper Hall, and granddaughter of Brenton Hall, the first representative of Meriden in the general assembly of Connecticut, in the year 1806, and great-granddaughter of Reverend Samuel Hall, who was the first preacher of the gospel in the town of Cheshire, Conn.

But those were the memorable panic days in the business world of 1837, and the many bricks in Mr. Paddock's kiln remained unsold. He left home in September of that year to sell goods in Alabama. He drove his team of horses all the way to Montgomery, and so successful were his sales that he not only brought satisfactory returns to the company sending him out, but in the spring could count up his earnings to several hundreds of dollars. These mercantile trips to the far South he continued for several alternate years, having been offered from year to year a considerably higher monthly stipend, until he had gathered funds sufficient to pay off all the note indebtedness, including interest standing against him in Meriden.

He now purchased on credit in the New York market goods to the value of several thousand dollars, and shipped them to Alabama, buying and selling on his own account. In 1854 he formed a partnership with R. D. Twombly, of Bragg's Store, Ala.—a man of the highest virtue and honor. He there purchased a plantation and house, and built a store, and filled it with whatever goods were in demand in the country. The partnership was a prosperous one, and was interfered with only by the political exigencies of the time.

The cruelties of slavery lay ever before Mr. Paddock's eyes. He had been trained from boyhood to believe that slavery was innocent, and that abolitionists were chargeable with maligning an innocent order in society. But the sight of his eyes in Alabama changed all this opinion born of early training. There lay open before him "the sum of all villainies" which could whip to death the innocent bondwoman who could not pick the "task" of cotton before the darkness of night came on, or which could amputate the sound leg of the poor colored cobbler to make it of even length with the one already lost—two events

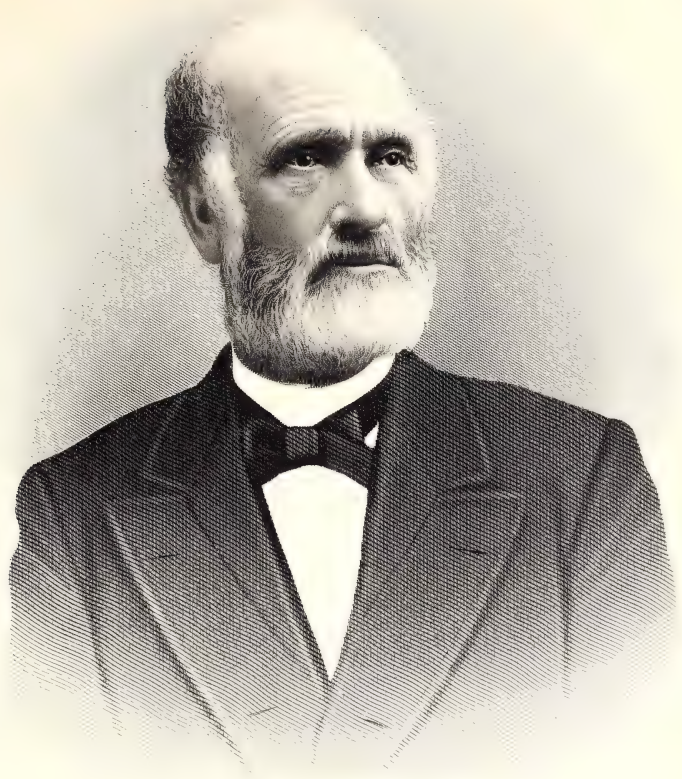
was the selling of his tinware, but sometimes arrested

When Mr. Paddock was an orphan, he proposed to his father to be allowed to go into business on his own account. Consent having been given, he engaged to sell tinware from a peddler's wagon. It was the beginning of his independent business career. At eighteen years of age he gained full possession of his legal "time," and began the manufacture of brick. He now needed capital, and was able to raise \$3,000 solely upon his personal integrity and giving his individual note. He soon after purchased a small lot of land and a house on the eastern part of Meriden, and assumed an additional obligation by giving his note for \$550 more. It was in the nature of preparation for marriage, for within a few months, March 19th, 1837, he was married to Miss Jannette Hall, daughter of Casper Hall, and granddaughter of Brenton Hall, the first representative of Meriden in the general assembly of Connecticut, in the year 1806, and great-granddaughter of Reverend Samuel Hall, one of the first preachers of the gospel in the town of Cheshire, Conn.

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Engraving by H. H. Smith

Samuel C. Preedock

Mr. Paddock himself was personally cognizant of. These things and others not so horribly cruel rankled in his mind, and though he kept discreetly silent, he became ready for action by the time the next presidential campaign came on. And when the opportunity was offered in the North, in 1855, he took sides promptly with the free-soil party, and voted for John C. Fremont for president of the United States.

But upon returning South to his store at Bragg's, it was hardly possible to allay all inquiries as to what part he bore in the campaign. It was known that he had sold hundreds of spelling books to the blacks, in violation of the statutes of the state. Was this law breaking carried on in favor to the blacks, or was it due to an inordinate passion for money-making? And it was also true that he prepared the old colored preacher at about midnight of Saturday for preaching to his colored congregation the next day, reading him a Bible story, and instructing him in the Scriptures for an hour, after all the white customers had gone from the store. And now did he vote for John C. Fremont for president?

It was 1857, and a rival tradesman in the South, a friend of Mr. Paddock's, and from the same Connecticut town, proclaimed on the streets of Bragg's, that his competitor did vote for Fremont. Correspondence was entered into with the postmaster of Meriden to secure from him a confirmation or denial of the report, in respect of his neighbor, and he affirmed its truth to his Southern inquirers. Then the warning letters were despatched to Mr. Paddock, who was in the North, not to appear again among his Alabama acquaintances. But on Christmas day of 1858 he arrived at Bragg's, where his store was situated.

The Vigilance Committee at once met and decided to remove him the next day at one o'clock. At that hour he was conveniently absent and returned in secret only long enough to make out deeds and bills of sale of all his property in Alabama to his partner, who should henceforth appear to be the sole owner. This transaction was wise from more than one point of view, and not the least was the collection of the large floating indebtedness due the store from the slave-holding planters of the vicinity, for they had determined not to pay bills due an anti-slavery creditor. Mr. Paddock at once returned to the hospitable North. But though, as is evident, his business prospects in Alabama were ruined by his political action in voting for Fremont, he has always looked back upon it as one of the proudest and most honorable acts of his life. With those prospects vanished, also many thousands of dollars in Southern securities, still he could do no other than vote his convictions, and there he stood. As between his freedom as an American citizen before the ballot box and the subservient clutching to his property and business prospects before a Southern slave-holding aristocracy, there was only one thing for him to choose,

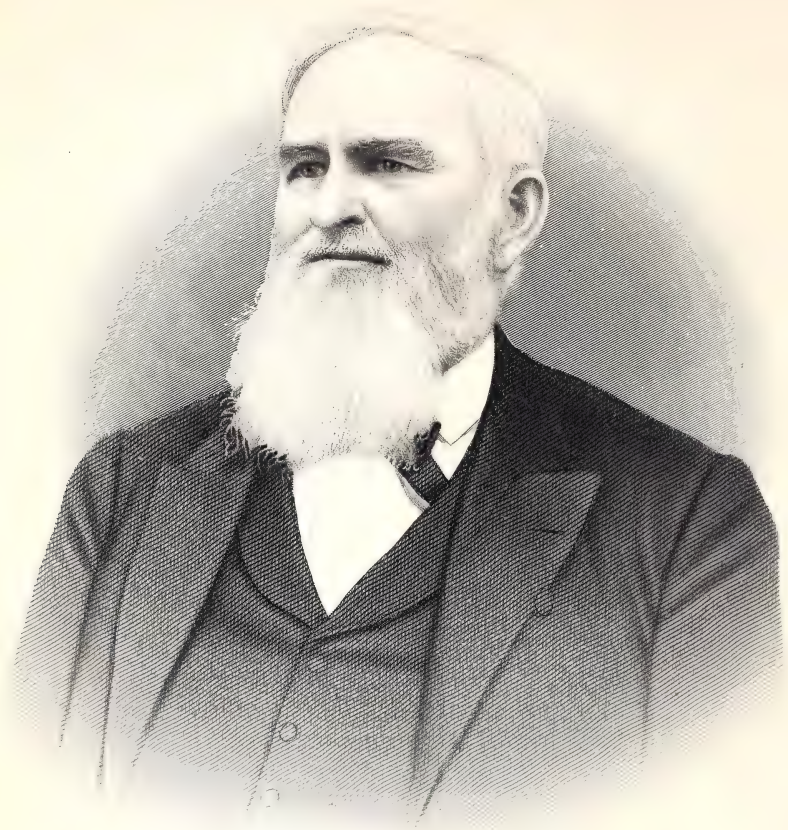
and he chose it. From this distance he now sees that his action then was not only politically and morally right, but financially shrewd, for his pro-slavery acquaintances in the South lost all their wealth in the great national struggle which hastened on.

His business life since has embraced principally marketing and real estate. For several years he kept the largest and most numerous patronized market in Meriden. His real estate transactions have been extensive, and there are but few appraisers of real estate values excelling him in all the town of Meriden. He has always been greatly interested in the welfare of his town, and the promotion of public works. His fellow townsmen have done him the honor to elect him to the highest town offices.

Mr. Paddock is by religious profession a Baptist, and a worthy and beloved member of the church, at whose communion table he sits, but no man except himself has formulated his religious creed. He has been a close student of the Christian Scriptures, and bases his beliefs upon the direct study of them. While so charitable in spirit, and so tolerant of other's views, he is not the less firm and positive of his own. When a young man he could not read "fire and brimstone" either out of or into the gospels of Christ, nor could the church committee convince him that the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus is a picture of the realities in the next world, but rather in this.

In his view God is emphatically one, and the terms of the old theology describing him as three persons, are to be interpreted, to make them correct, as manifestations of him. So, too, Christ was the human personality in the long series of the human race in whom God chose to manifest himself wondrously, the manifestation, however, being not different in *kind* from that in other persons, but only in *degree*; and the work of Christ operated for man not as vicarious suffering for his sin, but as a powerful exemplary exhibition of divine love for him, teaching him how to live. He regards the judgment day as running parallel with human earthly life, and as being coterminous with it, both at the beginning and the end, and not a stupendous assize at the end of all things temporal.

To him also the second coming of Christ is a repeated event of divine mercy or wrath appearing in the striking providences which happen to persons or nations, such as the fall of Jerusalem or the sanguinary war which ended American slavery; and death is the dissolution of the unjust into non-existence; but for believers in Christ, by virtue of their life in him, it is their transference to the eternal world, where all that is temporal and material has dropped away from them forever in the event of dying. Mr. Paddock deems these reforms of doctrine suggested in his creed essential to the full power of the gospel in the world, and attributes the greater part of the current scepti-



Chas. Parker



Amos B. B. B.

cism of the age to the false teachings so prevalent concerning these great biblical truths.

Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are the most genial of neighbors and friends, and are held in respect of all who know them. They live now in the enjoyment of their ample fortune. Four years since their "golden wedding" passed gently by, and beautifully together, and amidst loving friends, these excellent citizens move down the declivity of life. Five children have been born to them, of whom two have died—Samuel Archer Paddock, born October 10th, 1847, died November 29th, 1850, and Adella Paddock, born March 16th, 1854, died January 17th, 1876. The living children are: George Byron Paddock, of Jackson, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, of New Haven, Conn.; and Aland B. Paddock, of Elgin, Neb.

CHARLES PARKER, son of Stephen and Rebecca Parker, was born in Cheshire, Conn., January 2d, 1809. When nine years of age he was placed with a farmer by the name of Porter Cook, where he remained until he was fourteen. He continued on a farm until he was eighteen, when he went to work in Southington casting buttons for Anson Matthews. He remained there one year and then removed to Naugatuck, then a part of Waterbury, where he worked for Horace and Harry Smith about six months. In August, 1828, Mr. Parker came to Meriden and hired out to Patrick Lewis, making coffee mills. In December, 1829, he went into business for himself with a capital of \$70, taking a contract from Lewis & Holt for thirteen months to manufacture coffee mills. During the thirteen months Mr. Parker cleared \$1,800. He then took in a partner, Mr. Jared Lewis, and took another contract from Lewis & Holt, to manufacture coffee mills, ladles and skimmers. In January, 1831, he sold out to Mr. Jared Lewis and bought an acre of ground between High and Elm streets. On this ground was an old brown house, and Mr. Parker paid for the house and grounds \$650. On the back of this lot he built a shop, which was finished in the spring of 1832, in which he manufactured coffee mills and waffle irons. He then went to market with his own goods. In November, 1833, Lewis & Holt failed, thus leaving the whole market in Mr. Parker's hands. In 1833 he associated with his brother Edmund and Heman White, under the firm name of Parker & White, and carried on business until 1835, when Edmund Parker was sent to Montgomery, Ala., with clocks and dry goods. In 1836 he returned, and Mr. White went to Montgomery with dry goods, which he sold readily. In October, 1837, he made a second trip to Alabama with a large stock of dry goods; but the hard times came on and he lost heavily, much embarrassing the firm of Parker & White, who did not fully recover from their embarrassment for over six years. They were often advised by their friends to fail, but did not, and paid all debts in full with interest. During this time Edmund Parker sold out his interest to Mr. White, and in 1843 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. White going

south, where he soon failed. Mr. Parker's business steadily increased, and in 1844 he added largely to his buildings, putting in steam power, having previously used horse power. He was the first to manufacture plated spoons and forks, and the first to plate hollow ware in Meriden. In 1876 Mr. Parker partially retired from business, and his extensive works have been in charge of his sons, Dexter W. and Charles E., and his son-in-law, William H. Lyon, under the corporate name of the Charles Parker Company. The company now own the Union Works on High and Elm streets, the Parker gun factory on Cherry street, the iron spoon shop in East Meriden, the box shop in Yalesville, and the clock shop in the western part of the town.

Mr. Parker is a director in the following companies: Meriden Fire Insurance, Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Safe Deposit Company, Meriden Republican Company, and Meriden National Bank. He is also president of the Charles Parker Company, and the Meriden Curtain Fixture Company. Mr. Parker's great business interests have always prevented him from entering public life, but when Meriden was organized as a city he was elected mayor and reelected the following year. In 1874, after residing for thirty years at the corner of East Main and High streets, Mr. Parker purchased the elegant residence on North Broad street, which was built by Mr. Jedediah Wilcox, at a cost of \$162,000. Mr. Parker early became a member of the Methodist church, and has always largely aided in its support. When the new church, on Main and Pleasant streets, was built, he donated \$50,000 to the building fund. Mr. Parker married, October 6th, 1831, Miss Abi Lewis Eddy, of Berlin, who died March 7th, 1880. Of their ten children there are now living: Charles Eddy, Dexter Wright and Annie Dryden, who married William H. Lyon. Mr. Parker has always taken an interest in the growth and welfare of Meriden. Eminently a domestic man, when not in business his home was in the bosom of his family, and now, while having reached a great age, his intellect is undimmed and his faculties are still acute, and surrounded by his family, he is enjoying that repose which he has rightly earned.

CEPHAS B. ROGERS was born in Saybrook, Conn., December 30th, 1836. His parents, Hervey and Elizabeth A. (Tryon) Rogers, moved to Meriden to manage the Rogers Hotel, when their son Cephas B. was only thirteen years of age. His education was pursued in the schools of Meriden, but not steadily, for a part of his youth was spent in a neighboring factory manufacturing tinware and japanned goods. It was in that factory that young Rogers' energy and ability for business showed themselves, though so early in his life. Ten hours of toil did not satisfy him. He was up at four o'clock in the morning, did the chores about the factory and opened the japanning kiln, before the work hours came on. The earnings of his overtime work netted him a considerable sum, in addition to his daily wages. His employers were pleased with the despatch he gave to the product of



C. B. Rogers



the factory every day, and his earnings he carefully saved for future use.

The way of promotion was now opened to him, though it was not yet known just what lines of industry he might follow for the future. The Meriden Lumber & Coal Company needed office help, and he became clerk for a while. He afterward completed his school studies in the academy up-town. But his experience in hotel life, gained from his father's management, suggested a career for him; and he now had the education as well as the practical knowledge fitting a young man for the position of clerk. He was invited to the clerkship of the New Haven House, in the city of New Haven. He held that position for six years, and was there at the outbreak of the rebellion, and during the greater portion of the war. The position afforded him opportunity for making a wide acquaintance with men, and with political and state affairs. The New Haven House was the principal rendezvous of the Connecticut political and military leaders, and Mr. Rogers' acquaintance with them became fellowship. His wide knowledge of affairs and of men made him a valued partner. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln when that distinguished visitor made addresses in the state, and introduced men to him. It is remembered now that the non-chalance and good nature of Mr. Lincoln were manifest everywhere he went. He was sitting in fatigue attitude at the car stove, when a farmer who had boarded the train on the way to Meriden desired to meet Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Rogers inquired of him whether he would not like to meet "a genuine son of the soil" of the nutmeg state, and at the same time presented the North Haven farmer. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Well, Mr. —, you look old enough to be one of the fathers of the soil rather than a son." Mr. Rogers' enthusiasm for the new party carried him upon the rostrum for the public discussion of the great questions of the day. His ready speech and quick apprehension and wide knowledge of the political situation made him an agreeable and effective public speaker. And when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated president, Mr. Rogers visited Washington to share in the *eclat* of the great occasion.

In 1863 Mr. Rogers left the New Haven House and took charge of the Wadawanock House of Stonington, and later of the St. Denis Hotel of New York city. Both of those managements were highly prosperous from a financial point of view, but the constant confinement and pressure of responsibility broke down his health, and he returned to Meriden for recuperation.

It was during this restful period that the partnership of C. Rogers & Brothers was planned and entered into in February, 1866. His two brothers, Gilbert and Wilbur F., were skilled manufacturers of silver plated ware, and there appeared to be room in the business world for a new company and a new factory. Beginning small in 1866, the silver plating industry of C. Rogers & Brothers has now become one

of the principal manufacturing centers of the city of Meriden, and challenges the admiration of all familiar with its inception and growth. About three hundred hands are steadily employed. So successfully is the industry managed that the doors are never closed on week days, except for holidays and for inventory. The products of the factory are ranged in three departments: silver plated spoons, forks, knives and table ware—the manufacture beginning with the metal from which the articles are finally made; casket trimmings and undertakers' supplies; furniture hardware. In one or more of these departments business is always brisk.

The manufactured products of C. Rogers & Brothers have a world-wide reputation. The foreign shipments are large, going to Europe, Australia and South America. So fully does the company have the confidence of its numerous and widely diffused patrons, and so exactly do all goods correspond to the representations made of them, that the entire business is conducted from the office of the company in Meriden. The Rogers brothers give their personal supervision to the working and product of all their great factory. By strict integrity, by honorable and prompt methods of business, and by close attention to every department, the C. Rogers & Brothers company commends itself in all the markets of the world, and has won a reputation measured by the constant growth of business from year to year.

The aim of these three brothers in their manufacturing enterprise is not money-making for the money's sake, but chiefly for the good which may be done through it; so that the marked prosperity they have attained to is made to have a high moral end. They are not only prominent business men in Meriden, but are prominent in social and religious circles. They are Methodists, and have been greatly interested in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are members. Cephas B. Rogers has been a member of the official board since 1866, and is the president of the board of trustees. He is prominent in his denomination at large, and his abilities give him standing in the deliberations of the governing bodies of the church. He is president of the Lay Conference and trustee of Wesleyan University in Middletown.

In his own city of Meriden he has taken much interest in public matters. Public improvements and the schools of the city have engaged his thought and time, and for six years he was a valued member of the common council.

He has also availed himself of the opportunity of foreign travel, visiting, in 1880, England and France.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Doctor Peter F. and Anna M. Clark, of New York city. Mrs. Rogers is a Christian lady, beloved in her church and esteemed highly in Meriden society. Their home is the Rogers homestead in Meriden, beautifully





Engraving of Governor, 1872.

John Sutcliffe



John Salby

located on North Colony street, and fitted up and kept with elegance of taste and expenditure of means.

JOHN SUTLIFF was born in Wolcott, Conn., August 2d, 1802, and is the son of John and Eunice Sutliff. There were no unusual advantages environing his early life, such as forecast and quite secure a successful business career. His inheritance did not consist of wealth, but of such qualities as a sturdy physique, an industrious disposition, economical habits, a willing and intelligent mind, and an honest nature which could be trusted, without any entailment of disappointment attaching to the original trust. Endowed in this manner, he went to Meriden when he was about seventeen years of age, and worked fifteen years for wages at the manufacturing of ivory combs. It was during this period that he accumulated the initial capital, upon which his large fortune was built in after years.

He now formed a partnership with three others for the manufacture of ivory combs, in the town of Southington, Conn. The business was there conducted with the least possible risk of loss. The combs were salable in the market, and the factory and power were engaged on such terms of easy relinquishment, that if the hopes of the young men were not realized the business could be discontinued without loss. It was, however, progressing satisfactorily when one of his friends who had observed his business ability and habits, and who in part composed the firm of Foster, Merriam & Co., invited him to purchase an interest in the firm. He did so, and took the charge of a department, himself and partners devoting their time and energies steadily to the development of their industry.

The large business enterprise of Foster, Merriam & Co. was undertaken in 1835, and in 1866 it was incorporated under the laws of the state. Mr. Sutliff was made president. The great bulk of the manufacture consists of furniture castors, draw-pulls, hat and coat hooks, and various kinds of furniture trimmings, and music stool screws. The officers of the corporation are: President, John Sutliff; vice-president, James R. Sutliff; secretary and treasurer, George C. Merriam.

At the time of Mr. Sutliff's entrance into the firm, the whole product of the factory was wrought out by only five or six hands. The growth since has been rapid. Every year has recorded enlargement, and never has the growth been more rapid than in these latest years. In 1891 about three hundred persons were employed, and the plant covers a large plot of ground in the central portion of the city of Meriden. It is one of the principal industries of the city, which can boast of a large proportion of large manufacturing plants.

Mr. Sutliff's habits of industry and close attention to business control his daily life to the present time. At this writing (1891) he may be found in the factory, visiting all parts of it, and keeping an eye of care on the manufacture in general, throughout all the works.

Mr. Sutliff's principal business relations in the city of Meriden have been those of a capitalist. He was for many years a director of the First National Bank, and is still a trustee of the City Savings Bank. He has made large investments in the West as well as at home, and is never lacking in funds with which to aid persons who desire to secure loans of a few hundreds or thousands of dollars. The fortune so meagre at the beginning of his residence in Meriden has become a great estate in these late years.

Mr. Sutliff has been twice married; first to Miss Mary Ann Dayton, of North Haven, Conn., November 22d, 1828. Their children are: Mrs. Mary Ann Higby, who died December 22d, 1859; John A. Sutliff and James R. Sutliff, vice-president of Foster, Merriam & Co. Mr. James R. Sutliff married Miss Sarah Easton, and to them was born one daughter, Miss Hattie E. Sutliff. Mr. John Sutliff was married the second time to Miss Rebecca Miles, of Cheshire, Conn., November 9th, 1842. Two children were the fruit of this union: Edgar E., who died in infancy, and Abby, who died at about four years of age.

JOHN TAIT, M. D., was born February 16th, 1828, in the town of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Conn. Doctor Tait's ancestry was Scotch, though there is nothing in his personal appearance or speech to direct an observer to his parentage. His good citizenship, his sterling integrity, and his religion, however, very naturally link on to that race descent. He has been a resident of Meriden, Conn., since 1854, and a leading physician during all those years. He has seen the growth of the greater part of Meriden, and shared in it as an interested, public-spirited citizen. His professional services have been sought for in nearly all of the older families of the town, with whom he has not merely acquaintance, but often intimacy and endeared friendship. Besides, his practice has embraced many of the families more recently settled in the city. So that going to and fro, from side to side, of Meriden, he is better known in general than most persons, and none are more generally beloved than he.

His early education was obtained in the common schools of the section where his boyhood was spent. His father was a manufacturer of fancy marble paper, and Doctor Tait aided him as a filial son in the manufacture until he was 18 years of age. At that time he formed a partnership with an older brother to carry on the same business. The partnership continued about two years. In those days the United States government exercised no sufficient protecting care over incipient and struggling industries, and manufacturers in foreign lands were allowed to flood American markets with their products. The wages of laborers in Germany were much lower than in this country, and the German manufacturers of fancy marble paper could undersell the producers of the same goods in our home markets, where a much higher daily wage was demanded by the workmen. And hence the young Tait brothers could not compete successfully with the import-



John Tarkenton

ers of foreign goods. Accordingly the partnership was terminated, and Doctor Tait at once resolved to gratify his thirst for an education. He took his share of the earnings of manufacture and repaired to Thompson's Academy, in Woodbury, Litchfield county, to fit himself for entrance to Yale University. He succeeded so well in his preparatory studies that in two years he was matriculated, and entered the arts course of the university in the class of 1854. But steady in-door life and hard study wore upon his physical strength, and he was obliged, after two years' residence at the university, to give over his purpose of graduating with his class. He must hasten to his special professional studies, or be unable to finish them. He went, in the fall of 1852, to the Eclectic Medical School of New York, and graduated in 1854.

He was now ready to enter upon his professional life, and watched for the opportunity under such conditions as would keep him out of doors much of the time. At that date Doctor Henry A. Archer was a practicing physician in Meriden, and needed an associate to attend to the out-door part of the business. It was just the opening Doctor Tait had been looking for. The office was situated a little west of Broad street, on what is now called East Main street. The center of the village of Meriden then lay a short distance to the eastward of the office, but now the center of the city has passed to the westward along Main street, so that the location of Doctor Tait's office for a physician's practice in Meriden, during this long series of years, could hardly be improved upon.

This associate business arrangement continued for nearly four years, or until the spring of 1859. Doctor Tait then purchased the entire medical interest and real estate, 244 East Main street, and succeeded to the business which both had together prosecuted. It was a fortunate venture for him, especially the buying of the real estate, for it has increased in value several fold in the passing by of the years since the purchase was made. Indeed, this increase was noticed at once, and the value has steadily advanced, until now his estate, as a residence, is one of the most desirable and valuable in the city of Meriden.

Doctor Tait has remained in this one location ever since the original purchase, having his office in one division of his house, and specially fitted up for the practitioner's use. He has remodelled the dwelling part somewhat, has raised the entire walls, constructed a new roof and decorated the house throughout. Other new and fine residences have been built near by, on what was vacant land in 1854, and he finds himself now in the very heart of the desirable resident portion of the city of Meriden.

Doctor Tait married Mrs. Tibballs, *neé* Catherine E. Chapman, November 24th, 1859, daughter of Julius Chapman, of East Haddam, Conn. One daughter, Miss Flora Chapman Tait, was born to them,

April 14th, 1863, and never was there a happier family. But the family joy was so soon and so sadly broken into! On May 25th, 1872, Mrs. Tait died, and the light of wife and mother went out from the home. Mrs. Tait was a pleasing lady, much esteemed for her virtues and amiable qualities, quiet, unassuming, but still energetic and of high character, and much beloved. Her illness was brief, and many, besides her heart-stricken family, mourned for her as for a precious friend.

In the year 1874, December 25th, Doctor Tait married Miss Laura A. Chapman, of East Haddam, who now lives and shares with him the high regard and esteem in which he is held. She was a sister of the first wife, and is much like her in those qualities which won for her so much love and esteem. And it is as true as rare to say that the little daughter soon discovered no difference of motherhood. Two other daughters have been born into the family: Nellie Chapman Tait, born June 26th, 1876, and Fanny Robbins Tait, born October 6th, 1878, who died in infancy, December 17th, 1878.

Doctor Tait's library fills a considerable part of his roomy office, while books, magazines and papers lie about in abundance. One side of his office is devoted to drugs and medicines, for he prefers to fill his own prescriptions. Herein may lie one of the secrets of his popularity among his patients. It has always been his aim to make his services as inexpensive as he could to his patrons, while yet giving them the highest skill and best results of medical knowledge. The response of the people to him for this has been a large and remunerative practice, and a confiding intimacy as their "beloved physician."

In politics he has been a republican, from the days of Fremont, for whom he voted; and though often urged to allow himself to be brought out prominently by his party for distinguished party honors and service, he has steadily refused, preferring the quiet life of his profession to the noisy strife of politics.

In business he has quietly passed into positions of trust, being a director of the First National Bank of Meriden for many years, also of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company, and of the City Savings Bank. He is also a Free and Accepted Mason, Meridian Chapter, No. 77, a member of the Center Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the local flourishing order of Royal Arcanum, and of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Society.

In religion himself and family are Congregationalists, members of the Center church, on Broad street. They are highly esteemed and prominent members, and their kindness and even generosity are known to many both within and without the church circle.

HENRY K. WHITE, manufacturer, Meriden, Conn., was born in Bolton, Conn., February 7th, 1822. Mr. White is an excellent illustration of a natural aptitude finding its calling in life. Genius not only car-

April 14th, 1872, and a very happy family. But the family joy was so soon and so sadly broken into! On May 25th, 1872, Mr. Tait died, and the light of wife and mother went out from the home. Mrs. Tait was a pleasing lady, much esteemed for her virtues and amiable qualities, quiet, unassuming, but still energetic and of high character, and much beloved. Her illness was brief, and many, who saw her, mourned for her as for a precious friend.

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Doctor Tait's library fills a considerable part of his roomy office, while books, magazines and papers lie about in abundance. One side of his office is devoted to the collection of books for the use of all who are interested in the study of medicine. His collection of his own family among his patients. It has been a great help to him in his services as inexpensive as he could be, and yet giving them the highest skill and best judgment and knowledge. The response of the people to him for this has been a large and increasing practice, and a growing influence in the community.

In politics he has been a republican, from the days of Fremont for whom he voted; and though often urged to allow himself to be brought out prominently by his party for distinguished party honor and service, he has steadily refused, preferring the quiet life of his profession to the noisy strife of politics.

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HENRY K. WHITE, manufacturer, Meriden, Conn., was born in Meriden, Conn., February 7th, 1822. Mr. White is an excellent illustration of a successful man. He is a native of the State, and has spent his entire life in the State. He is a native of the State, and has spent his entire life in the State.



N. K. White

ries out its own fortune, but first discovers the lines of life along which the fortune lies. Mr. White's boyhood suggested the farmer's life, but his musical tastes determined the nature of his calling. He was first attracted by the singing schools of that date. Both voice and ear made him a proficient pupil in the science of music, and what he learned so quickly and gained the mastery of he was skilful in imparting. Hence we find him at only 18 years of age teaching singing school and holding musical conventions.

His musical talent was not content with the exercise of the voice, but peered into the mysteries of instruments of music. He must familiarize himself with the mechanism of the piano and of the organ, and especially with those manipulations of the tense string and of the reed, which give musical chords. He could now tune either of those instruments by fifths, but found that the chords were not perfect when the whole key board had been adjusted.

In 1841 an opportunity of musical culture, both practical and theoretical, was seized upon, and he put himself for a year under the tuition of one of the most accomplished tenor singers of that date in the state. In the same year, also, he bargained with a professional tuner of pianos and organs to be taught the principles and methods of tuning those instruments. The conditions were hard enough, for, in addition to the price of fifty dollars for the instruction, he was enjoined from doing any tuning of either pianos or organs in Connecticut during the life of his instructor.

But the world was wide, and Mr. White, in 1842, started out on a tour of other states, going westward through the Northern states as far as Chicago, and then turning southward as far as St. Louis, and then homeward, through Kentucky and the Central states. Upon his return home in 1845 he entered the employ of Dennison Smith, of Colchester, Conn. Mr. Smith had secured a seraphine, made in France, and undertook to manufacture instruments for the market in this country. Mr. White was the sort of aid needed in his factory, but he had not yet attained to the manufacturer's independence, and as all restrictions had been removed from his action in his native state, he began the manufacture of organs for himself in New London in 1847, when he was only 25 years of age.

He was now familiar with the construction of quite all the pianos and reed instruments in this country, and was skilled in the voicing of the latter and the tuning of both. He was then well equipped to undertake the manufacture of either, especially of reed instruments. The building of the cases in New London was done by cabinet-makers, under his supervision, while he put in the action and completed the musical adjustment as to voice and tune. Just then the Carhart principle for reed instruments of exhaust bellows and sailable reed board was brought to the attention of organ makers, and patent rights were offered for sale.

Mr. White has the credit of suggesting to the discoverer that he himself make the reeds and reed boards and sell them to organ builders, and he was one of the first to use the new discovery in the construction of organs; but in 1853 he accepted the urgent invitation of parties in Washington, N. J., to manufacture organs there. He did so until the breaking out of the war disturbed business and made it impossible to collect a large trust account due in the Southern states.

He now went to Philadelphia, and until 1865 followed his early aptitude for tuning pianos and organs. At that time the great organ works of Jacob Estey, in Brattleboro, Vt., were developing to considerable proportions, and Mr. White was called and put in charge of the tuning and action department. He was soon found to be so well versed in organ building that he was consulted respecting designs for cases, as well as the internal construction and the musical quality. He continued in the employ of the Estey Company at a high salary for more than twelve years. His sons were evidently following their father's industrial bent, the eldest, J. H. White, having already attained to a prominent and high priced position in the factory. The time had come for an independent business organization, in which Mr. White and his sons should figure more prominently than ever. The opportunity opened in Meriden, Conn., where capital waited to be controlled by Mr. White.

The Wilcox & White Organ Company was organized in 1876, and business begun as soon as the large factory could be built. So prosperous has the company been that though the original factory was large, and thought by its projectors to be all that would ever be needed, 21,000 feet of flooring space have since been added. About 150 hands are employed. Organs are sent to all the principal countries of the world; at the same time the home market is large. No pains is spared to give the highest quality of workmanship to all parts of the Wilcox & White organ, and it challenges competition. It is made in two general kinds, each kind embracing many styles: First, the manual organ; second, the pneumatic symphony, a self-playing instrument of wonderful compass, perfect in execution as that of the most skilled musicians. To Mr. White himself is chiefly due the development of the Wilcox & White organ, though he himself disclaims so much credit and leaves the chief honor to his sons.

As a citizen, Mr. White is much esteemed among all acquaintances, not only for his business thrift, but for his integrity and character and public spirit. His own residence, surrounded by his neighbors, among whom are his own sons, is an exhibit of the public spirit which animates both himself and them, for the street on which he lives is one of the most beautiful in the city of Meriden.

He is a republican in politics and a Baptist in religious faith. He has been chosen to the city council, and in the absence of the mayor is made president *pro tempore*.





H. C. Wilcox



H. B. Moore

September 2d, 1846, he married Miss Lucy Cornwall, of Hartford, Conn. Three sons and one daughter have been born in the family. The sons—James H., Edward H. and Howard—are all prominently connected with the company. James H. is president and treasurer; Edward H., superintendent of the tuning department, and Howard, superintendent of the organ construction department. To these young men is to be attributed much of the development and the present prosperity. The daughter, Mrs. Julia (White) Scott, is the wife of Winfield Scott, also prominently connected with the factory. They all live in close proximity to their parents, and form a very happy family group.

HORACE C. WILCOX, son of Elisha B. and Hepsibah (Cornwall) Wilcox, was born in Middletown, Westfield Parish, Conn., January 24th, 1824. He lived on his father's farm until he was twenty years old, attending school until he was eighteen. In his twentieth year he commenced peddling tinware, and followed this business for nearly two years. In 1850 he came to Meriden and began selling Britannia ware for Mr. James Frary, and finally furnished Mr. Frary with stock, and took all of the goods that he manufactured. He followed this business for several years, taking also the goods manufactured by Messrs. William Lyman and John Munson, of Wallingford, and I. C. Lewis & Co.

Mr. Wilcox took in partnership his brother, Dennis C. Wilcox, and under the firm name of H. C. Wilcox & Co., remained until December, 1852, when the Meriden Britannia Company was formed. The company comprises Messrs. Horace and Dennis Wilcox, and the men for whom he had been selling goods. Mr. Lewis was elected president, and Mr. Wilcox secretary and treasurer. Mr. George R. Curtis, then the cashier of the Meriden Bank, was admitted into the company and filled the office of treasurer, Mr. Wilcox continuing secretary until 1865, when he was appointed president of the company. With the majority of Meriden's manufacturing and financial institutions, as well as its enterprises, Mr. Wilcox was closely identified, and he was always ready to put capital into any project that would advance the moral and material prosperity of the town and city in which he had spent the greater part of his life, and in the welfare of which he had an abiding interest. Mr. Wilcox was also president of the Wilcox & White Organ Company, and the Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad Company, the latter corporation being the outgrowth of the Meriden & Cromwell railroad, which was built almost exclusively through his efforts, and next to the Britannia Company he took a deeper interest in its success than any other institution with which he was identified. Mr. Wilcox was a director in the Meriden Silver Plate Company, Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Manning & Bowman Company, Meriden Saddlery & Leather Company, Æolian Organ & Music Company, Meriden Horse Railroad Company, Rogers & Broth-

ers, Waterbury; R. Wallace & Sons, Wallingford; William Rogers & Son, Hartford; the Meriden Fire Insurance Company, Home National Bank, the Republican Publishing Company, and he had been a trustee of the City Savings Bank since its organization. He was also a director in the Walnut Grove Cemetery Association.

While Mr. Wilcox was a hard working business man, he never shirked public duties, and made his influence felt in the various offices he held. He was an alderman when the city government was first organized, and the fifth mayor of the city, holding that office in 1875 and 1876. In 1877 he was elected state senator. He had no liking for political honors, and increasing business cares and failing health prevented him from accepting other offices in the gift of his townsmen. The principal trait in Mr. Wilcox's character was an indomitable energy and perseverance. From a borrowed capital of three dollars with which he commenced business, he accumulated a very large property. He was a member of the First Congregational church, and was always one of its heaviest contributors; he was on the building committee which had in charge the building of the present beautiful edifice. He was a member of the society committee up to 1884, and was on other important committees connected with that organization.

Mr. Wilcox was married August 9th, 1848, to Charlotte, daughter of Jabez Smith, of Westfield. By his first wife he had five children. The oldest daughter is the wife of W. P. Morgan, who has charge of the Meriden Britannia Company's business at San Francisco. George H. Wilcox, the oldest son, succeeded his father as manager of the Britannia Company. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wilcox married Ellen, daughter of Edmund Parker. By her he had three children: Dwight P., Florence and Horace C., the latter having died. Mr. Wilcox had a stroke of paralysis in 1887, and was in poor health until a second stroke, which caused his death, August 27th, 1890.

GROVE HERRICK WILSON, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians of Meriden, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1824. His parents were Joseph H. and Sally (Herrick) Wilson, descendants of two of the oldest and most honorable families in England and America. On his paternal side he comes through a long line of descent from the family of Reverend John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, whose posterity became illustrious in many states. The maternal ancestry of Doctor Wilson is traced to 'Eric the Forester, of the royal house of Denmark, whose long war with the Angles resulted in the cession to him of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, in England, where the 'Eric (or Herrick) family have, to this day, a manor at Great Stretton, and a perpetual pew in the cathedral at Leicester. Reverend William Herrick, chaplain to Edward VI. and minister to the Sublime Porte under Elizabeth, was grandfather to Robert, the poet, and Sir William

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C. H. Wilson

Herrick, whose son, Henry, was the first member of that family to emigrate to America. He settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629, and his grandson, Doctor Daniel Herrick, born in Preston, Conn., was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. To the family of the above 'Eric also belonged the discoverer of Greenland and founder of Ericsfiord (now Julianshaab, Greenland), and whose son, Leif 'Eric, founded the settlements at Martha's Vineyard and in Rhode Island, about the year 1000, this event being commemorated by a statue erected in Boston. Later members of the Herrick family also attained eminent positions in public and private life.

Doctor Grove H. Wilson was educated in the common schools of Tyringham, and at Lee Academy, in Massachusetts, with a view to fit him for the teacher's profession. He subsequently successfully taught school in his native state and in Delaware, until his failing health warned him to seek other occupation. He now began the study of medicine, graduating from the Berkshire Medical Institution in 1849. After two years he adopted homœopathy, and practiced his profession in North Adams and Conway, Mass., locating in Meriden during the hard times of 1857, when the future of that place was very unpromising. His professional career has here been very successful and uninterruptedly continued. He established a large and lucrative practice, his patronage at one time embracing more than two-thirds of the grand list of the town. For several years past he has been assisted in his professional duties by his only son, Edgar A. Wilson, M. D., who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and who was a practitioner at Rockville, Conn., several years before he came to Meriden, where his services have lightened his father's cares. Doctor G. H. Wilson was married to Margaret A. Adams, of Pencader Hundred, Del., and this son is the issue of that union.

In addition to his activity as a practitioner, Doctor Wilson has contributed to the medical knowledge of the country by writing several original papers, and in 1882 published a monograph, in which he established the theory of the epidemic nature of intermittent fevers in New England. During the past ten years he has also served as a member of the Connecticut Board of Health, his long experience and keen observation being of great use to that body. All the doctor's tastes are in the direction of liberal and scientific culture, and he is well informed in modern mechanical progress and invention. He has frequently given talks to his townsmen on subjects of natural science, among them being the telephone and a phonograph invented by himself two years before Edison invented an instrument of that nature. The doctor has always maintained an unabated interest in public schools, and in 1863 successfully advocated the abolition of the "rate bill," and making the schools of the town absolutely free to every child in Meriden. The wisdom of this action on the part of the town was confirmed by the state, which within two years thereafter

passed a state law extending the same privilege to all the children of this commonwealth. Many other public interests have received his sanction or warm support, and he has not shunned the duties and cares of public office. He served the town as a member of the general assembly in 1880, and again in 1882, his career in both sessions being beneficial to his constituents and creditable to himself. Living in a manufacturing community, the doctor has kept himself in touch with the life of the place, and is interested in several industries, serving as the president and treasurer of a company organized for the manufacture of buckles and trimmings for arctic overshoes, etc.—a young but growing corporation.

In the early years of his life Doctor Wilson united with the Masonic order. He was the first commander of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, and passing through the chairs in order has attained to that of grand captain general of the Grand Commandery. He has taken the 32d degree in Lafayette Consistory, and is a member of Pyramid Temple. He is also an active member of the Ecclesiastical Society of the First Congregational church of Meriden, where he has been given opportunity to show his appreciation of religious truth. Although somewhat independent in regard to theological systems, he has, without being a member of the Christian church, never failed of supporting the measures of the Gospel, and holds to a rigid morality in all the ways of life. His religious sentiments are exalted, and his thoughts upon such subjects, profound and liberal, are often evinced in his actions in his social and professional life. He served on the building committee of the present First Congregational church edifice—one of the finest in the state—which was greatly embellished by his artistic taste and effort to elevate the style of architecture. The finely ornamented capitals, designed by him, are examples of his love for this work, and show his knowledge of sacred symbolism, expressing in carved and enduring stone the course of natural and revealed religion in the human heart.

Doctor Wilson has a genial and benevolent nature, is a ready conversationalist, loving controversial discussions, but is, withal, conservative in his speech and actions, and is justly considered an influential and popular citizen.

BERTRAND L. YALE is the son of Levi and Anna (Guy) Yale, and was born in Meriden, November 17th, 1820. Levi Yale was the son of Nathaniel, grandson of Thomas, and great-grandson of David Yale, of Wrexham, Denbigh county, Wales, who married Ann Morton, daughter of Bishop Morton, of England, whose mother was daughter of Bishop Bonner. Upon the death of Mr. Yale she married Theophilus Eaton, an opulent merchant of London, afterward governor of Connecticut. They, with David, Ann and Thomas, landed in Boston in 1618, and in 1637 removed to New Haven, Conn. Thomas removed to "Wallingford plantation," and there resided until his

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B. L. Galt



death, honored with many public trusts. Captain Thomas Yale was a revolutionary soldier, having volunteered at the first call of the "Lexington alarm," and with him his sons old enough to go. Nathaniel went into the service later, being too young at the time of the call. Levi Yale was in the war of 1812, ensign of his company and commissary of the troops stationed along the coast from New Haven to Branford. He was twelve years in the Southern states merchandizing, and afterward was twelve years postmaster in Meriden, under Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He was representative to the general assembly, and held many honorary offices and trusts in Meriden.

The subject of this sketch, a son of Levi Yale, lived at home on the farm until twenty years old, when he commenced the manufacture of cigars in a small way, and afterward began business as a merchant tailor and dealer in furnishing goods. During this time he was appointed postmaster, which office he held eight years. In addition to his other work, fire and life insurance were added, and this occupying so much of his time he disposed of his store and carried on the business of insurance for some 25 years. Mr. Yale then returned to his farm, which he has conducted since.

Early in life he took an active part in politics; in those days to be a politician did not compromise a man's honesty; "boodle" was not in vogue, and "bar'ls" and "soap" had not been introduced. For many years his business duties prevented Mr. Yale from active political work, until in 1888 he was induced to accept the nomination of alderman. He served on the finance and water committees, and in 1889, in addition to these, on the committee on by-laws. His financial ability and sound common sense made him an invaluable member in the council. During his last year he acted as mayor *pro tem*. He was for many years a director in the Meriden Bank, until he declined a reelection.

Mr. Yale married, February 4th, 1861, Chloe Elizabeth Holcombe, daughter of Honorable Raynor Holcombe, of East Granby, Conn., and has one daughter, Jennie Holcombe Yale.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Warren C. Atkins, son of Benjamin and Emily (Clark) Atkins, was born in Meriden in 1812. He worked in the shop of Ashbel Griswold at what was then called Clarksville, for seven years, then in the tin shop of Stedman & Clark for many years. On account of poor health he gave up the business, and has since confined himself to farming. He married Lavina E., daughter of Anson Bradley, of Branford, Conn. His father served in the war of 1812.

Francis Atwater was born in 1857 in Plymouth, Litchfield county, Conn., and was educated in the common schools. For a long time he worked for Luther G. Riggs, who printed the *Meriden Recorder*. Later,

in 1877, he started the *Wallingford Forum*, which he conducted for over one year. After leaving Wallingford, he went to Phenix, R. I., and to Red Bank, N. J., working in both places on weekly papers. In 1883 he went to Red Bluff, Cal., where he did local work on the *Daily Sentinel*, until its editor, Abraham Townsend, was shot by a political enemy. He then took charge of the editorial department, and ran the paper until 1884, when he came East and went into the job printing business, and in August of the same year started the *Meriden Evening Star*, a two cent paper, but on account of health had to give it up. The same year he published for other parties *The Sunday Whisper*, a Cheshire weekly, and also a Hartford Sunday morning paper. In 1886 he transferred his entire plant to the Journal Publishing Company, since which time he has devoted his entire time to its management and development. The growth of the company has been phenomenal, and to-day it has the most complete establishment of its kind in the state, including the publication of the *Meriden Daily Journal*, a large job printing business, book bindery, stereotyping and electrotyping plants.

A. E. Austin was born in 1839, in North Haven, Conn., and is a son of Joseph and Celia (Foote) Austin. His father died when he was 14 years of age. He came to Meriden in 1868 and established himself in the butchering business, under the firm name of Coe & Austin, which continued about five years. The business was then sold to Charles Gretha, Mr. Coe going into the packing business and Mr. Austin into the livery and sale stable business, which he has since carried on. He married Ruth B., daughter of Eben J. Coe, of Middlefield, Conn.

Ransom Baldwin, son of Ransom and Sarah (Twiss) Baldwin, was born in Meriden in 1836. He was brought up on his father's farm, and has followed the wholesale and retail flour business for the past 20 years, with farming. He married Mary, daughter of Orrin Hall, of Wallingford, Conn. His grandfathers, James Baldwin and Joseph Twiss, both served in the revolutionary war.

James M. Bartlett, son of Ashley and Mary (Fay) Bartlett, was born in 1828, in Vernon, Vt. His father moved to Worcester, Mass., when he was five years old, and a few years after moved to Northborough, Mass., where James was brought up on a farm. He afterward went to Hartford, Conn., where he learned the telegraph business, and in 1849 came to Meriden. He sent the first telegraphic dispatch that was sent out of Meriden. In 1857-8 he conducted the only livery business in Meriden. For eight years he was agent for Adams' Express Company, also started the city baggage express, and for a long time carried on a teaming business, having at one time 23 horses. He has lately moved on his farm place, "The Merry Den," and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has made many alterations and improvements on his place, which is a delightful resort for summer

boarders. He married Sina A., daughter of Lyman Hall, of Wallingford, Conn.

Le Grand Bevins, son of Alvin E. and Lua (Booth) Bevins, was born in 1839, in Meriden, Conn. He was educated at the Meriden Academy, and afterward went to Ohio, where he studied for a year preparing for college. At the beginning of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the 29th Ohio Volunteers, and served there three years. The last year of service he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Albany, N. Y. He married Jennie L., oldest daughter of Captain Henry H. Stiles, of North Haven, Conn. At the close of the war he engaged in the soda business at New Haven for one year, and afterward at Meriden for six years. After that, having taken stock in the Meriden Silver Plate Company, he entered their employ, having charge of the finishing department for eighteen years. He was elected to the common council in 1875, served one year as councilman and one as alderman, was again elected alderman in 1882, and re-elected in 1884 and 1886. He has been chairman of the committee of the Corner school district since 1883. In 1887 he was elected town agent and first selectman, which position he still holds.

Eli C. Birdsey, son of Eli C. and Rebecca C. (Wilcox) Birdsey, was born in 1843, in Meriden, and was educated in the common schools of Meriden and the high school of Middleborough, Mass. He was first employed in the dry goods business, and in 1865 established a hardware and crockery business, under the firm name of Birdsey & Miles, buying out Harrison W. Curtis. They were also manufacturers of stationers' hardware. In 1876 they dissolved partnership, Mr. Miles taking the manufacturing business and Mr. Birdsey the store business, which has since been running under the firm name of Birdsey & Foster. He married Catherine, daughter of Lyman Butler, of Meriden.

William H. Booth, son of Henry D. and Eliza A. (Curtis) Booth, was born in 1834, in Philadelphia, Pa., and was educated in the Meriden schools. His father located in Meriden when William H. was a child. The latter has served on the committee of East school district. He has always followed farming and butchering, on the farm where his father settled. He married Isabel A., daughter of Linus Wilcox, of Middletown, Conn. His father followed the sea for 22 years, as captain 18 years.

George H. Bowker was born in 1855, in Charlestown, N. H., and was educated in the schools of his native place. For the past twelve years he has been identified with the hotel business, first as the proprietor of the old Windsor, at Holyoke, Mass., which he ran from 1878 to 1888. In 1884 he opened the Winthrop Hotel, Meriden, afterward started the Mellin House, Fall River, Mass., and later the Hotel Hamilton, at Holyoke, Mass., all of which, in company with his brother, he still carries on.

Leonard H. Bradley, son of Major and Rosella (Baker) Bradley, was born in Branford, Conn., in 1840. At the age of nine years he went to live with his uncle, remaining seven years. He then engaged as apprentice with J. W. Russell, carriage manufacturer, Meriden, and served four years, after which he went to Plainville for a year and from there enlisted in Company G, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, serving four years. At the close of the war he returned to Meriden, continuing to follow the carriage making business, and March 4th, 1889, established business for himself as a member of the firm of Stickney & Bradley. He married Martha M., daughter of William Talmage, of Cheshire, Conn. He was elected alderman in 1886 and in 1888.

J. H. Breckenridge, son of Reuben and Sylvia (Cutter) Breckenridge, was born in Ware, Mass., in 1826, and came to Meriden in 1849. He was foreman of what was the Curtis, Morgan & Co. Lock Company, then engaged in the machinery and tool manufacturing business which was later merged into the Meriden Machine Company. He afterward engaged in manufacturing powder flasks, etc., under firm name of Frary, Benham & Co., and then was for six years salesman for Edward Miller & Co. In 1865 he erected the building where the Meriden Silver Plate Company are, and sold it to J. H. Canfield & Co., hardware manufacturers, of which firm he was a member. In 1868 he built his present factory and manufactured special hardware and sheet metal goods, under the firm name of Breckenridge & Co., until 1886. In 1872 he sold out his manufacturing business and built a foundry which he ran for ten years, then began manufacturing again, also carrying on the foundry business. Since January, 1887, they have been manufacturers of gas fixtures and art metal goods. Mr. Breckenridge married Lydia, daughter of Drake Brockett, of Green, N. Y., formerly of Meriden. He has served as alderman two terms, and was first president of the Y. M. C. A., and connected with it for 15 years.

J. R. Briggs, son of Delavan and Almira (Dockstader) Briggs, was born in New York city in 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He came to Meriden in 1885 and established the drug business which he has since carried on. He is also secretary of Sands Ventilating Fan Company.

F. S. Brooks, son of Thomas and Louisa (Smith) Brooks, was born in 1857 in Meriden, and was educated in the common schools and at Yale Business College, New Haven. He has been employed for the past 14 years by the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company and for the past eight years has had charge of the salesroom.

William O. Butler, son of Eli and Juliette (Ives) Butler, was born in 1851 in Meriden, educated in the Meriden schools, at the "Gun-nery," Washington, Conn., and at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass. He was first employed by the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, then engaged in the shoe business a number of years, and afterward

had charge of the Gas Company until the fall of 1887. He served as alderman one term. He married Nellie A., daughter of A. J. Foster, of Westerly, R. I.

Bela Carter, son of Silas J. and Ruth (Vining) Carter, was born February 6th, 1828, at Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass., and was educated in the common schools of his native place. He learned his trade in Palmer, Mass., in 1846, then spent two years in Springfield, Mass., and came to Meriden in 1850. In 1852 he established business for himself, and was the first in the state that put in paper hangings in connection with the painting business. He held the office of first selectman during the war, was councilman 1 year, chairman of school committee 6 years, treasurer of military fund 4 years, alderman for 4 successive years, assessor 6 years, and notary public for the past 30 years. When 16 years of age he began teaching penmanship. He married December 5th, 1850, Mary J., daughter of Captain Butler Barrett of Belchertown, Mass.

J. H. Chase was born in 1847 in Minot, Maine. He came to Meriden in 1886, and has since been superintendent and later also secretary of the Æolian Organ & Music Company. He was for seven years with the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, and has been in the Automatic Organ business since it started. He is married to Emma R., daughter of A. M. Hitchcock, of Boston, Mass.

Henry J. Church, son of James and Hulda (Barnes) Church, was born in East Haven, Conn., August 1st, 1831. At the age of 17 he came to Meriden as apprentice for George R. Willmot, in the furniture and undertaking business, served his time and worked in Mr. Willmot's employ a few years. Afterward he worked for the Charles Parker Company a year or two, and about two years for Snow, Brooks & Co., manufacturers. He was next employed again in the furniture business up to the time the war broke out. He served three years in the 15th Connecticut Infantry, and after being mustered out, came home, and in the fall of 1865 bought out William M. Smith, then in the undertaking business, which he has since carried on, and which is the oldest undertaking establishment in Meriden. He married Elizabeth A., daughter of Luke T. and Elizabeth Draper, of Massachusetts. Since he has been in the business he has buried more people than the population of Meriden was at the time he started.

E. B. Clark, son of Lewis E. and Eliza (Benjamin) Clark, was born in 1841, in Milford, Conn., and was educated in the Milford schools and at boarding school at Dudley, Conn. He was for a time employed in New Haven as clerk in the grocery and meat business. He enlisted in the 27th Connecticut Volunteers, served his time, and in 1863 started a store in Birmingham, Conn. In the spring of 1865 he came to South Meriden, where he has since carried on the mercantile business, and for the past 15 years has been postmaster. He married Sarah L., daughter of Evans Williams, of Birmingham, Conn. His

father was a carriage painter by trade, but his health failing, he engaged in farming, and died when E. B. was five years old. His grandfather was Thomas Clark. His great-grandfather, Elisha Clark, did service as coast guard during the revolutionary war. His great-grandmother was a Beach, and lived to be 93 years of age.

George L. Clark, son of Lyman and Mary S. (Highby) Clark, was born in 1841, in Westfield, Conn., and was educated in common schools and academy. He came with his father to Meriden when he was seven years old. He carried on the machine business four years, under the firm name of N. C. Stiles & Co., making power presses, dies and general machinery, afterward carried on the coal business for a few years, and for the past 15 years has dealt largely in horses from the West and North. He carries on the Silver City Stock Farm. When his father came to Meriden he took up his residence where George L. now resides. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but followed the lumber and coal business, and at one time ran a planing mill. He was born in Westfield, August 16th, 1810, and died in Meriden, February 10th, 1884. George L. first married Fannie, daughter of Cyrus Burroughs, of Meriden. His present wife is Junietta M., daughter of David L. Sawyer, of Deep River, Conn.

William S. Clark, son of William L. and Elizabeth N. (Dunham) Clark, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1857, and was educated at the Middletown High School. He apprenticed himself to the city engineer of Middletown, remaining with him for four years, and has since followed civil engineering. His first railroad work was with the Air Line road, on bridge work, afterward on the Hartford & Connecticut River extension, and later on the Meriden & Cromwell and Meriden & Waterbury roads. He was then elected street commissioner of the city of Middletown, and after serving in that capacity for 15 months, resigned to engage on work for the Meriden & Waterbury railroad, having charge of the first division of construction. He came to Meriden in 1887, was appointed city engineer in January, 1888, and reappointed in 1889, 1890 and 1891.

John W. Coe, son of Ebenezer J. and Phebe (Birdsey) Coe, was born in Middlefield, Conn., in 1841. He was first employed with Parker Brothers in the butcher business, and afterward with Deacon John Yale. In 1861 he established business for himself under the firm name of Coe & Hall, which continued about three years. Afterward he started the city market firm of Coe & Cahill. Since 1875 he has carried on a wholesale butcher business under the firm name of Bartholomew & Coe. He married Sarah A., daughter of Elisha Williams, of Wallingford, Conn. He has for many years been a director in the First National Bank.

W. R. Coe, son of Calvin and Harriet (Rice) Coe, was born in 1839, in Meriden, and was educated in the common schools and at Suffield Literary Institution, graduating in 1860. He then began business on

the farm where he was born, and remained there until 1870, when he located on the Bradley place, and in 1888 moved to his present place. He married Mary E., daughter of Amon Andrews, of Meriden. Amon Andrews ran the old grist mill known as Andrews' mill, which was also carried on by his father before him.

C. H. Collins, son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Carter) Collins, was born in Meriden in 1823, was educated at John D. Post's Meriden Academy, and taught school one winter. He was employed in the office of Isbell, Curtis & Co., manufacturers of door handles and locks, afterward changed to Curtis, Morgan & Co., and later removed to Norwalk, Conn., and known as the Norwalk Lock Company. He continued with them about two years, then went to Hartford for about two years in the Yankee notion business, afterward engaged with Butler & Collins in the grocery business, then established for himself under the firm name of A. L. & C. H. Collins, afterward Collins & Co., then Collins & Brooks, then C. H. Collins. He afterward was connected with J. Wilcox & Co., woolen manufacturers, for ten years, and in 1875 again started in the grocery business, which has since been carried on under the firm name of Collins & Miller. He was at one time a director in the Home National Bank, also in the J. Wilcox & Co. woolen manufacturing company. He married Sarah C., daughter of James S. Brooks, of Meriden.

Reuben T. Cook, son of Ossian and Lucy (Pardee) Cook, was born in 1840 in Wallingford, Conn., and was educated in the common schools of Northford, and at Durham high school. He was brought up on his father's farm until 18 years old, then learned the carpenter trade, and at the age of 21 carried on business in Wallingford for one year. In 1862 he came to Meriden, working in a meat market, then ran the up town branch of S. J. Hall's feed business, and later established a grocery business under the firm name of Ives & Cook, which continued for five years. Mr. Ives then sold his interest, and Mr. Cook continued the business alone for 11 years. February 11th, 1884, he established a wholesale fruit business under the firm name of Curtis & Cook, which is still carried on. Mr. Cook represented the town in the legislature in 1883, and the same year went to California with the St. Elmo Knights Templars. He has been selectman, and has since been elected to various offices, all of which he has declined. He married Elnora M., daughter of Richard Miller, of Meriden, and their children are: Althea M., Lulu (died in infancy), Florence and Vergil M.

Robert H. Curtis was born in 1845 in Meriden, educated in the common schools of Meriden, and at Cheshire Academy, and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in the class of '68. He was principal of Plattsville graded school until 1873, and since that time has been secretary and treasurer of the Meriden Silver Plate Company. He served two years as alderman, being chairman of finance committee,

afterward auditor, and for a number of years a member of board of school visitors.

Samuel Dodd, son of Samuel and Frances (Bull) Dodd, was born in 1834, at Hartford, Conn., and was educated in the common and high schools of Hartford. He was for five years employed in the drug business of Lee & Butler, Hartford, was afterward in the City Bank, Hartford, as teller and discount clerk, and in 1857 came to Meriden as cashier in the Home National Bank. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company. He is a director in the Home Bank and secretary and treasurer of the Meriden Gas Company since its organization. He married Catherine, daughter of James S. Brooks, of Meriden. Mr. Dodd has served as a member of the state legislature.

E. J. Doolittle, son of Reverend E. J. and Jane E. (Sage) Doolittle, was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1845, and was educated at the Guilford Institute. He has been engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes in Meriden since 1862. He served as alderman two terms, as mayor for five consecutive terms, as state senator in 1887 and 1888. He is a director in the Home National Bank and the Meriden Fire Insurance Company. He married Martha W., daughter of George Couch, of Meriden.

John E. Durand, son of George A. and Eunice (Clark) Durand, was born in 1833, in Cheshire, Conn., and was educated in the common schools. His father died when he was eight years old and he went to live with a farmer in Cheshire. When 15 years of age he came to Meriden to work for a Mr. Griswold, bone button maker, and lived with him and attended school in Hanover. He learned the joiner's trade, working for his brother, then went to Waterbury, finishing his trade there and working for the Waterbury Lumber & Coal Company for 17 years. In 1862 he enlisted in the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, serving a little over one year; was injured at Bell Plain Landing, Va., and discharged from the service with a pension from that day, April, 1863. Returning to Waterbury he remained there until 1869, when he came to Meriden and engaged with the Meriden Steam Mill & Lumber Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer one year. He afterward traveled for one year for C. P. Colt, in the patent medicine business, was then elected constable of the town of Meriden, holding that office one year, and at the same time was engaged in the real estate business, which he has carried on ever since. He has been a Mason for 20 years, and is a member of the G. A. R. He married Roxanna S., daughter of Doctor M. D. Root, of Waterbury, and granddaughter of Elder Samuel Potter, who was the old pioneer Baptist preacher of Woodbridge and Salem.

J. D. Eggleston, M. D., son of Jere and Louisa (Carew) Eggleston, was born in 1853 at Longmeadow, Mass. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.,

and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, graduating from the latter in 1879. He began practice at Windsor Locks, Conn., with Doctor S. R. Burnap, his preceptor. In 1880 he began practice in Meriden. He is a member of the state and county medical societies. He was elected to the board of aldermen in 1888, and is chairman of the health committee. He married Elizabeth C., daughter of Honorable Thomas Duncan, of Windsor, Conn.

Frank P. Evarts, son of Philo G. and Jane P. (Seward) Evarts, was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1846, and was educated at Oberlin, Ohio. In his early days he went West, and when the war broke out, came to Meriden and enlisted in the 12th Connecticut Volunteers, serving two years and two months. He was elected alderman in 1889. He has been foreman for the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company since 1871. He married Mary H., daughter of Doctor Woodbridge Bodwell, of Farmington, Conn.

Charles L. Floto was born in Germany in 1838, and came to America with his mother in 1848, locating at Warehouse Point, Conn. From there he went to Broad Brook, where he lived two and a half years, and then to Rockville. While in Broad Brook and Rockville he worked in the woolen mills. He then removed to Hotchkissville, remaining there four years; then to South Britain, then to Waterbury, and in 1857 came to Meriden to work for the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, in charge of the shade and lamp department, remaining in their employ for 17 years. He then worked as a clerk in a shoe store one year, then one year with Edward Miller & Co. He afterward bought out John A. Parker in the shoe business, which he ran for 12 years. On account of his health he sold out and took a trip to Europe, traveling most of the time until 1884, when he came home. In the winter of 1885 he went south, and returning to Meriden began improving his property and following the real estate business. In 1888 he again went to Europe. In 1889 he took a trip through the South and West. Since that time his attention has been given to building and attending to the improvement of his real estate. He built his present residence in 1864. His mother died in Meriden, aged 85. He married Mary U. Uschnig, of Austria.

Roger M. Ford, son of Roger Whiting and Emily (Moulthrop) Ford, was born in 1834, in New Marlborough, Mass., was brought up on a farm, and was educated at North Haven, where he spent the most of his time after he was nine years of age. He came to Meriden in the winter of 1859. For two years before the war he ran an engine for the Meriden Britannia Company. At the commencement of the war the family moved to Newark, N. J. He was for a time in the internal revenue department. In 1868 he returned to Meriden and was employed with the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, and afterward with the Meriden Britannia Company; was two years on the police force and one of the original members. He then went to Massachusetts for four

years, and returning to Meriden was employed by the Meriden Silver Plate Company. In 1878 he was again on the police force as patrolman, and was appointed chief in February, 1883. He married Phebe A., daughter of Andrew N. Mason, of Colchester, Conn., a descendant of Captain John Mason. He enlisted April 17th, 1861, for three months, as private in Company F, 1st Connecticut Volunteers; was mustered April 23d, 1861; promoted to corporal July 6th, 1861, at Falls Church, Va.; was at the battle of Bull Run, and was discharged July 31st, 1861. He enlisted September 21st, 1861, for three years, in Company K, 8th Connecticut Volunteers; was mustered in as second lieutenant September 22d, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant March 18th, at Newbern, and to captain of Company G, March 7th, 1863, at Newport News, Va.; and was discharged September 2d, 1864, at Annapolis, Md., on account of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 25th, 1864. He enlisted at New Haven January 3d, 1865, as private in the 8th Connecticut Volunteers; was promoted to first sergeant, Company E, February 6th, 1865, at Chapins Farm, Va.; promoted to captain Company G, March 1st, 1865, and was mustered out December 12th, 1865. He was in the following battles: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Wall-thal Junction, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, and at the taking of Richmond, April 3d, 1865.

F. E. Fowler, son of Dennis and Maria (Coe) Fowler, was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1845, and was educated at a private school in Middlefield, Conn., and at Meriden Academy. He moved to Middlefield when 12 years of age, and was brought up on a farm. He started in the butcher business in Middletown when 22 years of age in the firm of Coe, Newell & Fowler, later Newell & Fowler. In 1883 he established business in Meriden under the firm name of Horton, Eaton & Fowler. Mr. Eaton sold his interest, and the firm has since been Horton & Fowler. Mr. Fowler married Sabina A., daughter of Harry Nettleton, of Durham, Conn. He was elected councilman in 1889.

George B. Francis, youngest and only surviving child of Lyman and Mary (Blaksley) Francis, grandson of Jacob, whose father, Jacob, was a son of Joseph Francis, was born in 1841. He is a farmer on the homestead of his father. He is a member of Meriden Grange, No. 29, P. of H. He married Emily J., daughter of Horace and Esther R. (Johnson) Andrews. Their children are: Howard A., Willie L., born March 15th, 1890, died May 20th, 1890; and Clayton H., born July 23d, 1891.

William Garlick, son of William and Harriet (Darien) Garlick, was born in 1847 in England, and came to America with his parents in 1849, locating in Meriden. He learned his trade of table knife finisher with his father, and first went to work in New Britain, as inspector at the Etna Works. Since 1871 he has worked at etching for the Meri-

den Cutlery Company. He has been in the ice business since 1877. A Mr. Belden was the first one in the ice business, then came Carpenter & Goodwell, then William Garlick and Mr. Williams. William, Jr., bought his father out in 1877, and Mr. Williams in 1879. It is now a joint stock company. His father, after leaving the factory, followed the nursery business, and died in 1880. His mother died in 1882. Mr. Garlick married Nellie M. Stevens, of South Meriden.

L. F. Geisler was born in 1840 in Baltimore, Md., and was educated in the schools of New York, Brooklyn and Sandwich, Mass. He learned the trade of glass cutting in Sandwich, serving seven years, going from there to Boston, where he followed his trade. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Regiment, and served three years. At the close of the war he went to New York and worked at his trade, and in 1867 came to Meriden, where he worked for Parker & Caspar, at glass cutting. In 1871 he established business for himself on Pratt street, and in 1876 built his present place on North Colony and Griswold streets, where he established the grocery business. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married Marcella Kenelty, of Albany, N. Y., in 1870. Their children are: Mary E., Kattie E., Francis P., Frederick L., William H., Maud (died in infancy), Josephine R., Ambrose and Charles.

R. S. Gladwin, son of Joseph and Sarah (Doane) Gladwin, was born at Saybrook, Conn., in 1823. He learned the blacksmith trade at Deep River, Conn., bought out his employer and carried on the business himself, for three years. Afterward he built a shop at Westbrook, remained there two years, and in 1844 came to Meriden, where he worked at his trade two or three years. He was afterward with Snow & Parker until 1849, and went to California in March of that year, remaining there three years and a half. Returning to Meriden he built a blacksmith shop, which he ran for a few years, then having taken stock in the company of Snow & Parker, and being a director in the company, he became foreman of their blacksmith shop. In 1861 he went to Europe to bring his wife home, who had gone there for her health. On his return he continued in charge of the forging department of the Parker shop until 1864, when he went to New Britain and started a shop for Landers, Frary & Clark. He remained there for 18 months, and returning to Meriden started a forging shop for himself in a part of the building now occupied by the *Meriden Journal*. He afterward bought the property where he built his present shop, and carried on the forging business under the name of Smith & Gladwin. Mr. Smith sold his interest, and the firm was Wetmore & Gladwin until 1872, when the United States Steel Shear Company was organized by Isaac C. Lewis, Lemuel J. Curtis, John Sutliff, S. H. Wood, A. C. Wetmore, R. S. Gladwin and others. At the end of six years the company was consolidated with the Miller Brothers Cutlery

Company. Mr. Gladwin has since been manufacturing metal shears. He was mayor of Meriden in 1869, also served as councilman. He married Eunice A., daughter of David Averill, of Branford, Conn.

F. P. Griswold, M. D., son of Samuel and Susan (Pratt) Griswold, was born in Essex, Conn., in 1850. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Suffield Institution. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1876, and afterward spent a year and a half in Bellevue Hospital. He first practiced medicine in Guilford, Conn., from 1877 to 1883, afterward spent six months in Florida for his health, then spent six months at the Polyclinic in New York, coming to Meriden in the fall of 1884, where he has since practiced. He is a member of county and city medical societies. He married Caroline P., daughter of William Seward and Caroline Hull, of Madison, Conn.

N. F. Griswold, son of Martin and Sarah (Fowler) Griswold, was born in 1824, in Lockport, N. Y. At the age of 11 years he was employed in a store in East Haddam, Conn. He came from Middletown to Meriden when 16 years of age, where he learned his trade with Pomeroy & Ives, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years, then returned to Meriden. In 1849, during the gold excitement, he went to California for two or three years, returned to Meriden again and soon after went to Holyoke, Mass., engaging in the tin ware and stove business for a few years, then returned to Meriden, engaging with Pomeroy, Leonard & Co., tin ware manufacturers, in East Meriden, for a few years. About 1857 he bought them out and carried on the business himself until about 1863, when he established the retail business in Meriden, running the manufacturing business in connection, which he afterward sold out, carrying on the retail business only, since that time. After five or six years he took in a partner, and for a time the firm was Griswold & Searles. They dissolved, and Mr. Griswold carried on the business alone for a few years. Then Mr. Lewis, son of Isaac C. Lewis, became a partner, and the firm was Griswold & Lewis, later Griswold, Lewis & Glock, and still later Griswold, Richmond & Glock, until July 1st, 1889, when they organized a stock company known as the Griswold, Richmond & Glock Coöperative Company; N. F. Griswold, president; John L. Richmond, treasurer; Charles C. Glock, superintendent. Mr. Griswold's first wife was Eliza, daughter of Ambrose Williams, of Meriden. His present wife is Myra, daughter of Samuel Rockwell, of Hartford, Conn.

George J. Grossman, son of Rudolph and Frances (Yost) Grossman, was born in 1847 in Hoechst, on the Maine, and came to America in 1867, working in New York, New Jersey, Boston and other places, until 1876, when he came to Meriden and bought out F. W. Shelley, who established the monument business in 1869, and which Mr. Grossman has since carried on. He married Madeline, daughter of Jacob Kuster, of Hartford, Conn.

George H. Haas was born in Germany in 1829, came to America in 1854, and located in the town of Meriden near the Wallingford line. He worked in what was then Sanford's auger shop in Wallingford, where he remained 12 years. He moved to Yalesville in 1857, and in 1864 located on his present farm in Meriden, continuing to work in the auger shop until about 1868. Since that time he has been in the farming and milk business. He married Margaret, daughter of John Bader, of Germany, in 1854. She was a passenger on the same ship with him to this country. Their children are: Henry W., born 1855, in Meriden, married Mary C., daughter of Herman Duis, a native of New Orleans, but for the past 20 years a resident of Meriden; Albert F., died 1879; and Katie B.

A. F. Hall, son of L. L. and Lucy A. (Bush) Hall, was born in 1841, at East Hampton, Conn., and was educated at the common and private schools of his native place, finishing his studies at Fall River, Mass. He was interested in the manufacture of horseshoe nails in New London for about two years, and was engaged a short time in manufacturing in New Haven. In 1869 he went to Canton, Ohio, and organized a stock company for the manufacture of steam engines and machinery, and was office manager and a director in the company. Afterward he was called to Montreal, Canada, in charge of the agency for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he conducted for six or seven years. Since October, 1880, he has been with Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden. He enlisted August 23d, 1862, in the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, served with that regiment through the battle of Antietam, was afterward transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps at New Haven, served three years and was discharged there, in 1865. He was elected councilman of the city of Meriden in 1888. He married Martha H., daughter of Byron W. Nichols, of New Haven.

Reverend A. H. Hall, son of Samuel W. and Margaret B. (Knowlton) Hall, was born in Boston, Mass., March 7th, 1845, and graduated from Harvard University in 1867. He then spent three years in Europe and the Orient, studying and traveling, a part of the time studying at the University of Berlin. He afterward spent three years at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. He was ordained and installed pastor of the First Congregational church of Meriden in March, 1875, continuing there four years. After an interval of one year in Boston, he was called to the Center church, Meriden, in March, 1880, and has been pastor there since. Since 1880 he has spent six summers in Europe; in 1891 was a delegate to the International Council of Congregationalists in London. His published pamphlets have been: "A Study of Mr. Froude's Historical Methods," 1887; "The Mission of the Church to Intelligence and Wealth," 1888; "Studies in the Sermon on the Mount," 1891. He married Mary D., daughter of Deacon Edward Twichell, of Plantsville, Conn. Mrs. Hall was educated at Abbott Female Seminary, Andover, Mass.

Erwin D. Hall, born in 1836 in New Marlborough, Mass., is a son of Edward and Clarissa (Burnham) Hall. He was educated at the common schools and at Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Mass. He came to Meriden about 1851, and was employed as foreman of the sewing machine department of the Charles Parker Company, and afterward engaged in the grocery business a short time. He enlisted in the 8th Connecticut Regiment, and was appointed second lieutenant. On account of wounds received at the battle of Drury's Bluff he was discharged, October 6th, 1864, and then appointed in charge of the government bakery at Point Lookout, Md., where the troops were fed; also about 25,000 rebel prisoners. On his return to Meriden at the close of the war he married Lucy A., daughter of Captain Benjamin Latham, of Mystic Bridge, town of Stonington, Conn. He then engaged in the insurance business. He was town and city collector for four years. In April, 1877, he was appointed postmaster at Meriden, and continued in office until February, 1886. He then resumed the insurance business, which he has since carried on. In May, 1890, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Breckenridge Manufacturing Company, and since then has given most of his time to the management of this concern.

George L. Hall, son of Noah and Harriet (Hotchkiss) Hall, was born in Meriden in 1822, in the same house where he has always lived, and was brought up on his father's farm. He taught school for 14 winters, working on the farm summers. He served as one of the committee on the high school building, and also as committee of the Northeast school district. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Alworth, of England, who came to America in 1843, his children coming two years later. He always followed the manufacturing business, and came from Great Barrington, Mass., where he was employed in woolen manufacturing, to Meriden, entering the employ of Charles Parker, remaining until his death.

Nelson Hall, son of Orrin and Annie G. (Hall) Hall, was born in Meriden in 1821, and remained on his father's farm until the age of 21, when he started in the peddling business, which he carried on for six years. He then began the manufacture of Britannia goods in Middletown, and from there went to Middlefield, and about 1853 sold out the business to the Meriden Britannia Company and came back to Meriden, locating on the old homestead, where he has since carried on farming. In 1873 he built his present house near the site of the old one. He served on the board of relief several years. He married Alma E., daughter of Ira Preston, of Meriden.

Russell Hall, son of Orrin and Annie G. (Hall) Hall, was born in Meriden in 1835, and was brought up on his father's farm until he was 19 years of age. He then started in the tin peddling business, which he followed for 19 years. About 1861 he located at his present place, where he has since been engaged in manufacturing peddlers'

supplies and tin ware, and dealing in all kinds of paper stock and metals, but of late years has given more attention to grocers' supplies, including tin and glass ware, wooden ware, cutlery, paper bags, paper of all kinds, etc. He was married, first, to Emily S., daughter of Ira Preston, of Meriden. His present wife is Mary E., daughter of Ransom Baldwin, of Meriden.

Wilbur B. Hall, son of Lewis and Lucy M. (Birdsey) Hall, was born in Meriden in 1860, and was educated in the common schools. He was employed for six years with the Wilcox Silver Plate Company, Meriden, established business for himself in 1882, and in 1885 built his present factory, where he is engaged in manufacturing silver plated and white metal goods. He married Lillie E., daughter of George Beckley, of Meriden.

Daniel H. Hart, son of Samuel I. and Abigail D. (Hall) Hart, was born in 1815 at Meriden. He was brought up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools and at Suffield Institution. At the age of 21 he went to live on the farm of Daniel Hall, his grandfather on his mother's side, where he remained until after the war closed. He then located on his present farm, which was formerly owned and occupied by Isaac Lewis. He married Harriet G., daughter of Samuel Miller, of Middletown, Conn., in 1840. His grandfather, Benjamin Hart, was in the revolutionary war, and died at the age of 85.

Ives W. Hart, son of Daniel H. and Harriet G. (Miller) Hart, was born in 1842 in Meriden, was educated at the Meriden Academy, and has always followed farming. He has been clerk of the East school district since 1885, and treasurer of Meriden Grange, No. 29, since its organization.

Herman Hess, born April 4th, 1861, in Meriden, is a son of Frederick and Johanna (Yobke) Hess. He received a common school education. He was employed in the dry goods business about five years, was in the ticket and freight offices of the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad five years, and was afterward employed for five years with the Meriden Malleable Iron Company. In 1883 he was elected city auditor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick B. Derby; in October, 1886, was elected town clerk and registrar of vital statistics; was elected city clerk in December, 1886, and reëlected each year since. He married Eugenia D., daughter of the late Norman W. Pomeroy, of Meriden.

Fred. M. Hotchkiss, son of H. Dwight and Eliza (Smith) Hotchkiss, was born in Prospect, Conn., in 1846. He was employed by H. L. Spencer, grocer, of Meriden, for two years. In 1863 he went to New Haven as bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house of Yale & Bryan, remaining with them as bookkeeper three years, then went on the road as salesman. In 1869 he started in the brokerage business in New Haven, remaining about one year, then entered the employ of E. Henry Barnes, pork packer, and in 1871 established a wholesale

and retail grocery business in Waterbury, continuing for six years. He spent the winters from 1877 to 1879 in the South on account of his health, devoting the rest of the time to settling the estate of his grandfather, David M. Hotchkiss. He afterward started on the road again for the wholesale grocery and importing house of J. D. Dewell & Co., New Haven, remaining with them until he started business in Meriden. Several years previous to leaving Dewell & Co., he had established a carriage repository and harness business, now known as the Meriden Harness Company, in Meriden, and March 1st, 1889, established a wholesale grocery business. He is wholesale agent for some of the largest companies in the country. He is first vice-president of the Connecticut Commercial Travelers' Association, national director of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, and his voice is often heard on the floors of conventions of traveling men in defense of the commercial travelers and their interests. He married Nellie A., daughter of H. L. Spencer, of Meriden.

H. E. Hubbard, born in 1844 in Haddam, Conn., is a son of Epaphro and Achsah (Dickinson) Hubbard. In 1866 he went to Hartford, engaging in the stair building business in the firm of C. B. May & Co. In 1872 he came to Meriden and established business for himself on State street, in what was known as the Old Meriden Steam Mill, which was burned in the summer of 1873. A year after he built a planing mill on Cherry street, which was burned in 1875, and in 1877 or 1878 he built his present place on Center street. He married Lora B., daughter of Orrin Hale, of Glastonbury, Conn. He was alderman of the First ward two years, and once first selectman of the town.

Oliver J. D. Hughes, M. D., son of Honorable John H. Hughes, of Bushey Park, Herts, England, and Sophie L. Tidblom, was born in the port of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, 37 years ago. He was educated at St. John's Grammar School, Buenos Aires, Royal Surrey Cadets, Peckham, London, Real Gymnasium, Mannheim and Heidelberg University (degree Ph. B. 1871) Germany. He received the degree of M. D. from Long Island College Hospital in 1875. He passed the German Army Medical Board (3d Army) in 1870, and served through the Franco-German War (1870-71) in Third (Crown Prince's) Army, Medical Department; was decorated with Iron Cross, Baden Cross of Merit and war medal. He was house surgeon at Long Island College Hospital and Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., house surgeon and chief of staff at Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., also assistant under Doctor Kitchen at Ward's Island Emigration Asylum, N. Y., and was surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mexican Mail, and inspector on board of health, Brooklyn, N. Y. He first went into private practice at Fultonville, N. Y., for a few months, then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was associated with Doctor J. G. Johnson. From there he went into the

Mexican service, coming home to be married to Jennie W. Toothe of Brooklyn, N. Y., and returning with her to Mexico. He returned to the United States and settled in Meriden six years ago, at 38½ West Main street. He has been town physician for four years, member of board of school visitors, and health board and high school committee, and is a member of state, county and city medical societies. He erected his present residence in 1890 at 88 East Main street.

P. Ethan Hull, son of Cornelius and Polly (Rogers) Hull, was born in Meriden in 1836, and was educated at Meriden Academy. He was first employed in grocery and dry goods stores and afterward in the harness business. He then went West for one year selling lumber. Returning East he established himself in the stationers' hardware business, under the firm name of Hull & Co. He was afterward for 13 years with Miller Brothers Cutlery Company, and since that time has been superintendent of the Meriden Saddlery & Leather Company. He has served two years in the council. He married Frances L., daughter of Ezra Pratt, of Meriden. His father was for a great many years in charge of the coffee mill department of the Charles Parker Company.

John A. Hurley, born in 1854 at New Haven, Conn., is a son of William and Ellen (Ray) Hurley. He was employed in the dry goods business with Edward Malley, New Haven, Conn., from 1871 to 1879, and from January, 1879, was employed as bookkeeper for McMahon & Wren, wholesale liquor dealers, Bridgeport, Conn. He was admitted to the firm February 1st, 1886, the firm name becoming McMahon, Wren & Co., and went to Meriden June 1st, 1888, to take active part in the management of the Meriden Brewing Company. He married Margaret A., daughter of Thomas S. Byrne, of New Haven. The Meriden Brewing Company was organized in 1887. The members of the company were J. H. McMahon and P. W. Wren, of the wholesale liquor firm of McMahon, Wren & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., and W. E. Green and J. A. Hurley. The company advanced and developed more rapidly than any other brewery in the country. In a little over two years they built up a business that reached into every corner of this state, and that extended to all or nearly all the commercial centers of the country. It is the largest brewery between New York and Boston, and possesses an annual producing capacity of 100,000 barrels. One great advantage it has over other breweries is that the beer is made from spring water obtained from wells located on the premises. Its plant is in every way superior to that of any other brewery in New England. Mr. Green left the concern January 1st, 1891. The company, with A. Wintter & Co., of Bridgeport, formed a joint stock company under the title of The Connecticut Breweries Company, October 18th, 1890. The corporation purchased all the property of both concerns. Peter W. Wren is president; A. Wintter, secretary and treasurer; J. A. Hurley, manager of Meriden Brewery.

Isaac B. Hyatt, son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Curtis) Hyatt, was born in 1848 in Norwalk, Conn., and was educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the 17th Connecticut Volunteers in January, 1864, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He then returned to Norwalk and came to Meriden in 1867. He learned his trade of Britannia working with the Meriden Britannia Company.

Julius I. Ives, of South Meriden, son of Jotham and Mary R. (Way) Ives, was born in 1842 on the farm where he now lives, and was educated in the common schools. He went South for two winters and was in the lumber business, connected with the Wilmington Lumber Company. Since that time he has carried on farming. He married Mary A., daughter of William Johnson, of Middletown. His father was born in Meriden, located on his farm at South Meriden (then called Hanover) in 1830, and died in 1863. His mother died in 1878.

James Kane, son of James and Mary (Keating) Kane, was born in 1836, in Ireland, and came to America when 15 years of age. His parents died in Ireland. After remaining a short time in New York he located at Hartford, Conn., where he learned his trade of James S. Hooker. He then went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as foreman for several contractors, among whom were William Harlow and Jared & Boyd, of Newburgh, N. Y., afterward returned to Hartford and was foreman for Joel Hills & Brother. In 1864 he came to Meriden and was foreman for Robert Oughton. In 1868 he established business for himself, and about 1881 returned to Hartford, on account of his health, where he carried on business until 1885, when he again came to Meriden, where he has since carried on business. In 1887 he went to Florida on account of his health, and while there superintended the mason work on the Ponce De Leon Hotel, at St. Augustine. He was foreman on the Meriden woolen mill, built the Æolian Organ & Music Company's factory, assisted in building the Meriden Britannia and the Wilcox & White Organ Company's buildings, erected buildings for Edward Miller & Co., built the convent school and addition to the Catholic church. On a wager that he could lay 3,000 brick in a day, he once performed what is called the greatest feat on record, at Bridgeport, by laying 3,500 brick in 5 hours and 35 minutes. He has served as councilman. He married Bridget, daughter of James and Mary Whalen, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and their children are: James T., Robert E., William M., Joseph P., Mamie E. and Kittie B. James T. was born in 1862, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was only two years old when he came to Meriden. He learned his trade with his father, and has been a member of the firm of James Kane & Son for the past eight years. In 1888 he was elected alderman.

Silas W. Kent, son of Chester G. and Polly (Bly) Kent, was born in 1850, in Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., and was educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating in 1872. He came to Meriden in 1873, and has since been connected with the Beecher Manufac-

turing Company, and is now the manufacturer of the Blizzard horse shoe ice creeper. He married Mary E., daughter of Elisha and Roxanna Chapman, of Southington, Conn.

Wm. Wallace Lee was born July 20th, 1828, in Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Conn., and is the second son in a family of five sons and one daughter that grew to maturity. He is of the fifth generation from John Lee, who came from Colchester, England, in 1634, and was one of the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn., in 1641. His education was obtained in the common schools. He learned the machinist trade, and has always followed it as a journeyman. He was five years a constable, two years a justice of the peace, four years alderman and two years a member of the legislature. He was married, July 24th, 1851, to Mary Jane Carrington, of an old New Haven county family. They had three sons (all died young) and one daughter, now the wife of Edwin E. Smith, business manager of the *Meriden Republican*. In politics Mr. Lee is a republican. He was a delegate to the first republican convention in Connecticut, and voted for Fremont, Lincoln and Horace Greeley.

Isaac C. Lewis, son of Isaac and Esther (Beaumont) Lewis, was born in Meriden in 1812, and was educated in the common schools. He was first president of the Meriden Britannia Company, continuing in that office for 12 years. He represented the town in the legislature four terms, and was twice mayor of Meriden. He married Harriet, daughter of Noah Pomeroy, of Meriden.

Lew Allen Lipsette was born in 1852 in New York city, and was educated at the College of New York. He came to Meriden about twenty years ago. He married Amelia E., daughter of Jacob Urick, of Meriden. He has editorial charge of the *Meriden Daily Journal*.

George H. Lohmann, son of Carl and Minna (Taeger) Lohmann, was born in 1847, in Brunswick, Germany, was educated in the common schools of his native town, and learned the wood engraving business. He came to America in 1872, locating first in New York, where he followed his trade for about three years. In 1875 he came to Meriden, establishing himself in the wood engraving business under the firm name of Sanford & Co., which continued for four years. In 1879 Mr. Lohmann made a contract with the Meriden Britannia Company as engraver. He was elected alderman in 1887. He married Annie Schrader, of Brunswick, Germany. Mr. Lohmann served one year in the German Prussian war. His father is a pensioner, having served the German government for 50 years.

Reverend Paul F. M'Alenney, son of Bernard and Mary (Cassidy) M'Alenney, was born March 8th, 1848, in the north of Ireland. His father died in Ireland in 1851, and his mother and family came to America. They landed in New York, where they resided a short time, and then located in Waterbury, Conn., where they remained several years, and finally removed to Plainville, Conn., where the

mother died in 1869. He went to live, when about twelve years of age, with relatives in Manchester, Conn., where he attended a public school for a short time. He learned the blacksmith trade, and having finished, returned to the home of his mother in Waterbury, moved to Plainville, and remained with the family until her death. He entered St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he graduated with honors in 1871. The following year he studied at St. Bonaventure's College, Alleghany, N. Y. He completed his studies in Montreal College and the Grand Seminary, and was ordained December 23d, 1876. His first charge was as assistant pastor of St. Peter's, Hartford, Conn., until August, 1881. He was appointed pastor of St. Paul's church, Kensington, with Plainville as a mission. During his pastorate of Kensington and Plainville he paid over \$5,000 debt and made many needed improvements in the former, and in the latter he organized the parish, secured the land, built the church of Our Lady of Mercy, and left the property, which cost about \$15,000, entirely free of debt. He was appointed pastor of St. Rose's church, Meriden, and took charge February 22d, 1885. During his years in Meriden he built the Church of the Holy Angels, South Meriden, erected a convent chapel for the Sisters, remodelled the schools and church, built a boiler house from which all the buildings are heated, purchased 50 acres of land at the city limit on Broad street, for a cemetery, and secured land in the western part of the city, where he intends soon to erect a church and school.

John McWeeney, born in 1842 in Ireland, is a son of Thomas and Catherine (McKeon) McWeeney. He came to America in 1858, locating in Branford, and came to Meriden in 1859. He was employed by the Meriden Cutlery Company for 16 years, and established a coal and wood business, under the firm name of McWeeney & Sabin, in 1873. He has also been engaged in the insurance business since 1886. He was elected councilman in 1887 and alderman in 1889, and has been a member of the town board of relief since 1886. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Burke, of Cheshire, Conn.

C. J. Mansfield, M. D., born in 1843 in Brooklyn, N. Y., is a son of Charles and Eliza (Buckingham) Mansfield, the latter a cousin of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut. He was educated at the high school, Sheffield, Mass., and graduated from New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1868. For two years he practiced in New York city, and in 1870 came to Meriden. He is a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society. He married Emma, daughter of George W. Lyon, of Meriden.

Edward M. Merriam, son of Alvah and Mary A. (Sperry) Merriam, was born November 1st, 1843, in Woodbury, Litchfield county, Conn., was educated in the schools of Woodbury, Meriden, and Washington Academy, and has followed farming in Meriden. He has served as clerk and treasurer of Northwest school district. His father was born in Meriden on the farm where Edward M. lives, in 1799, was brought

up on the farm until 21, then started in the peddling business, which he followed until shortly after he settled again in Meriden, in 1861. After that he followed farming, and died in 1878. He kept store in Woodbury from 1830 to 1850, where he manufactured goods and sent out peddlers, then followed the wholesale Yankee notion business for ten years. His grandfather, Amasa Merriam, bought the farm place in Meriden in 1795 for £300.

George C. Merriam, son of Nelson and Rosetta (Couch) Merriam, was born in Meriden in 1834, and received a common school education. In 1851 he went to New York in the employ of Hopkins, Allen & Co., remaining until 1859, then went to Wilmington, N. C., entering business as a member of the firm of J. M. McCarter & Co. The day Sumter was fired on he came home, and in July, 1862, enlisted in and was appointed second lieutenant of Company A, 15th Connecticut Regiment. He was promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, in 1864 was made captain in the 8th Regiment, and in 1865 was mustered out. At the expiration of a year he went to Vermont, engaging in the lumber business for two years, then returned to Meriden. After spending one year in the office of Foster, Merriam & Co., he went to Nevada, and two years later returned to Meriden and entered the office of the Charles Parker Company, remaining there eight years. On the death of Albert Foster, he became secretary and treasurer of Foster, Merriam & Co. He has served six years as councilman and two years as alderman. He married Helen R., daughter of Charles and Sarah Bradley.

Eli I. Merriman, son of Ira and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Merriman, was born in Meriden in 1837, and was educated at the Meriden Academy. He was clerk in the grocery business for Collins & Co. for about five years, then engaged in hoop skirt manufacturing in the firm of J. Wilcox & Co., which was afterward made a joint stock company for making balmoral skirts, Mr. Merriman being secretary and treasurer of the company. They afterward went into the woolen business as the Meriden Woolen Company, of which he was for five years secretary and treasurer. Since 1879 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Meriden Malleable Iron Company. He married Mary Ely, daughter of N. F. and Nancy (Ely) Miller, of Bloomfield, Conn.

Wallace A. Miles, son of Almeron and Caroline (Lawrence) Miles, was born in 1841 in Southington, Conn., where his parents temporarily resided, moving to Meriden when he was six months old. He was educated by private tutor and at Meriden Academy. He was first employed as clerk in the Meriden post office under Postmasters Yale and Asel H. Curtis. He afterward for many years had charge of shipping for the Charles Parker Company, then went into the hardware and crockery business in the firm of Birdsey & Miles, who were also manufacturers of stationers' hardware. In the spring of 1876 they dissolved partnership, Mr. Miles taking the manufacturing business, which he

continued until 1888. He was collector of taxes for 1875, '76 and '77, has been assessor of town and city since 1877, is a member of the board of compensation for the city, to which place he was unanimously chosen by the city council in 1886, was a member of the legislature in 1875, '76 and '77, and was elected mayor in 1888. He enlisted in the 27th Regiment in April, 1862, and went out in October, returning in August, 1863. He married Angeline Patterson, of Bloomfield, Conn.

William H. Miller was born April 29th, 1822, at Ramapo Works, Rockland county, N. Y. He attended a private school until he was 16 years old, when he engaged with the Colts Patent Fire Arms Company, at Paterson, N. J., to learn the trade of gun maker, continuing with them until the spring of 1841. He then went to Chicopee Falls, Mass., and was employed by the Ames Manufacturing Company in the manufacture of the Jenks breech loading carbine. In the fall of 1843 he went to Mill Creek, Pa., in the armory of a Mr. Nippes, who manufactured muskets for the government. In the spring of 1844 he engaged in company with Mr. Hosea Ball, to make the tools and start up the rifle manufactory at Cincinnati, O., of John Griffeth, who had a contract with the government to make 5,000 rifles. After completing this work, Mr Miller returned in the fall of 1844 to Paterson, and in the spring of 1845 went to Chicopee, Mass., to work on pin machinery for Charles Benedict and William Ball. In the fall of the same year he engaged at Springfield Armory, Mass., to work on tools for a new carbine under the superintendence of Cyrus Buckland. In the summer of 1846 he was engaged by Colonel Samuel Colt to work on his pistols at Whitneyville, this county. When the business was removed to Hartford in 1847, Mr. Miller went with it as a contractor to make the lock work of pistols. While at Hartford Joshua Stevens (now president of the Stevens Tool & Fire Arms Company, of Chicopee Falls) and Mr. Miller made an improvement in revolving pistols and had it patented. In the fall of 1849 they formed what is called the Massachusetts Arms Company, and engaged in the manufacture of these pistols, which he continued until 1862, when he was engaged as superintendent of the gun manufactory of Parker, Snow, Brooks & Co., at Meriden. In 1864-5 he made several inventions and improvements in fire arms, one of which is now the celebrated Parker Shot Gun. Another, invented in company with his brother, George W. Miller, is the cartridge extractor now used in the Springfield musket. In 1848, in company with his brother, George W., Mr. Miller engaged in the manufacture of pocket cutlery, and in 1870 formed the Miller Brothers Cutlery Company. He continued in that business until 1885. In January, 1886, Mr. Miller was appointed and commissioned as postmaster at Meriden, which position he held until February, 1890.

Henry L. Morehouse, son of Cyrus A. and Cornelia (Canfield) Morehouse, was born in 1845 in New Milford, Conn., and graduated from

Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He learned his trade in Bridgeport with his brother, and in 1869, established business for himself in New Haven. Since 1872 he has carried on the contracting and building business in Meriden. He married Mattie C., daughter of Charles D. Wright, of Meriden.

George N. Morse, son of Joseph and Lucy (Hall) Morse, was born in Meriden October 16th, 1853, and was educated in the common schools of Meriden and at Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield. He first worked in a paint store a short time, was afterward employed in the Meriden Britannia Company, then in the grocery business, and later with his father in the hardware business. After his father sold out he went to New York and worked for A. T. Stewart, and afterward with the Whiting Manufacturing Company. Returning to Meriden, he established himself in the fire insurance business, which he carried on for ten years. He then engaged in the real estate business for one year in the West, and in January, 1884, established the furniture business in Meriden, which he has since carried on. He was elected to the senate in 1888 by the largest plurality ever given in his district for a democratic candidate. He ran for city clerk, also for alderman, and in 1889 was democratic candidate for mayor. He was correspondent for the *New York Mirror* and the *Turf, Field & Farm*, contributing a number of valuable articles to the latter; was delegate from his town at the state convention at Hartford, to choose delegates to the national convention, and was a member of Charter Oak Hose, Volunteer Fire Department. He is a descendant of John Morse, one of the founders of Wallingford in 1670, a deputy and commissioner to the general court for 14 years, and who died in 1707 at the age of 103. On his maternal side, are Governor Johnathan Law, and Brenton Hall, first representative from Meriden in 1806. Mr. Morse married Mary A., daughter of John C. Byxbee, of Meriden.

D. K. Murphy was born April 13th, 1841, in Rome, N. Y., and was educated at Springfield, Mass., where he lived from the time he was $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old until about 21, when he learned the cigar making trade in Westfield, Mass., working at that until 1872. He then went into the millinery and fancy goods business for a year in Middletown, Conn., and in the fall of 1873 came to Meriden, and in January, 1874, established the millinery business in Meriden, which he carried on four years. Since that time he has been in the undertaking business, also fire insurance business since 1886. He served as a member of the water board two years. He married Anna B., daughter of Edward Comer, of Winchester, N. H., and for many years a resident of Keene, N. H.

J. S. Norton, Jr., son of J. S. & Anna M. (Sage) Norton, was born in Guilford, Conn., January 31st, 1851. He left Guilford when he was 10 years of age and has since resided in Meriden. He entered the Home Bank in 1866, filling various positions up to cashier, which position he has held since 1881.

Samuel D. Otis, M. D., son of Israel S. and Caroline (Dickinson) Otis, was born in 1856 at Old Saybrook, Conn., was educated at the University of New York, graduating from the medical department in 1876. He began practice in Tuckerton, N. J., and in the spring of 1877 located in Meriden, where he has since practiced. He is a member of state, county and city medical societies. His preceptor was Doctor John H. Granniss, of Old Saybrook. He was elected alderman in 1887. He married Mary, daughter of Doctor Edward C. Newport, of Meriden.

William Parker was born in 1825 in Hartford, Conn. His father moved from Hartford to Albany, N. Y., and from there to New Haven, where he died. William, at the age of 11 years, went to Wallingford, where he was brought up on a farm, and afterward worked in the shop of Hall & Elton. He established a livery business, under the firm name of Bartholomew & Parker. In 1853 he came to Meriden, where he also carried on the livery business for 10 years in the rear of where the old Central Hotel stood. He afterward kept the Meriden House stables for five years, and in 1868 started the business on West Main street, which he sold out in 1873, on account of his health. He served four years in the council and was assessor two years. He married Nancy L. Whiting, of Branford, Conn.

C. W. Patten, son of William and Louisa (Harrison) Patten, was born in 1845 at Montville, Conn., and was educated at old Bacon Academy, Colchester. He worked for Clark & Smith, New London, Conn., for a number of years, and about 18 years ago came to Meriden and established a butcher business, which he has since continued. He married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Allen Sisson, of Saybrook, Conn., and for his second Mary G., daughter of John Kinder, of Meriden.

James M. Perkins, son of Russell G. and Sarah (Bartlett) Perkins, was born in 1823, in Ludlow, Mass. His father moved to Pittstown, N. Y., where James M. went to school. His father afterward moved to Franklin, N. Y. James M. learned his trade of carpenter and joiner in Oneonta, N. Y., and afterward engaged in putting in water wheels at different places on the Delaware. Later he was engineer on the New York & Erie railroad. He came to Meriden about 35 years ago, taking charge of the hammer forging at what was then Parker & Perkins, now the Charles Parker Company, spoon shop, East Meriden, of which he is now superintendent. He has served on the board of relief. He married, first, Almira Allen, of Gilboa, N. Y. His present wife is Abby E., daughter of Edward O. Belden, of Meriden.

Reverend J. T. Pettée was born in the town of Sharon, Norfolk county, Mass., September 5th, 1822. His father was Tyler Pettée, son of Hezekiah and Chloe (Ware) Pettée, of Foxboro, Mass. His mother was Esther M., daughter of John Hews, of Foxboro, and Esther Mann, of Wrentham. Mr. Pettée was educated at the district school, Rice's Academy, Newton and Holliston, Lowell high school and Wesleyan

University, Middletown, Conn. His life has been devoted to preaching, writing, superintending and teaching. He has served as judge of probate, selectman and school superintendent. He was married, October 26th, 1843, to Mariette R. Clark, of Meriden. They have had but one child, Emily Parker Pettee, deceased. Mr. Pettee is a democrat in politics and a Methodist in religion.

August Pistorius, son of August and Charlotte (Weaver) Pistorius, was born in Prussia in 1829. He learned the tailoring trade in the city of Berlin, served from 1849 to 1853 in the Prussian army, and came to America in 1855, locating first in New Haven. In October, 1855, he came to Meriden and was employed by Joseph Stevens in the tailoring business. Mr. Pistorius started business in 1870 as a member of the firm of Pistorius & O'Neil, which continued one year, since which time he has conducted business alone. He married Catherine, daughter of Conrad Fisher, of Germany. She died December, 1863. His present wife, Louisa, is a sister of his first wife. The children living by first wife are Henry and Charles, and by present wife: Louisa, Gussie, Annie, William, Minnie and Frederick. Mr. Pistorius has been Corner School District committee since 1883. He was one of the originators of the first German Lutheran church, was elected chairman of the meeting and afterward chairman of the trustees, which position he held while a member of that church. He was one of the original starters of the German Mutual Aid Society and held the office of treasurer for the first eleven years, afterward was president and is now trustee. He is a member of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, K. T., of Meriden, Conn.

James T. Pomeroy, son of Noah and Nancy (Merriman) Pomeroy, was born in Meriden in 1827, and was brought up on his father's farm, where he has always lived and followed farming. The old homestead is supposed to be nearly 200 years old, and was moved a short distance from the old site in 1882, when he built his present house. He married Delilah F., daughter of William H. Guild, who was engaged in the steam pump business for 35 years, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and who came to Meriden in 1846. Their children are: Leanora E., married J. H. Beckett, of Meriden; Nellie J., married R. J. Molloy, of Meriden; Carrie F., died 1881, and was the wife of David Flansburgh, of Meriden; and Charles Lewis and William H. Pomeroy. His father, Noah Pomeroy, was born in Saybrook, Conn., and was a son of Charles Pomeroy, a merchant of that place. The family trace their ancestry back to the eleventh century to a distinguished Norman knight, who fought at the battle of Hastings under William. After the death of his father, Noah Pomeroy moved with his mother to Meriden in 1818. In his early days he peddled tin ware, and afterward engaged in its manufacture, which he carried on for over 20 years. His sons afterward conducted the business for about 18 years, when they sold out. His son, Norman, afterward engaged in the grocery business, which

he carried on up to within a few years of his death. Charles S. went West as a land agent, and also practiced law there. He was elected to congress from Iowa, and has since practiced law in Washington, D. C. James T. remained on the farm, which he has since carried on. Noah Pomeroy served as selectman many years, and justice of the peace by appointment of the state legislature, as long as it possessed the power to appoint, during his whole residence in Meriden. In 1832 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1837 to the senate. He was director in the Meriden Bank from its organization, and was chosen president in 1849, but resigned six months later.

Reverend A. T. Randall, son of Reverend H. C. and Mary L. (Davis) Randall, was born September 23d, 1854, at Poquetannock, Conn. He graduated from St. Stephens College at Annandale, N. Y., in 1877, and from Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., June 2d, 1880, and was ordained to the priesthood June 7th, 1881, at Litchfield, Conn. He came to Meriden as assistant to Doctor Deshon June 4th, 1880. The latter was rector for 33 years, and died January 1st, 1883. Mr. Randall had full charge of the parish from the death of Doctor Deshon until he was made rector at Easter, 1884. November 30th, 1888, the parish house was dedicated, built at a cost of \$16,000, raised by subscription.

T. L. Reilly was born in 1858 in New Britain, Conn., and was educated at the parochial school attached to St. Mary's church, and at the State normal school, New Britain, graduating in 1876. He immediately entered the office of Town Clerk Walsh, of New Britain, as assistant. In 1877 he came to Meriden and studied law in the office of Judge Donahoe, now of Middletown; was afterward employed as bookkeeper for John F. Butler, and later in the packing department of the Meriden Britannia Company. In 1880 he became the Meriden correspondent of the *New Haven Daily Union*, afterward had charge of the local department of the *Meriden Press-Recorder*, was later connected with the *Meriden Republican* for three years, and then engaged with the *New Haven Register*, doing their legislative work, remaining with them until the Meriden Journal Publishing Company started, of which he has since been secretary and local editor. He married Marie E., daughter of M. Rowen, of Blackstone, Mass.

M. G. Reynolds, son of Thomas and Ellen (Gill) Reynolds, was born in Ireland in 1838, and came to America in 1863, locating in New Haven. A few months later he came to Meriden and worked in an auger shop a short time, then worked at teaming. About 1865 he went West, where he was employed in the grocery business for about two years. He returned to New Haven, remaining about eight months, and in 1868 went to Wallingford, where he started the grocery business. In 1870 he came again to Meriden and established business at his present place on West Main street. He married Mary, daughter of Owen Campbell. He has been chairman of the committee of the

West school district since 1886, and was elected assessor in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

John L. Richmond, son of Leonard and Edna (Wright) Richmond, was born in 1836 at Canaan, Conn., and was educated in the common schools, and at West Granville, Mass., where he went when young, remaining there until 18 years of age. He afterward located in Glastonbury, Conn., where he learned his trade. He came to Meriden in 1855, and from that time until 1877 (with the exception of the time he was in the war) was employed with the Meriden Britannia Company. In 1877 he bought Mr. Lewis' interest in the firm of Griswold, Lewis & Glock, the firm afterward being Griswold, Richmond & Glock until July 1st, 1889, when a stock company was organized under the name of the Griswold, Richmond & Glock Coöperative Company, with N. F. Griswold, president; John L. Richmond, treasurer, and Charles C. Glock, superintendent. Mr. Richmond served in the 3d Connecticut Volunteers, under Captain Jared R. Cook. He has served as alderman and as councilman several years. He married Eunice E., daughter of Sherman Stone, of Durham, Conn.

Charles L. Rockwell, son of Francis A. and Mary (Lee) Rockwell, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., was educated at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., and has always been identified with banking business. He was teller of the National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., from 1863 to 1870, and has since been cashier of First National Bank of Meriden; is also a director in same, vice-president and trustee of City Savings Bank, treasurer and trustee of Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit Company, director of Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut River Railroad Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Meriden Horse Railroad Company. He is also trustee of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.

William F. Rockwell, son of Francis A. and Mary (Lee) Rockwell, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1845, and was educated at a select school in Ridgefield, and at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., where he prepared for college. He was first employed as assistant bookkeeper in a flour and grain house in New York city, and afterward had charge of the office for three years. In 1868 he established a general country store at Washington, N. J., under the firm name of Cummins, Rockwell & Co., which continued until 1873, and since that time he has been secretary and treasurer of the Miller Brothers Cutlery Company, Meriden. He married Louise, daughter of J. D. Taylor, of Washington, N. J.

T. S. Rust, son of Daniel and Ann (Haskell) Rust, was born in 1844 at Northampton, Mass., and was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., his parents having moved there when he was a child. He is a machinist by trade, and during the early part of the war he returned to Northampton, where he worked on guns and gun machinery, afterward locating in Meriden, where he also worked

on guns and gun machinery with Snow, Brooks & Co., now Parker Brothers. In 1864 he began the practice of dentistry in Meriden, succeeding D. S. Colton, who was his brother-in-law. He married Fannie M., daughter of Chauncey and Miranda F. Colton, of Westfield, Mass.

Henry Sabin, son of Colonel Horace and Emily (Grosvenor) Sabin, was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1841, and was educated in the common schools. He was employed by the Meriden Cutlery Company for 22 years, and in 1873 established himself in the coal and wood business, as a member of the firm of McWeeney & Sabin. He was elected justice of the peace in 1886. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Olney Burton, of Pomfret, Conn. His second wife was Myra, daughter of H. B. Harvey, of Pottsville, Pa. His present wife is Bertha, daughter of James Brooks Ely, of Meriden. Mr. Sabin enlisted in the 1st Conn. Cavalry, but was taken sick before the regiment left and had to return home.

F. E. Sands, son of Jesse and Mary E. (Turner) Sands, was born in 1863, in New Fairfield, Conn. He was educated at Danbury, Conn., and at Yale College, graduating in 1885, as civil engineer. After graduating he was employed on the *New Haven Union* staff, and in April, 1886, together with others, formed the Journal Publishing Company, of which he is treasurer.

H. S. Savage, son of Elliott and Sarah F. (Southmayd) Savage, was born in 1861, in Meriden, was educated in the public schools, worked at surveying under S. C. Pierson for nearly three years, and since 1877 has been employed by the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, for the past four years in charge of invoice department. He was elected to the council in December, 1888. He married Alice A., daughter of James Self, of Meriden.

Henry L. Schleiter, son of John and Catherine (Gilbert) Schleiter, was born in Rosendale, Germany, June 24th, 1830, and came to America May 2d, 1847, locating in New London, Conn. He learned the boot and shoe business with A. D. Smith, remaining in his employ six years, and then established business for himself, continuing there until February 1st, 1869, when he located in Meriden, where he has since carried on the business. While in New London he was a member of the common council four years, and has served six years as a member of common council in Meriden. He was assessor of taxes one year, member of board of water commissioners four years, the last two years being president and superintendent, and afterward was elected superintendent, serving seven years, making nine years in all as superintendent of water works. He resigned on account of ill health, and was reëlected in January, 1890. He enlisted April 20th, 1861, as first lieutenant in Company A, 3d Regiment, Conn. N. G., serving three months at Fort Trumbull, and in the fall of 1861 he recruited a company and joined the 13th Connecticut Volunteers, as

captain of Company I. The regiment went out with the New England division, commanded by Major-General B. F. Butler, and at New Orleans his company was detached from the regiment and made special body guard to General Butler. Captain Schleiter resigned in 1863, on account of ill health contracted in the service. He married Adelia, daughter of Captain William Potter, of New London.

August Schmelzer, born in 1841, in Germany, is a son of C. A. and Johanne (Wetzel) Schmelzer. He came to America in 1871, and located in Meriden, where he worked in the woolen mill, and afterward with the Charles Parker Company. He then went to Albany, N. Y., working in a sash and blind factory, and in the fall of 1872 returned to Meriden and was again employed in the woolen mill from 1873 to 1879. From 1880 to 1889 he was employed by the Malleable Iron Company. In 1873 he established a news agency, in 1874 added cigars and tobacco, in 1876 became agent for the German Lloyd Steamship Company, and in 1878-9 for the Hamburg-American. He is a notary public, and also in the coal and wood business, buying out A. A. Beadle, June 1st, 1889. He married Flora, daughter of Glottlob Schoen, of Werdau, Germany. He was elected councilman in 1886, and reelected in 1888, and was also a member of the board of relief.

J. G. Schwink, Jr., son of J. G. and Barbara (Schaab) Schwink, was born in Yalesville, Conn., in 1857. He was brought up on his father's farm until 16 years of age, and like his father, has always followed the milk business with farming. In 1871 he came to Meriden with his parents. He married Lillian S., daughter of Charles and Sophia Grether. Her father carried on the butcher business in Meriden for many years. Mr. Schwink served as a member of the Southeast School District committee in 1886-7, and as treasurer in 1888. In 1889 he built his present residence, corner East Main street and Paddock avenue. His father came to America about 1850, locating in Yalesville. His mother before marriage was employed for a number of years in the family of Charles Parker, of Meriden. Mrs. Schwink's uncle on her mother's side, John Dreher, and her mother were the only Germans in Meriden at that time, and were the organizers of the first German Lutheran church in Meriden. Her mother was employed for seven years in the family of Noah Pomeroy. Her parents came to America, locating in Meriden about 1850.

Isaac Skidgell, son of Nicholas and Amy (Van Wart) Skidgell, was born in 1822, at Tarrytown, N. Y., and was educated at the old Tarrytown Academy. He went to New York when 16 years of age and lived there until 1860, when he went to Bridgeport, Conn., as engineer for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, remaining five years. In 1864 he came to Meriden and since that time has been engineer for the Meriden Britannia Company. He has followed steam engineering since he was 16 years of age. He was elected boiler inspector in 1868 and has been reelected each year since. He

married Frances, daughter of Thomas and Frances Devoe, of New York.

Edward W. Smith, M. D., son of David and Fidelia (Parker) Smith, was born in Meriden in 1854. He graduated from Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, in 1874, and from Yale in 1878, and after attending medical school one year, he taught school for one year at Yalesville. He then entered McGill Medical College, Montreal, graduated in 1882, and returning to Meriden, immediately began practice. He is a member of State and County Medical Societies. He married Helen B., daughter of Oliver and Abby A. Rice, of Meriden, Conn. Oliver Rice was a native of Meriden.

George W. Smith, son of Willis and Olive (Smith) Smith, was born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1825, graduated from Yale Law School in 1857, and immediately began practice in Meriden. He was justice of the peace continuously while in Meriden, and for many years probate judge. He was also justice of city court, and one of the trustees of the City Savings Bank. His first wife was Kate A., daughter of Lyman Carrier, of Canton, Conn. She died in 1882. His second wife was Mary A. Smith, whose father, Daniel Smith, was a native of Stonington, Conn., and whose mother was Alona Abbott Smith, of Stonington, Conn., daughter of General Lyman Abbott, also of Stonington, Conn. George W. Smith died in Meriden, Conn., August 21st, 1890.

F. W. Stiles, son of Truman and Eliza (Wooding) Stiles, was born in 1849 in Meriden, was educated in the common schools and at New Haven Business College, and learned the carpenters and builder's trade when he was 15 years old, with his father, who was for many years in the business and at one time was foreman for the Lyon & Billard Company. Mr. Stiles makes a specialty of repairing dangerous and unsafe buildings, and is the oldest contractor and carpenter builder that has been continuously in the business in Meriden. In 1884 he started house moving in connection with his building business, and is doing the principal work in that line. He was married in 1875 to Elizabeth J., daughter of John Aubrey, of Meriden.

A. W. Tracy, M. D., born in 1846 in Ireland, is a son of Michael and Julia (Hannon) Tracy. He came to this country with his parents when three years old, locating in Island Pond, Essex county, Vt., where his parents still live. He attended St. Sulpie College, Montreal, and St. Charles College near Baltimore, and was graduated from McGill College, Montreal, in 1873. He began the practice of medicine in Island Pond, Vt. Since November, 1875, he has practiced in Meriden. He is a member of state and county medical societies. He married Margaret, daughter of Edward Broderick, of Willimantic, Conn.

James C. Twichell, son of Dwight and Jane (Carter) Twichell, was born in Southington, Conn., in 1842, was educated at Lewis Academy, Southington, and came to Meriden in 1871. He was employed with the Meriden Malleable Iron Company for about eight years, and since

1878 has been engaged in the furniture business under the firm name of Smith & Twichell, succeeding Bowditch & Prudden. He was councilman two years and was elected alderman in 1888. He married Ellen E., daughter of Edwin Gridley, of Southington. He enlisted in the 20th Regiment, was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and afterward transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was mustered out in July, 1865.

Waldo C. Twiss, son of Ira and Vincie (Andrews) Twiss, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1829, and was educated at Meriden Academy and Suffield Institution. He has resided in Meriden since he was 7 years of age. He followed the house moving business for 25 years, and since 1875 has been engaged in the lumber business. He married Cornelia I., daughter of Watrous Ives, of Meriden. His father was a clock maker by trade, and was engaged in that business in Canada, when Waldo C. was born. He and his brothers were the first Yankees to attempt the manufacture of clocks in Canada. From 1839 to 1843 his father kept the old tavern in Meriden, having bought the property some years before. He afterward built several mills. His grandfather, Joseph Twiss, fought in the campaign at Saratoga and at the taking of Burgoyne.

John Watson, son of John and Jane (Holt) Watson, was born in 1850, in Lawrence, Mass., and was educated at Roxbury Latin School. He came to Meriden in December, 1879, and has since been employed as cashier and head bookkeeper for the Meriden Silver Plate Company. He was elected member of city council in December, 1889. He married Sadie A., daughter of Wilder Beal, of Boston, Mass.

F. J. Wheeler, son of Everett and Maria (Curtis) Wheeler, was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1834. He learned the tinner's trade, and when he was 21 years of age went to school for one year, after which he worked at his trade in Waterbury for six years. In 1862 he came to Meriden and bought out J. C. Smith, and has since carried on the business. He married Mary E., daughter of William L. Bennett, of Huntington, Conn.

Henry S. Wilcox, son of Henry T. and Elizabeth W. (Scovil) Wilcox, was born in 1835 at Meriden. His first experience in business was as bookkeeper for his father, who was in the manufacturing business. The factory was burned in 1853, and Henry became bookkeeper with the Meriden Hardware Company. In 1855 he started in the grocery business with his father, and in February, 1867, they started the drug business, under the firm name of H. T. Wilcox & Co. This is the oldest established drug business in Meriden. His father died in 1885. Mr. Wilcox has served three terms as town treasurer, and once as councilman. He married Jane E., daughter of Ira Merriman, of Meriden.

Julius W. Yale, son of Julius and Polly N. (Wilcox) Yale, was born in 1834 in Meriden, on the old homestead. He has always followed

farming on the land originally settled by his great-great-grandfather, and which has remained in the family for the five generations. He married Mary C., daughter of David Hobart, of Meriden, in 1862, and has five children. His ancestors, as connected with the county's history, are as follows: (1), Thomas Yale (a brother of Elihu Yale, from whom Yale University takes its name), was one of the original planters of New Haven, and an active member of its first church. (2), Thomas, Jr., born in 1678, was a planter in Wallingford, and active in town and church affairs. In 1729 he moved to Meriden, on land which has since become the Yale homestead, in the Southeast district of the town. He was active in both town and church affairs in Meriden, as he had been in Wallingford. (3), Noah, born in 1723, died in 1803. (4), Joel, born in 1759, died in 1805. (5), Julius, born in 1795, died in 1867. (6), Julius W., born in 1834. His son, Julius H., born in 1863, is the sixth generation of the family cultivating the original grant of land.

Levi B. Yale, son of Levi and Abigail E. (Bacon) Yale, was born March 25th, 1838, in the same house where he has always lived, attended school at the Meriden Academy, and married Frances E., daughter of Dedodatus Royce, of Berkshire, N. Y. His father was born April 11th, 1792, in Meriden, about one-fourth mile from the farm where Levi B. was born. He was first selectman seven years, a member of the legislature, and justice of the peace. He figured prominently during the agitation of the anti-slavery question, many times jeopardizing his life in defense of anti-slavery principles. He taught school for 14 winters, beginning when he was only 16 years old, and also taught singing school seven winters. He married Abigail E., daughter of Nathaniel Bacon, of Middletown, Conn. She died May 7th, 1845, and he afterward married Jennette, daughter of Dedodatus Royce, of Berkshire, N. Y., who survived him. He died February 18th, 1872.

August Yost, son of Frederick and Catherine (Wehrheim) Yost, was born in Germany in 1844, and came to America in 1855. He located at Warehouse Point, Conn., for a short time, then moved to Rockville, and was for 15 years employed in the New England Mills, the last four years as designer. In June, 1872, he established a bakery business in New Britain, Conn., and in September of the same year moved to Meriden, starting the bakery business on Liberty street, opposite the town hall, where he remained three years. In 1875 he located at his present place on West Main street. He married Agnes, daughter of George Naedele, of Germany. His father was a baker in Germany, and is still living at the age of 83, and active.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TOWN OF CHESHIRE.

Geographical and Descriptive.—Early Settlers.—Roads.—Taverns.—Small Pox.—Civil Organization.—Manufacturing Interests.—Mines and Mining.—Cheshire Village.—West Cheshire.—Brooksvale.—Mixville.—Cheshire Street —Other Localities.—Railroads.—Lodges and Societies.—Soldiers' Monument.—Educational and Professional Interests.—Cheshire Congregational Church.—St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Cheshire Methodist Episcopal Church.—St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church.—Biographical Sketches.

THE town of Cheshire was settled under the jurisdiction of Wallingford, from which it was set off as a town in 1780, after having sustained the relation of a parish from 1723. The locality was early regarded as favorable for the uses of the Wallingford planters and was called by them, "West Farms," the "West Society," or "New Cheshire" (in distinction from the old town in England) until the present name was adopted. The town is bounded north by Southington, in Hartford county; east by Meriden and Wallingford; south by Hamden; and west by Waterbury and Prospect. It is about seven miles in length, north and south, and about four miles in width, the area being less than 16,000 square acres of land.

The general surface is diversified by hills and valleys, and presents a most attractive landscape. In the central part the land appears in the form of an undulating plateau, from which flow the principal streams and along which are level lands, being in some localities of the nature of swamps. Hoppen's brook takes its rise southeast of the village; Mill river, northwest of the same locality and flowing through Hamden, in its southerly course, empties into the sound at New Haven, about fifteen miles distant. Flowing northeast, in the northwestern part, and emptying into the Quinnipiac, which cuts through the northeastern part of the town, is the Ten Mile river, which rises in Prospect. Also coursing northeast and dropping their waters into the Quinnipiac are the Honey Pot and Broad Swamp brooks. The swamp through which it flows is several miles in extent. The valleys along these water courses are generally very fertile, the soil being a gravelly loam. On the hills the soil is less rich, but is admirably adapted for fruit culture and the grasses. There are some fine orchards and farms—and of all kinds, more than three hundred in number—a large proportion of the inhabitants being agriculturists.

The following account of the early settlers of Cheshire was contributed by Honorable E. R. Brown, of Cheshire, also author of articles on Roads, Taverns, Small Pox and Early Industries.

In the southeast portion of the town and near the residence of Mrs. Silas Ives, Joseph Ives settled in the year 1694; the same year of his marriage to Esther Benedict. He was one of the first, if not the first settler, in what is now Cheshire. He was chosen the first deacon of the Congregational church in 1724, and served the church in that capacity until the year 1739, at which time the second church edifice was erected. Deacon Ives was a very useful and devoted member of the infant parish. In this same house also his son Joseph and grandson Titus resided. The latter was a revolutionary soldier and was with Washington's army at Harlem, N. Y., where he died in the year 1777. A letter written by his wife, and sent to him at Harlem, during his last sickness, and also the gun used by him in the colonial struggle for independence, are now extant and are preserved as precious memorials by the family of Mrs. Silas Ives, who are descendants, who reside within a few feet of the old Ives homestead, and who own and occupy the same property that has been in the possession of Deacon Joseph Ives and his descendants for about 200 years.

Near the present residence of H. C. Bristol was in early times the residence of Captain John Hotchkiss, who settled here in 1694, the same year of his marriage to Mary Chatterton. He evidently settled here nearly the same year that Deacon Joseph Ives located a short distance to the southward, these two families mentioned evidently being the two first families that located in what is now Cheshire. A son, Captain John Hotchkiss, Jr., married Mirriam Wood, and also resided here, and here died of the small-pox in the year 1732. Captain Hotchkiss was prominent in the formation of the parish of New Cheshire in 1723, and was one of its officials until the time of his decease.

A short distance east of where Samuel Mallory last lived, at top of hill, was formerly the home of Sergeant Caleb Matthews, who settled here about the year 1715. About this time he, in company with Captain John Hotchkiss, purchased some 300 acres of land. A portion of this land they bought of Jonathan Atwater, and a part of Benjamin Beach, called second division land. The name of Caleb Matthews appears among the first records of the Congregational society in 1723, where he was often elected to positions of influence. Sergeant Caleb Matthews married first, Elila, in 1715, and second, Elizabeth Frisbie, in 1736, the Reverend Mr. Whittlesey, of Wallingford, performing the ceremony. In the town cemetery, on an old brown stone, is recorded as follows: "Here lies ye body of Mr. Caleb Matthews. He died Aug. ye 23rd, 1755, in ye 81st year of his age." On a slate stone in close proximity is also inscribed: "Here lies ye body of Elila, being ye wife of said Caleb Matthews, who died Jan. ye 17th, 1736, in ye 27th year of her age."

In the southeast part of the town, and near where Albert Rice now lives, Matthew Bellamy settled about the year 1708, at which time he was married to Sarah Wood, who died within a few years, and in 1722 he again married Mary Johnson. He was the father of Matthew Bellamy, who settled on Cheshire street; of Aaron Bellamy, who lived many years in this place, and who married Desire Parker in 1753, and was interested in working for several years the copper mine in this locality. Another son of the first mentioned Bellamy was Joseph, afterward known as Doctor Joseph Bellamy. He was born in 1719, graduated at Yale College in 1735, when but 16 years of age. He received his theological education largely under the instruction of the Reverend Samuel Hall, who was then the pastor here, and also the Reverend Mr. Whittlesey, who took a deep interest in this young student. At the age of 18 years he was licensed to preach, and in 1740 was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Bethlehem, Conn. He became eminent as a public speaker and as a writer, possessing a strong and well disciplined mind. Cheshire with pride records his name among the most gifted of her sons. He died in Bethlehem, Conn., in the year 1790, in the 72d year of his age, and in the 50th year of his ministry. His last days were spent among the people where for so many years he had been a faithful and devoted minister, and where, under his instructions, a goodly number of young men were fitted for the gospel ministry.

Nearly opposite the present residence of James White was in early times the residence of Henry Brooks and his son, Thomas. In the year 1685 Henry Brooks was conducting the blacksmith's business. He was a farrier and shoer of horses in Cromwell's army. He sold out his business in the mother country in the year 1687. Thomas, his son, in consideration of his father conveying to him one-half of his estate, took upon himself the maintenance of his father and mother during the term of their natural lives. William Tyler and Mary Tyler deeded to Thomas Brooks, in April, 1705, "102 acres of land, 2nd Division land, called the Lathrop farm, lying one mile from the New Haven Mill-River, and bounded South on Capt. John Hotchkiss, Jonah Hotchkiss and David Smith. The South West Corner a little pond, dated 23rd April, 1705, and Eight Acres laid out on the East Side of the farm." From the above records, and from reports it would seem that Henry Brooks and Thomas Brooks, with their families, removed to Cheshire about the year 1705. They were from Cheshire, in England, and it is supposed by some (who furnish good reasons for the claim) that they were the ones who gave the name of Cheshire to this place. A vote of the First Ecclesiastical Society furnishes the evidence that at the house of Captain Thomas Brooks religious services were held previous to the erection of the first church in New Cheshire, in 1723. Thomas Brooks died of small-pox in 1732, and his loss was deeply felt by the new organization. Nearly all of the Brooks fami-

lies in Cheshire, of the different branches, trace their origin to this same Thomas Brooks, the descendants of whose sons are very numerous, and are scattered about in several different states of the Union. Several of them have become prominent in different positions in life.

A few rods west of the residence of Thomas Saults was in former times the residence of Henry Bristol, who was the first settler in what is now Cheshire, by the name of Bristol. He settled here early in 1700, and died in 1750. Henry Bristol was one of some 40 heads of families who colonized a section of the Connecticut forest claimed by the New Haven colony, which was at this time almost an unbroken forest, abounding in great oaks which some say were from "500 to 1,000 years old." It required not a little muscle and unflinching courage for a man with a family to settle down for life in a forest so wild and forbidding. In the valley a short distance east were Indian wigwams, and the calls of the Indians upon the pale faces were not unfrequent, asking tribute of them for the privilege of living in their midst, and of clearing up the land claimed by the red men as their legitimate possession. In the house where Thomas Saults lives, Jonathan, a son of Henry, the original settler, and Gideon, a grandson, resided many years. The latter served six years in the war of the revolution, and was one of the tall and well built veterans selected to receive the arms of the British soldiers who surrendered at Yorktown. He was a strong built man, brave and generous. He was also an ardent patriot, and when once enlisting in Washington's army he staid by it until the end of the war and until English domination in America had ceased.

North of William Johnson's house, about the year 1737, Ebenezer Atwater settled. One morning Mrs. Atwater was awakened by the shrill, pitiful cries of their pig, and hastily rushed to the window just in time to see a huge black bear jump out of the pen with the pig in its mouth. The neighborhood was soon aroused and started in pursuit. The bear took a southeasterly course, crossing the fresh meadows, coming up on the ridge near the old Johnson homestead, where it was shot by Daniel Johnson. It was a large one and weighed over 200 pounds. It was divided among the neighbors who went in pursuit, and all went home well pleased with their day's exploit.

East of the academy about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and fronting the road a few rods south of the residence of William S. Baldwin, was formerly the old Tuttle homestead. Here Deacon Timothy Tuttle settled in 1706. He married the same year Thankful Doolittle. Here also his son, Ephraim Tuttle, resided, whose wife died of small pox in the year 1732, and also several families of his descendants made this place their home. Some think this was the first house erected in what is now Cheshire, but although among the first it is evident that a few at the southern part of the town have the seniority. The descendants of Deacon Tuttle were numerous, many of whom resided for many years

in this locality, but to-day not a single person bearing the name of Tuttle resides in this portion of the town. Deacon Tuttle was the first moderator of the Congregational society, one of the building committee of the first church and one of its deacons for 16 years. The old pine tree now standing near this old house place, has been sighing its mournful requiem for nearly a century and a half of years. It has been a guiding point to many a traveler passing over this highway between this town and Meriden.

In North Broad swamp, and sometime about 1700, the first settlers were, evidently, Caleb Hull, Doctor John Hull and Captain Samuel Hull, all grandsons of Doctor John Hull, who came to Wallingford from Derby, where he had been the first physician. He was at that time already an old man, but in order to secure his settlement in the town, the authorities of Wallingford granted him a tract of choice land which they supposed contained 700 acres; said land lying between the north side of Broad swamp and the Quinnipiac river. This grant was more than a mile square, and was known as "Doctor Hull's large farm," the Hulls and the Atwaters owning at one time a long stretch of land between the Quinnipiac river and what is now Copper valley. At the top of the hill east of the residence of Josiah Hull was a dwelling, which was the home of Caleb Hull. He married Mercy Benham in 1724 and settled here when but 28 years old. In 1710 he received from his grandfather, Doctor John Hull, 100 acres of land in this vicinity, on the condition that he should come and live with his grandfather until 21 years of age, or until his decease. Doctor John Hull died in 1711. It is evident that Caleb accepted, for the grant of the 100 acres of land to Caleb is a recorded transaction. Doctor John Hull settled east of the brook near the place known as the Ben Hull place. He married Sarah Ives in 1727, and evidently located here about that time. He was the father of Doctor Zephania Hull, who moved to Bethlehem, and the grandfather of Andrew Hull, commonly known as Squire Hull. A hotel was kept at this place several years. Captain Samuel Hull married Sarah Hall in 1733, and settled still farther east. His house stood a short distance east of the Darius Hull place. Captain Samuel was a great-grandfather of Josiah Hull, now a resident in the swamp, and the father of Jesse, who was six years a soldier in the war of the revolution.

In the southeastern part of the town and nearly opposite the house of Warren Andrews was an old fashioned leanto house, a finely built one for those days, occupied first by Captain Elnathan Beach. He married Abigail Ufford, of Stratford, and settled here in 1720. She died in 1738, and in 1742 he married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Cook. Elnathan Beach was a man of great wealth for those days, and was of high standing in the new settlement. He presented the Congregational church with a bell for their meeting house, and by his last will left a bequest of several pounds as a fund for the relief of

the poor of the parish of New Cheshire. On a monumental tablet in the town cemetery may be seen the following tribute to his memory:

"Here lies interred the body of Elnathan Beach, a gentleman who from a small beginning, by an honest industry and dilligent application to business, raised a very considerable estate. His liberal benefactions to the parish of Cheshire will perpetuate his name, and as he was perhaps the first in Conn. who began a fund for the relief of the poor, so he deserves a particular place in the memory of all who wish well to mankind. He died Aug. 16, 1742, in the 45th year of his age."

John Beach, a son of Elnathan, also resided here for many years. He was the father of Doctor Elnathan, Doctor Bildad, Doctor James and Abijah and others. John Beach was a very prominent citizen. He was elected to the position of the first selectman of the newly incorporated town of Cheshire in 1780, and was also its representative in 1782.

Doctor Abraham Beach, also a son of Elnathan, was born at this place in 1743, and graduated at Yale College in 1757, when but 14 years of age. He afterward became a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal church in the city of New York.

A short distance east of the late residence of Burritt Bradley, was formerly the home of Moses Bradley, who lived here in 1752. He had a son named Stephen Rowe Bradley, who was so full of mischief that his father could do nothing with him and so he concluded to send him to college. This arrangement was made, and the youthful Stephen entered Yale College in the year 1772. Here the elements of mischief and sport so prominent in his character did not lie dormant, and many tricks are reported to have been played by him on college tutors and others, who were victims of his mischievous practices. Stephen R. Bradley, with all his inclinations for sport, nevertheless graduated with honors at Yale College in the year 1775. He afterward settled in Vermont, and became one of the most popular men in that state. He was elected to the United States senate, and continued a member for 16 years. He died at Walpole, N. H., in 1830, aged 75 years. How often it proves true that those who in their youth seem reckless and ungovernable, after sowing their wild oats, settle down to life's realities, and become the most useful and influential men.

In the extreme southern portion of the town and a few rods south of Leander Bristol's place, Daniel Andrews settled in the year 1712. His wife died of small pox during the scourge that visited this place in the year 1732. A short distance north, on the old colony road, Thomas Ives settled at about the same time. A young lady rode over daily from Wallingford, bringing the dinners to the men at work clearing up the land near this place. One day she broke off a twig from a pear tree in starting, which she used for a whip when riding on horseback. Upon arriving at her destination she placed the twig in the damp ground near by, and it grew and bore pears, and lived to be over 150 years old.

A short distance west of the Burritt Bradley place, Matthias Hitchcock settled in 1710. He was a useful and prominent member of the early parish of New Cheshire.

West of the late residence of Rier Bristol and a few rods south of the cider mill now standing, John Hitchcock, a brother of Matthias, settled in the year 1712, the same year of his marriage to Marlow Munson. He was a prominent official in the new settlement and was one of the first committees appointed to manage the affairs of the parish of New Cheshire in 1723. His descendants were numerous, several of them occupying positions of public prominence in the state and nation.

The hill west of this place was known as Scotch hill. On the west side of this hill, a few rods north of the residence of Mrs. Alonzo Brooks, is a large rock, known as Scotch rock. Tradition informs us that a Scotchman, who had deserted from the English army, fled for safety to the large cave under this rock, and for several months made this cave his home and hiding place, the interior being much larger than it now appears. The names "Scotch hill," and "Scotch rock," were taken from this tradition of the Scotch refugee.

West of Scotch hill, and near where Samuel H. Brooks now lives, his father, David, his grandfather, David, and his great-grandfather, Enos, resided. Enos was a son of Thomas, the first Brooks settler in the new settlement. David Brooks, A. M., was a son of Enos. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1765, was ordained to the work of the ministry, occasionally preached but was never settled over any church. He was a delegate to the state convention held in Hartford in January, 1788, to ratify and adopt the constitution of the United States, and was one of the 40 who voted against ratification. He was a soldier in the war of the revolution and was among the first quota of men furnished by the parish of New Cheshire, entering the service first as a private soldier, but afterward was duly appointed the quartermaster of his regiment. At the request of his kinsman, General David Wooster, he prepared and delivered a discourse in Derby, Conn., in the year 1774, on the religion of the revolution. This discourse attracted much attention and was published and helped to move public opinion in favor of the struggle for independence.

A short distance north of the Southwest district school house, on the west side of the road, Ephraim Cook formerly lived. He was a tanner and had several vats north of his house. He also had a large bark mill west of his house. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was the first Cook settler in this locality, locating here in 1727. He had numerous descendants, many of whom moved out to Burton, Ohio. The ditch dug through the hill near the old house place, and which can now be seen, was the work of Ephraim Hitchcock, who here dug for silver. He was one of the many who sought but never found.

Near where Edward Doolittle now lives, in 1730 Jahleel Law settled.

He was the son of Governor Jonathan Law, of Milford, and was the father of Esquire William Law, who was afterward a prominent citizen of this town, holding many positions of public trust.

Near where Albert Stone resides, Thomas Curtiss settled in 1717. He was a prominent factor in the early settlement of New Cheshire. He was one of the committee appointed for building the first church in 1723.

On the road running southwest from the residence of Norman Beach is the place known as the Gaius Hitchcock place, where David, the father of Gaius, and also Peter, the grandfather of Gaius, resided. This house now standing was built by Peter Hitchcock in the year 1738. The rafters were taken from the first church built in the parish, and forming a part of the old house and its additions, are portions of the three Congregational churches which have been built in Cheshire. A deed is in existence in which Peter Hitchcock, Sr., conveys to "Peter Hitchcock, Jr., $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of land, in the South East Corner of the home lot, for the love, good will and affection he cherished for his son Peter." David Hitchcock, a son of the elder Peter, also resided here. He was a revolutionary soldier, was an officer, with the rank of captain, and was afterward generally known as Captain David. He was a true patriot in word and in deed, believing in those principles of freedom and independence for the establishment of which he was willing to lay down his life.

Amasa Hitchcock, another son of Peter, born in 1739, lived during the first part of his married life in the old leanto house, now standing a short distance north of his father's. He had a large family, twelve children in all, among whom was Amasa, who built and for many years dwelt in the house nearly opposite the Congregational green. He was the first postmaster of the town of Cheshire at a time when the letters were so few that Mr. Hitchcock pinned them to the window sashes, so that the names could be read from the outside, and persons could ascertain by this list whether or not they had such mail matter in the post office. Robert Hitchcock, a son, was here brought up. He graduated at West Point, and afterward became a naval officer of considerable distinction, having been promoted to the position of commodore in the United States navy.

Silas Hitchcock, another son of Amasa, Sr., occupied for many years the house built by Bishop Abraham Jarvis, and here his widow now resides. Silas Hitchcock was a successful merchant in this place for many years. He was a very useful and exemplary citizen, filling nearly every office of public trust in the town. He was a man kind in heart, charitable in expression, whom many loved, and around whose bier many mourned. To leave such a legacy to survivors is altogether more to be desired than thousands of gold and silver. He died in 1849.

East of the center a few rods and near the factory of the Cheshire

Clock Company, Valentine Hitchcock, a brother of Amasa Hitchcock, Sr., settled. He was born in 1741. He was the father of the Reverend Roger Hitchcock, who also here resided until his death. He was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in 1820. The salary voted him was \$500 annually, of which he refused to take but \$400, requesting that \$100 be put at interest and the same added annually to the principal and used if necessary in the future for the support of the gospel in the society. He lived but a few years and died greatly beloved by all who knew him. Reverend Reuben Hitchcock, another son of Valentine, was the pastor of a church in Georgia several years. He was also the president of an academy in that state for five years. Peter Hitchcock, another son of Valentine, graduated at Yale College in 1801, and studied law in Litchfield, Conn. After being admitted to the bar he moved to Burton, Ohio. He was sent to the legislature from that place in 1810, from 1812 to 1816 was a state senator, and was president of the senate for a time. In 1817 he was sent to the senate of the United States. He was judge of the supreme court from 1826 to 1852. He became one of the most distinguished men of the state of Ohio. Going through to Washington when first elected to Congress and being very plainly dressed, and having stopped at a hotel for dinner, at once the inquiry was made by several loungers about the tavern, "Who is that seedy looking individual?" Very soon seated in the parlor several gentlemen came in and accosted Mr. Hitchcock, calling him in turn judge, general and senator. This greatly surprised the curious lookers on, who were led to conclude that they had greatly "missed their mark." Mr. Hitchcock went to Burton, Ohio, in the year 1806, with an ox team, consuming 40 days' time in the journey.

A short distance south of the center and nearly opposite the residence of W. A. Lanyon, Josiah Hotchkiss settled in 1712. He and his wife both died of the small-pox in 1732, and it is generally believed that the disease which proved so afflictive to the infant settlement, broke out at the home of this family.

Near the residence of Samuel Kelsey, Deacon Stephen Hotchkiss settled in the year 1707, with his wife Elizabeth, who was a daughter of John Sperry, of New Haven. He was one of the deacons of the first church, which was erected in 1723, a few rods southwest of the residence of W. A. Lanyon, and was its deacon for 31 years; also in 1723 he was selected to "Sett the Psalms" on the Sabbath. In 1724 the society agreed with Deacon Stephen Hotchkiss to sweep the meeting house for one year for one pound lawful money.

Near the residence of Doctor E. T. Cornwall, in an old-fashioned leanto house, Reverend Samuel Hall settled in 1723. He was the first pastor of the Congregational church or parish of New Cheshire, was ordained December 9th, 1724, and was its pastor until the year 1767, covering a period of 43 years, at which time Reverend John

Foot was ordained as colleague. Notwithstanding, Mr. Hall officiated nearly one-half of the time for nine years afterward, and then closed his ministry with a discourse from Samuel xix:35: "I am this day fourscore years old." He died February 26th, 1776, aged 81 years. Like a shock of corn fully ripe he was gathered to his fathers. Mr. Hall was well off financially for those times, even when he came to Cheshire, and was able to purchase land and erect buildings thereon. The green in front of the present Congregational church, and that part of the town cemetery west of the ravine was a portion of his benefactions to the parish of New Cheshire. Reverend Mr. Hall was an old light on the Dana controversy. His last sermons were delivered at a time which tried men's souls. Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill had already met the smoke and carnage of battle, and so thrilled with patriotic enthusiasm was Cheshire's venerable pastor that he walked up and down the aisles of the old church, earnestly urging the young men to march as minute men to Boston to drive back the invading foe.

The house now standing on this site was built by Doctor Thomas T. Cornwall, who practiced medicine in this town for many years, and who was a successful practitioner. Also in still later times this was the residence of the Honorable E. A. Cornwall, a son of the doctor, who was a very prominent and useful citizen, filling in his lifetime nearly every position of public trust within the gift of his fellow citizens to bestow. He died in 1889.

On the opposite corner, where now resides Seth Calhoun, the Reverend John Foot settled about the year 1767. He married Abigail, daughter of the Reverend Samuel Hall, succeeded his father-in-law in the pastorate of the Congregational church and was its pastor from 1767 to 1813, a period of 46 years. During his term of service he admitted to the church 549 persons, and officiated at 1,109 funerals. He died in the pastorate in the year 1813, after a long and useful service in the ministry of the word. It is related of Mr. Foot that when first settled as a colleague of Mr. Hall, then quite a young man, he was walking one day in the southern portion of the town, and meeting a man on the road with two dogs, he pleasantly accosted him with the usual salutation, and then asked him why he kept two dogs. The man replied: "For this reason; you will notice one of my dogs is getting old, and I got the other one as a colleague for him." Mr. Foot being in the same position to Mr. Hall, saw the point at once, and even in his old age acknowledged it to be the sharpest turn he ever received.

Samuel A. Foot, LL.D., a son of Reverend John Foot, also here resided for many years. He was born in 1780, graduated at Yale College in 1797, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never actively practiced. In 1819, 1823 and in 1834, he was elected to congress, and in the latter year was elected governor of the state of

Connecticut. The same year he received from Yale College the degree of LL.D. It was the land resolution introduced by Foot when in congress, which drew out the famous debate between Webster and Haines in 1830. He was also speaker of the house of representatives in his native state for several terms. He died September 16th, 1846, aged 66 years, leaving behind the record of a highly useful life.

Andrew, a son of Governor Foot, and now generally known as Admiral Andrew H. Foot, entered West Point Military Academy in 1822, where he staid but a few months, and in the latter part of the same year was transferred to the navy, his long coveted position. He entered as midshipman, was appointed lieutenant in 1831, promoted to commander in 1850, to commodore in 1861, and was exalted to the position of rear-admiral in 1862. In 1861, when the war was well under way, he had no hesitation as to his duty. This to him was as clear as the sun in the heavens. One day while discussing this matter with his brother, John A., he said, "Well brother John, tell me plainly, do you mean to fight? If you don't intend to do so, then don't express your opinion so loudly. As for me I intend to fight." He was an unswerving patriot, and his name will go down to posterity engraven high on the temple of fame. John A. Foot, another son of the governor, graduated at Yale, became a lawyer and afterward removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and now resides there beloved and honored in the place of his adoption. Augustus, another son of the governor, also moved to Cleveland, and there became a man of prominence in public matters and highly honored among his associates. A like record of honor, prosperity and usefulness, but few families enjoy, as seemed to fall to the families of Reverend John Foot and his son, Governor S. A. Foot, a record that will perpetuate their memory through succeeding generations.

Nearly opposite the Foot residence, where Miss Roxanna Hitchcock now resides, Samuel Beach settled about the year 1758. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1757, studied law and practiced to some extent in Cheshire. He married Mary, daughter of Reverend Samuel Hall, for his first wife. He was a delegate to the convention of this state, held in Hartford, in the year 1788, for the purpose of ratifying the constitution of the United States, and cast his vote in the affirmative. He was chosen a deacon of the Congregational church in the year 1766, was sent to the state legislature five different years and was elected to several offices of public trust in his native town.

Burrage Beach, a son of Deacon Samuel, also lived at the old homestead during his lifetime. He graduated at Yale College in 1793, and afterward studied law with his father. He was for many years the leading lawyer in this vicinity. His excellent knowledge of law and ready wit, led many even in adjoining towns, to seek his legal services and counsel in judicial affairs. Esquire Beach, when quite advanced in years, met one day in the city of New Haven Alfred Blackman

then a rising young lawyer. The squire was carrying a large cane for support. Young Blackman noticing this, asked his aged friend if he was afraid of dogs. Squire Beach replied, "Oh, no! I am not in the least afraid of dogs, but I am sometimes terribly annoyed by puppies."

The house now occupied by E. R. Brown was built by Doctor Elnathan Beach, about the year 1780. He married Abigail, a daughter of Reuben Atwater and here resided a few years. Also his brother, Doctor James Beach, occupied this house for a time and practiced medicine. Afterward this house was occupied by the Reverends Doctor Smith, Doctor Bowden and Doctor Bronson, clergymen of the Episcopal church. In the south front room, it is stated the first Episcopal missionary society was formed. From 1796, forward for several years, men of great minds and rare intellectual attainments resided with their families under this roof, and this was known as a sort of theological center for the Episcopal church in its early history, where its bishops often resorted, and where weighty and important theological problems were solved.

In front of the Reverend S. J. Horton's present residence formerly stood an old fashioned house built by Deacon Israel Bunnell, who settled here about the time this town was incorporated. He was a large land holder, owning about 400 acres, extending from turnpike to the West mountain. He represented the town in the state legislature six different years, was selectman several years and was a deacon of the Congregational church. He was a man highly esteemed for his works' sake. Mr. Bunnell, like many others in those days, held slaves, and on the records of this town appears the following: "Whereas application is made by Deacon Israel Bunnell to the subscribers, that he is desirous to emancipate and sett free his negro maid servant named Katie, about 30 years of age. We having examined the said Kate, find her to be desirous to become free, and that she is a person in good health, and do therefore grant liberty to said Bunnell, to emancipate & sett free said Kate.

Dated Cheshire, Apl. 8th, 1794.

REUBEN ATWATER, } Civil Authority.
JOHN PECK, }

WM. LAW, }
ELNATHAN BEACH, } Selectmen."
SELDEN SPENCER, }

At the head of the street, where Mrs. Hezekiah Rice lives, Ebenezer Doolittle settled about the year 1700. Here also his son, Ebenezer, and grandson, Ebenezer, lived with their families in turn. Elkanah, a son of the last named, was a graduate of Yale College, his college diploma now being in the possession of his grandson, M. C. Doolittle.

Nearly opposite the Congregational parsonage, Nathaniel Bunnell settled in the year 1709. He married Desire Peck and was the first

Bunnell settler in what is now Cheshire. He died of the small pox in the year 1732, and is one of the persons alluded to by the Reverend Samuel Hall in a discourse preached soon after, stating that his loss, with two others mentioned, would be to the infant society, "like breeches of the sea." Here also his son, Lieutenant Ebenezer Bunnell, resided until his death.

Nearly opposite the residence of N. S. Platt Joseph Thompson settled, was a resident here at the formation of the parish of New Cheshire in 1723, and was its clerk for 24 years, from the time of its organization to the year 1747. He was one of the first members of the Congregational church formed soon after. In the year 1737, "By their vote the society agree to warn meetings by beating of the drum, from the house of Abraham Barnes, to the house of Joseph Thompson, on Tuesday Eve and the next Tuesday evening to be the society's meeting."

Nearly opposite the house of E. P. Atwater, Colonel Benjamin Hall settled about the year 1727. He was for many years a justice of the peace and aggrieved persons were in the habit of going to him for counsel and it is stated that when he could not effect a settlement he would send the disagreeing parties to his brother, the Reverend Samuel Hall, as a last resort. He married Abigail, daughter of Reverend Nathaniel Chauncey, of Durham. "Dec. ye 13, 1737, by their voat the society gave Capt. Hall liberty to build a pew, upon his own charges in the meeting house for himself and his family." The house now occupied by E. P. Atwater was built by Benjamin Hall for his son Benjamin. The latter married Mary Ives in 1752, graduated at Yale College in 1754, and was for many years a very prominent and useful member of the society of New Cheshire.

A few rods north of the residence of G. D. Crane, Abraham Doolittle settled in 1710. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Lewis, and was the grandson of one of the first proprietors of Wallingford, who bore the same name. Here also lived for many years his grandson, Abner Doolittle, who was one of the first persons who swore off from the Congregational society and united with the Episcopalians, and was a prominent factor in the early history of that church in this place.

A few rods south of the residence of William H. Doolittle, Doctor Benjamin Lewis resided in 1724. He married Esther, daughter of Caleb Matthews. A daughter of his married Titus Doolittle, grandfather of the late A. L. Doolittle. Doctor Lewis had many descendants.

In the northwest part of the town and a short distance southeast of the late residence of Delos Hotchkiss, Sergeant Samuel Roys settled in the year 1728. He married Martha, daughter of Benjamin Moss. Near this residence formerly stood a rude stone monument some seven feet high, supposed to have been erected by the Indians in commem-

oration of a battle fought here, for on this ground prior to 1840, were found scores of Indian arrows and other implements of Indian warfare.

Near where James Todd now resides, Benjamin Moss settled about the year 1728. North of the residence of Samuel A. Moss, Isaac Moss settled in the year 1737. His son, Jesse Moss, was a revolutionary soldier. Near where Samuel A. Moss now lives his great-grandfather, Samuel, settled about the year 1734. His son, Thomas, was also a soldier in the war of the revolution and was a true patriot.

In the North Center district, near where J. D. Walters resides, Joseph Benham settled about the year 1735. His son, Uri, and grandson, Joseph, also resided here.

East of E. A. Atwater's a short distance, Abraham Atwater settled about the year 1738. Here also his son, Samuel, lived, and his grandson, Flamen, each in turn resided with their families. The old house was demolished in the year 1890, having a history of over 150 years.

On what is known as Peck lane Esquire John Peck settled about the year 1750. His house stood a short distance north of William Peck's present residence. He was one of the first representatives from this town the first year of its incorporation in 1780, and was intrusted with important interests. He was also one of its first selectmen appointed the same year. He was trial justice for several years, and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. It is stated that he built at his own expense a portion of the present road, which is still called Peck lane.

East of the academy and near where E. G. Doolittle now lives, Reuben Atwater settled about the year 1752. He married Sarah Hall in 1752, and Mary Russell in 1755. He was a very prominent member of the society of New Cheshire, and also of the town after its incorporation. He was sent to the legislature six different years. He was also at the head of the memorialists who petitioned the general assembly in 1780, to be set off as a distinct town, and was one of the committee appointed to settle and adjust all differences that might arise, and also to fix the lines for dividing proposed town of Cheshire from the town of Wallingford.

Here also his son-in-law, known as General Andrew Hull, afterward resided. He was also prominent in civil and military affairs. He was sent to the legislature 20 sessions and 11 different years. He was a superior military officer, holding the rank of brigadier-general of the 2d brigade. General Hull died in the year 1827, and was the marshall for the district of Connecticut at the time of his death.

A short distance north of the Cheshire town house Moses Doolittle settled, also Andrew Hull, his grandson, generally known as Esquire Andrew Hull. He was born in 1754, came here when a child and lived here until his death in 1824. He was a very influential and useful citizen, was a member of the state legislature 36 different sessions and 19 different years, was first selectman several years, a constable for a

time, and trial justice for a series of years. He was a man of decided traits of character and held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. Naomi, a daughter and only child of Esquire Andrew Hull, married Captain William Brown, who was lost at sea in the brig "Trenton," with all his crew in the year 1811. Several heads of families from this town were among the number lost.

In the northeast part of the town, extending along the line that divides Cheshire and Meriden, in the district known as Cheshire street, and near the present residence of George Baker, Deacon Edward Parker settled about the year 1716. He was evidently one of the first settlers in this locality. He had nine sons, many of whom resided near their father; also one daughter, who married Timothy Hall, in the year 1748, and settled near what is now known as the James Beach place. Deacon Edward Parker lived in a large leanto house built by his own hands. He was a joiner by trade, and built several houses in different parts of the town. He was employed to frame the Third Congregational church in what was then Branford (now Northford) in the year 1746. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church in 1755, and well adorned this official station. In the year 1734, by vote of society, he was given the third seat in church. It is stated that on one occasion a sound resembling a groan was heard, as if proceeding from under the hearth-stone. This, in those days of much superstition, foreboded evil, and the death of a child of Mr. Parker's very soon after added strength to this conviction. Another early settler on Cheshire street, so-called, was Sergeant Amos Matthews, who evidently settled here about the same time as did Deacon Parker, and was a man prominent in the new settlement. The descendants of Deacon Edward Parker were quite numerous 100 years ago. So many were they that this street was known in those days as Parker's street. Afterward the names of Hall, Bellamy, Twiss, Hough, Cowles, Miles, Smith, Curtiss, Yale, Seeley, Rice or Royce, Root, Matthews, Plymet, Bradley, Hendrick, Brooks, Beach, Newton and others appear as settlers on this street so near the waters of the Great river, so-called.

Charles Parker, a prominent manufacturer of Meriden, and an honored citizen, is a descendant of Deacon Edward Parker; and Nathaniel Bradley, at the head of the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, also of the Silver City, and who ranks in wealth and influence among the foremost citizens of the city of Meriden, were both from and received their early training in this district. Here was a grist mill, tavern, saw mills, clothing works, tin shop, paint shop, store, school house, cemetery, and many conveniences of a village. In fact here was more thrift and business enterprise than in any portion of the town outside of the center, and its relative importance in these matters was the reason for the name of Cheshire Street given to this section of the town a century ago, and by which its location has been

since known. But few, comparatively, of the descendants of any of the families heretofore mentioned are present residents of this locality; in fact less families now reside here and a smaller population than the facts of a century ago bear witness. The new railroad running from Cromwell to Waterbury and having a depot here, there is reason to believe, will furnish inspiration for a renewal of settlement, and that in consequence this place will more than regain its former prestige.

It is difficult for us at the present day to even imagine the hardships our fathers experienced in travelling from one town to another. They were obliged to pass through swamps and marshes, to climb mountains and hills, to ford rivers or pass over on rafts, to cut down trees, to push their way often through thick underbrush, and the entanglement of vines, oftentimes with simply a "bridle path" to mark their way. Previous to the year 1802 no roads were made by being rounded from the center to the sides in turnpike form, as is the usual custom at the present day.

Among the first roads built in what is now Cheshire were the following, viz.: In 1694 a highway at Broad Swamp. In 1697 John Hitchcock and John Parker were appointed to see what highways were needed to the Fresh Meadows and westward to Mill river. In 1702 two highways were built on the west side of the river; one by Benjamin Hull's, and one to run westward to the south side of Broad swamp, and the other at the north side of said swamp. Also a road to the east side of the West Rocks two rods wide for "footman and horses saddled." Also a highway adjoining the New Haven line from the river westward through the south part of what is now Cheshire and terminating on the West mountain, near Bethany.

In several instances houses were erected before any roads were built near them. After a time parallel roads running north and south were surveyed and several of them built, while cross roads east and west were built one after another as settlement demanded. An old house now stands near the residence of Lauren Cook, in the extreme southwestern part of the town, said to have been erected 170 years ago and before the present road was cut through over the mountain. Some of the most manifest changes in the location of the roads here were made on the line of the old colony road at the time of building the turnpike in the year 1800. The old colony road ran back of the present residence of Leander Bristol, several rods from the Hamden line, coming out at road running west past the John Sears place. On this old road were five houses, all of which were created by early settlers. This road is closed, and with the exception of old wells furnishes no evidence of the former settlement. Also near the Pliney Hitchcock place the road ran farther west, which was also the case through a portion of the center of the village. Also the old colony road formerly ran east of William H. Doolittle's through the flat land known as

Tunxis Valley, east of the North Center district school house and east of E. P. Morgan's house, which now faces the east on the line of this old road. The old Isaac Moss place, which stood on the lot east of Sandy hill, also faced the east. This was an old-fashioned leanto house, which turned its long back on the turnpike for over 70 years. This road crossed the turnpike, connecting with the present road that runs past the Hiram Andrews place, a few rods west of the turnpike and terminating near the late residence of G. L. Hotchkiss. On Moss farms, going north from the residence of Samuel A. Moss, the old road ran farther east some ten rods for a distance of about one-quarter of a mile. On this road Sergeant Isaac Moss, an early settler, first located.

An old road formerly ran south of the late residence of Charles Hall, in the western part of the town, running across to the Prospect road. On this road was a school house and several residences. On this road Aunt Nina Welton lived, who was unwearying in her search after the great "Carbuncle" which she felt sure was hidden among the rocks near her dwelling and which only waited to bestow upon the finder untold riches. She searched for this night after night, her dim lantern flickering here and there, but she never found the jewel which she sought. This road is now closed in part, and the old road running west is but seldom used, and is but a cart path.

Formerly the road from the present residence of Mrs. H. C. Ives, at West Cheshire, ran farther south than the present road, running back or south of William Munson's place and coming out near the notch. On this old road, now closed, Daniel Humiston, the ancestor of the Cheshire Humistons, also Joseph Beach and others lived. An old deed is now in the possession of J. L. Humiston, signed over 100 years ago by Esquire Andrew Hull, Colonel Ebenezer Hale and Israel Bunnell, then the selectmen of the town, conveying the land in this old road to Jesse Humiston.

In the southeastern portion of the town, east of the late residence of Samuel Mallory, and east of Sperry hill, so-called, was formerly a road which ran across, coming out near the residence of H. C. Bristol. On this road Nathan and Ebenezer Benham and others lived in the past century. This road is now closed up and forms a part of a cultivated field.

From 1780 to 1820 taverns were much more numerous than at present. These taverns all kept ardent spirits and tobacco, and as the mode of travelling was usually on horseback or in wagons of a very rude construction, it is evident these taverns were frequent resorts for the weary traveller in those days.

One of the first taverns was kept by Matthew Bellamy, in the southeast part of the town, near where Albert Rice now lives. The following is on record: "In October, 1722, Matthew Bellamy petitioned the General Assembly that as your petitioner is living within the town-

ship of Wallingford, and living very near the place where the miners are at work, where there is many of them, and especially will be many now, and there being no other person within six or seven miles that can well find them entertainment except your petitioner, whereupon your petitioner with the next owners of the mines prayeth your petitioner may have a license by an act of this Assembly to keep a house of entertainment, that so your petitioner may without danger provide for and entertain the miners and others as need shall require, and your petitioner to be under the same penalty as other persons that are licensed by the Assembly Court."

In the house standing nearly opposite the residence of Porter Andrews, known as the Enos Bassett place, a tavern or house of entertainment was kept about 100 years ago. The window through which drinks were passed and the shelf outside near the well can now be seen.

Near the residence of Mrs. A. M. Beecher a tavern was kept in the year 1732 by Josiah Hotchkiss. It was evidently at his place that the small-pox broke out in the spring of the same year, at which time Mr. Hotchkiss and his wife died of that dread disease. At this place much public business was done in the interests of the new settlement.

In the house now occupied by the widow of Burritt Bradley a tavern and also a store were kept for many years at the commencement of the present century. Abijah Beach built the house and here kept tavern for several years. Afterward Asa Tuttle was the proprietor for a number of years. In the year 1826, when the canal was first in process of building, a gang of men who were at work near where the Hamden poor house now stands, and who were then boarding at Joel Merriman's, came up one evening to this tavern and store and called for whiskey. Captain Asa Tuttle, fearing the results, refused them. At this denial they became angry and abused not only the proprietor, but all persons present. Titus Gaylord was standing on the steps outside, and their language to him was too insulting for him to bear. His anger was stirred within him. Stepping into the store he selected an ax helve with the right hand to it, and stepping outside, where the gang were carousing, he marched into their midst, striking with his ax helve right and left and doing effective work at each stroke. The intruders made a hasty retreat, and in the morning, when the field of battle was surveyed, a hat was found covered with blood and hair, and it was also found that one of the men was missing from Mr. Merriman's boarding house after this demonstration.

Nearly opposite the Gaius Hitchcock house, in the South Center district, Waitsall Hotchkiss kept tavern about 100 years ago. Here fried cakes and gingerbread were sold to many a customer in all parts of the town. Fried cakes were here on sale at one cent each.

A short distance north of the residence of Charles T. Hotchkiss, in the western part of the town, can now be seen an old shell of a house, where it is stated that Barney Munson kept tavern or a place of entertainment in the beginning of the present century. At this place "flip" was sold quite freely at three cents a glass.

In the extreme northwest portion of the town, in what is known as the John Hall place, nearly 100 years ago, William Hall kept tavern. This place was a noted resort for travellers. A cider mill stood near by, which was a very busy place in the fall season of each year.

A short distance south a lane ran directly west to the mountain. Near the terminus of this lane a Mohawk Indian lived 150 years ago. Here were two rocks near together, which he covered over and made habitable. He had committed some offense and had fled thither from his tribe in the Mohawk valley. North of this and near the Southington line Perry Langdon kept a place of public entertainment about the year 1820.

Where Robert Minor now resides Lemuel Hall kept tavern about the year 1820, and for several years afterward. This tavern was a noted resort for young people even 70 years ago. One morning Mr. Hall noticed a flag fastened to the chimney of his house and offered a certain young man who is now living a rum sling if he would climb up and take it down. This was quite a temptation in those days, and the offer was accepted and the flag taken down in triumph.

On the turnpike some two miles north of the center, which in recent years has been the residence of Deacon J. L. Baldwin, was a tavern kept by Andrew Hull and others some 50 or 60 years ago. This place was known as the Farmer's Home and has been so called by old people down to the present time.

It is stated that the turnpike between this tavern commonly known at that time as the Farmer's Home and the center of the village, was so straight, that from the chamber looking south from the hotel on Sunday, could be plainly seen, people coming out of the old (or Second Congregational) church, which stood full as far east of the present church as the main road. This indicated to the family the time to commence getting supper.

On the site of the present residence of Doctor E. T. Cornwall, the Reverend Samuel Hall settled about the year 1723. He was the first pastor of the Congregational church and served as such for 43 years. He died in the year 1776. Soon after his death his son, Jonathan Hall, kept a tavern in the old homestead for many years. He was followed by Doctor William L. Foot, who also kept a public house here for a few years. This was a noted resort for the town officials, who spent many an evening in this place, discussing matters of interest to the newly incorporated town.

In the building now the residence of Mrs. Martin Brennan, was

some 100 years ago the leading public house of the place. It was erected by Abijah Beach, who here kept tavern for a number of years. Afterward Samuel Cook, Richard Gregory, Horatio Terrell, Jesse Nichols, Samuel Thompson and others were the managers. In the third story was a hall fitted up by Mr. Beach for public use. Here courts, balls, exhibitions, shows, singing schools and almost all kinds of public entertainments were held. There are those now living who remember attending dancing school in this hall.

The old hotel now a part of the Wallace House was built by Doctor Cornwall early in the present century and by him occupied as a residence. Several years afterward Doctor Shelton purchased the property and resided here. About 50 years ago this property was purchased by William Horton, who here kept a hotel for several years. He was followed by Levi Munson, who was proprietor until the year 1780, at which time the property was purchased by F. L. Wallace, who moved back the old hotel, built on the extensive addition in front, and making many improvements, as the building and grounds in front now appear.

On the corner in front of the private residence of Reverend Doctor Horton, Deacon Israel Bunnell lived. He was a large landholder, and for many years a prominent official of the town. It was from him that Bunnell lane derived its name. He was sent to the legislature six different sessions, and was also selectman for a number of years. Deacon Bunnell kept tavern in this place for several years, which was a very popular resort for the travelling public.

On the opposite corner, where now stands the fine brick building known as Horton Hall, was formerly a hotel built early in the present century by Doctor William L. Foot, who kept it for a short time. Afterward Benjamin Dowd Doolittle kept a public house here for quite a number of years. At this hotel courts of justice were often held, at the time Esquire Andrew Hull was the trying justice.

In the year 1732 the small-pox broke out in the infant settlement, introduced there by an unknown hand. The disease broke out in the center of the village, generally believed to be at the house of Josiah Hotchkiss, a few rods from the meeting house, and near the present residence of Mrs. A. M. Beecher. This was then a house much frequented on all public occasions, and the disease being of an unusual kind, many opinions were expressed in reference to its nature. People went upon the Sabbath and other public days to see the sick, supposing the disease to be the chicken-pox or swine-pox, or at least only an inflammation of the blood. After a time, however, when it began to spread, and many persons were sick with this disease, some were afraid it was really the small-pox. Persons were sent for to visit the sick who had had the disease, and they expressed the opinion it was not the small-pox, which only tended to make people more careless

until Doctor Harpin, of Milford (being sent for), came and at once pronounced it the regular small-pox.

At this time 124 persons were afflicted with this dreadful scourge, out of a population of about 350, or over one-third of the inhabitants. Out of this number 17 died, a large portion of them being among the most useful and influential members of the parish.

The Reverend Samuel Hall, Cheshire's first pastor, was sick with the disease, after heroically devoting himself to the alleviation of the sufferings of his flock, losing an only son during the pestilence, and it is evident that many lives were spared through his personal exertions.

In a discourse delivered by the Reverend Mr. Hall, entitled, "Bitter Afflictions, Remembered and Improved," after recovering sufficiently from the disease, he said, in speaking of the losses sustained: "Our losses by this fatal disease are to us like breeches of the sea." So many were sick at one time that it was impossible to obtain nurses to care for the sick, or even help sufficient to properly bury the dead. The following persons fell as victims to this plague: (Died in April)—Ebenezer Johnson, Elizabeth Hotchkiss, Robert Hotchkiss, Mrs. Daniel Hotchkiss. (Died in May)—A child of Ebenezer Johnson, Captain John Hotchkiss, Ebenezer Johnson, Jr., Ensign Nathaniel Bunnell, Eliphalat Johnson, a child of Matthias Hitchcock, Josiah Hotchkiss, Lieutenant Thomas Brooks, Mrs. Ephraim Tuttle, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Mrs. Josiah Hotchkiss, a child of Josiah Hotchkiss, and a child of the Reverend Samuel Hall. The latter died May 17th, aged 5 months and 8 days.

After skilled physicians and experienced nurses were employed but few died with the disorder. The sympathies of the colonists at other points were aroused by the sad accounts of this dread pestilence, and at a meeting of the general assembly in session the same year £50 was appropriated for the benefit of the sufferers at New Cheshire.

The town of Wallingford was slow in heeding the petitions of the "West Farmers" when they prayed for parish privileges, and did not grant their oft-repeated request until April 30th, 1723. On that date the town "Voted that there shall be a village on the west side of the river, and their bounds shall be as follows: Beginning at the south-east of Samuel Cook, Jr., his farm, and thence running a south line to New Haven bounds, and from said corner northward, taking in said Cook's farm and Matthew Bellamy's farm; thence a straight line taking in Joseph Thompson, his farm; from thence northward, taking Atwater's, Jr., Tiler's and Doctor Hull's, their farms, at Broad Swamp; thence to Thomas Matthews' farm, over Stony River; thence in the east line his, to Matthews', his farm, taking in Joseph Curtis, his farm, and William Hendrick, his farm, to the north line of the village; with this proviso, that whatsoever farm or lot being cut by said line run-

ning across shall be to the town society or to the village, according to the owner's choice or habit."

Under this arrangement the Congregational church and the first schools were established and maintained. But the inhabitants of this district, parish or village early longed for and asked to be endowed with town privileges. December 1st, 1741, Colonel Benjamin Hall was appointed to petition the general assembly for that purpose, without avail. In 1769 and 1770 the petitions were urgently renewed, with no better success. December 16th, 1779, the consent of Wallingford is asked, and April 18th, 1780, the assembly is once more besought to set the village aside as a separate town, and this time success attends the effort.

The first town meeting was held June 7th, 1780. Major Reuben Atwater was the moderator, and the officers elected were: Town clerk, Samuel Beach; selectmen, John Beach, Timothy Hall, John Peck; constables, Lucius Tuttle, Jonathan Hall, Reuben Rice; grand jurors, Benjamin Hotchkiss, Jr., Matthew Bellamy, Ebenezer Doolittle, Benoni Hotchkiss, Benoni Plumb, Ephraim Smith; listers, Captain Richard Rice, Lieutenant Benjamin Doolittle, Josiah Talmage, John Bryan, Asa Brunson; tythingmen, Amasa Hall, Seth Johnson; surveyors of highways, Doctor Gold Gift Norton, Aaron Williams, Abijah Hull, Titus Moss, Titus Hitchcock, Israel Bunnell, Jonathan Hall, Jr., Bennett Rice, Dimon Barnes, Ebenezer Parker, Moses Atwater, Jr., Isaac Brooks, Jr., Moses Blakeslee.

As the town was organized in the troublous times of the revolution, much of its early action pertained to the struggle for independence. At the first meeting Major Reuben Atwater, Israel Bunnell and Jonah Hotchkiss were chosen a committee to supply the soldiers' families with provisions. The former and Samuel Beach, Esq., were also empowered to ascertain the number of men from Cheshire at that time in the continental service, and to class the inhabitants of the town, agreeably to the act of the general assembly, authorizing such an enumeration. In November of the same year it was voted that the town should be divided into classes to fill up the continental army, and Captain Nathaniel Bunnell, Captain David Hitchcock, Captain Miles Hull, Captain Robert Martin and Captain Amos Hitchcock were appointed a committee to make such a division. It was also agreed to pay each enlisted man serving in the continental army 20 shillings per month in silver. No account of the enlistments thus made appear on the records of the town.

The following year a record was made showing that slaves were held by Benoni Hotchkiss, Jonathan Hall, Benjamin Atwater and Titus Atwater, and for many years records of births in the families of slaves were thus made.

While the care of the poor of the town was a matter for frequent consideration at the annual meetings, more than sixty years elapsed

before a separate home for their maintenance was provided. January 3d, 1853, Julius Brooks, Ambrose E. Doolittle and Benajah Ives were appointed to purchase a suitable home for the indigent of the town. This purpose was not immediately realized, but in the course of a few years a poor farm was purchased, which, by a vote, November 5th, 1859, was constituted the "Town House of Correction." In 1884 the matter of selling the farm was agitated, but on being referred to the judgment of Bradley Miles, Julius Moss and Joseph P. Beach, they advised that new buildings be erected to make the farm serve its intended purposes. In 1889 the farm was valued at \$4,700, and the personal property on it at \$2,718.15. The farm was maintained at an expense of several thousand dollars per year, and more than \$800 is expended annually in aid for the outside poor.

For many years the town had no fixed place to hold its meetings, but on the 4th of February, 1867, it was voted to build a hall on the triangular green, in front of the Congregational meeting house. Edward A. Cornwall, Ambrose E. Doolittle and Daniel Judd were appointed a building committee, with instructions to use brick and have the house ready for use October 1st, 1867. But it was not fully completed until later in that year, and January 6th, 1868, it was valued at \$13,540. It is a roomy edifice, having offices in the first story, and a spacious hall, fitted for general gatherings, in the second. Efforts to build a new hall, made in recent years, have proved fruitless. But the old hall has been well repaired, and in 1889 was valued at \$15,000.

The burial place of the Congregational church has been practically under the care of the town since its organization, and has become the public cemetery. It is well located, and while convenient to the village is by reason of its topography sufficiently retired to be peaceful. In the past ten years it has been much improved, an impetus in this direction having been given, in 1875, when Mrs. Daniel March donated \$500 for that purpose. This fund was greatly increased by other donations, and some of it was used in extending the area of the cemetery. In 1889 it embraced about eight acres and was embellished by many fine monuments. In this cemetery are interred a number of pioneers, whose graves are marked by old stones of simple construction, one bearing the date 1737. The inscriptions on others have become altogether illegible. Another fund has been started for the erection of a substantial stone gateway, which will still further beautify the grounds.

The first centennial of the corporate establishment of the town was appropriately celebrated October 14th, 1880, when addresses were made upon the past, the present and the future of Cheshire, by E. R. Brown, Reverend Daniel March and others. By a vote of the town, January 2d, 1881, the proceedings were ordered to be published, but the measure failed of a successful realization.

The judges in the probate district of Cheshire, which includes

Prospect, have been, in the order named: Silas Hitchcock, William L. Foote, Elihu Yale, Asa J. Driggs, William T. Peters, William L. Hinman, Edward A. Cornwall, William T. Peters, William A. Wright, George R. Johnson, Bela E. Hotchkiss, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Myron C. Doolittle and Alonzo E. Smith.

Since the organization of the town the following were elected to the office of town clerk: 1780-9, James Beach; 1790-1, Elnathan Beach; 1792-1830, Rufus Hitchcock; 1831-3, Edward A. Cornwall; 1834-9, William L. Foote; 1840-4, Edward A. Cornwall; 1845-7, Charles Shelton; 1848-9, Silas Hitchcock; 1850-1, Edward A. Cornwall; 1852, Nehemiah Banks; 1853-4, John D. Humiston; 1855, Benjamin H. Bradley; 1856-66, William L. Hinman; 1867, Asa J. Driggs; 1868-70, Thomas E. Cornwall; 1871, William T. Peters; 1872, Edward A. Cornwall; 1873-4, William T. Peters; 1875-7, Edward A. Cornwall; 1876-82, Milton C. Doolittle; 1883-4, Howard T. Moss; 1885-9, Milton C. Doolittle.

The following is a list of those who took the oath of freemen from the civil organization of the town, in 1780 until 1800: Warren Benham, Jason Hotchkiss, Ichabod Tuttle, Isaiah Hall, David Rice, Rufus Lines, John Peck, Jr., Obed Doolittle, James Upson, Stephen Parker, Asa Hitchcock, Moses Tuttle, Charles C. Hall, William Clark, Amasa Lewis, Thomas Umberfield, Rufus Hitchcock, Reuben Preston, Henry Brooks, Jr., Merriam Hotchkiss, Edmund Goodyear, Levi Parker, Alexander M. Kirgan, Joseph Ives, John Williams, John Beecher, Zachariah Ives, Benjamin Beecher, Henry Brooks, Samuel Clark, Elnathan Beach, Reuben Hotchkiss, Zenas Andrews, Simon Grannis, Abel Matthews, Jr., Samuel Tuttle, Urbi Benham, Barnabas Lewis, Ebenezer Tuttle, David Curtiss, Isaac B. Moss, Andrew Hull, Zealous Bristol, John Beach, Samuel Doolittle, Silas Doolittle, Asa Peck, Lyman Hotchkiss, Nathaniel Brown, Jesse Atwater, George Hall, Josiah Talmage, Amasa Hitchcock, Jr., Elias Gaylord, Stephen Cook, Burrage Miles, Samuel Williams, Jesse Humiston, Reverend Reuben Ives, Asahel Moss, Edmund Tuttle, William Starks, Lyman Hall, Burrage Beach, Benjamin Doolittle, Jr., Emalach Moss, Josephus Hotchkiss, Amasa Andrews, Morrison Merriam, Jared Ives, Joel Moss, James Barnes, Samuel Atwater, Gideon Brooks, Israel Hotchkiss, Caleb Todd, Joseph Hitchcock, Samuel Andrew Law, Joel Johnson, William Clark, Jr., Ebenezer Hough, Jabez Parker, Joseph Twiss, Levi Peck, Jehiel Bunnell, Oliver Parker, Cornelius B. Cook, Benjamin Hoppen, Job Sperry, Brizilla Cook, E. Doolittle, Bildad Beach, Abner Newton, Lyman Parker, Titus Ives, Eber Adkins, Asahel Chittenden, Jared Burr, Urbi Benham, Jr., Titus Atwater, Aaron Cook, Salmon Throw, Jesse Ford, Samuel Sperry, Roswell Smith, Jared Newton, David Hitchcock, Jr., Nathan Ford Parks, Abijah Beach, Phineas Ives, John Bristol, Joshua Brooks, Moses Hotchkiss, Amos Harrison Ives, John Ford, Andrew Hull Tuttle, John Plymont, Thomas Parker, Amasa Doolittle, Amos Hall, Samuel Peck, Thomas Curtiss, Jesse Ives, James Niel, George Hull.

From the settlement of the town the ordinary mills have been carried on, but until recent decades manufacturing has been given a secondary place in the occupations of the inhabitants. Half a century ago the manufacture of oyster kegs was an active industry in the southwestern part of the town, where were from four to six shops, in which a number of coopers were employed. Amasa Preston thus acquired large means. The products were carried to Fair Haven by boats on the canal. Near that waterway Thomas and Julius Brooks had cooperages and on the old Cheshire turnpike Benajah Ives had another shop.

Near the present hub works of Joel Moss, on Moss's Farms, nearly a century ago, Bethuel Flagg had carding, dressing and fulling works, and there made cloth of different kinds. He manufactured broadcloth of a fine quality, as well as that of a cheaper grade. Here were a grist mill and saw mill, as well as clothing works, and the place was at that time a flourishing settlement. About the same time, also, near the brass mill at Mixville, Amos Baldwin had fulling works, doing a business of 300 pounds a year. There also was a grist mill, and near by a tannery, where leather was manufactured quite extensively for those days. For many years a brisk business was done at the hub works by Joel and Lloyd Moss.

"About seventy years ago Norton Beach had clothing works near the residence of Lauren Cook, which were afterward carried on by Enos Gaylord and Hiram Bradley. Large quantities of wool were consumed. The place has been vacated."

In the northern portion of the town, a short distance north of the residence of Levi Doolittle, in about the year 1815, Dutton Beecher made fanning mills, some of which are yet in existence. Mr. Beecher afterward built a steamboat with a screw propeller—an invention of his own—and said to be the first of the kind ever built in this country. He worked on this about one year, and when finished the boat was taken from the saw mill in the western part of the town, where it was built, on wheels drawn by oxen, and carried over to the canal at Beachport, and with several notables on board, among whom were Governor Foot, Doctor Cornwall and Doctor Foot, a trial trip was made down the canal as far as Hamden. But the thing did not seem to be a success, the passengers being obliged to return to Cheshire on foot, and pronounced the whole scheme a failure. New York parties, however, took hold of the matter and the principle which Beecher's brain invented was, in the process of time, successfully utilized.

"On Cheshire street Seth De Wolf manufactured tin ware extensively sixty years ago, employing quite a number of hands and doing a prosperous business. There are those now living who remember of seeing thirteen tin peddlers' wagons loaded with tin ware from his manufactory, all starting out at the same time for a trip West and South. Several of these persons afterward became permanent settlers in the South."

In the same locality Nathan Booth and others made threshing machines, and subsequently wagon wheels were manufactured in that shop, which stood near the old Hull mill. That building, after standing idle for some time, was occupied, in 1848, by Sherman Blakeslee and Bennet Jeralds, as millers and manufacturers of Britannia spoons, in which industry Blakeslee was a pioneer, having begun in 1839. This property was sold by Blakeslee to Walter Webb & Co., of South Meriden, for its water power privilege.

In the early part of the present century John Kensett painted pictures and manufactured maps in a shop which stood nearly opposite the residence of H. T. Holcomb. Mr. Kensett afterward became a very celebrated painter. For a time Kensett and Doctor Shelton had a shop in which pictures were made on a large scale, a number of young women being employed as assistants under the direction of Mr. Kensett. The art of printing in colors destroyed that industry.

Henry Merriman was a builder of the old time upright clocks, many of them being attractive as well as large, reaching from floor to ceiling, and they were much prized.

The Cheshire Manufacturing Company is the oldest and most successful corporation in the town. It was chartered May 17th, 1850, and has since that time maintained its business at West Cheshire station of the Northampton railroad. Charles Hurd, a practical mechanic, Arad Welton and Titus B. Ives were some of the principal originators of the enterprise. The latter is the only original stockholder surviving in the town. James Tulley and Ralph Guilford were among the early employees whose skill contributed to the success of the company. Arad Welton, a conscientious but shrewd business man, was the first president of the company, and also acted as superintendent. Under his management a large surplus was accumulated, in addition to the handsome dividends paid, amounting in war times to 80 per cent. He held the former position until his death, in 1870. N. T. Porter, of New York, succeeded him, and since 1882 Thomas Porter, of the same city, has been the president. The other officers of the company are: Titus B. Ives, treasurer and superintendent; and F. A. Ives, secretary. At this time the capital stock is \$43,000. The enlarged buildings of the company present a main structure 30 by 150 feet, three stories high. Fifty hands find occupation in the manufacture of fancy metal and covered buttons and brass stamped goods, which are sold by Porter Brothers, of New York, who are also supply agents of this and

The Cheshire Brass Company, which was incorporated in September, 1866, by the stockholders of the former company, with a capital of \$40,000. A fine manufacturing site, on the Ten Mile river, at the lower part of Mixville, was secured, which was improved to meet the wants of the company. The buildings are of wood and the motor is water power. R. N. Welton is the superintendent of the twenty hands

employed, who manufacture annually a quarter of a million pounds of brass sheet and drawn brass wire goods.

At this place and on the same stream were also the works of the John Mix Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated April 7th, 1853. The head of the company, John Mix, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of the town. Some time about 1830 Edward A. Cornwall had a small shop, supplied with water power from the canal, below the second lock, in which were manufactured coffee mills. After a few years John Mix leased the shop and began making Britannia spoons in a small way, increasing his output as the years went by until thirty hands were employed. Titus Mix, a brother, came from Middletown, and associated himself with the former in the old business, and the manufacture of gimlets and auger bits was also taken up. This continued until the abandonment of the canal destroyed the power in 1846, when the latter went to Prospect and John Mix to the place on Ten Mile river, which afterward became Mixville. The power there had been improved to operate a small grist mill, but he increased it and built new shops in which he manufactured bits and gimlets, forming the stock company in 1853. This company was succeeded by Walter Mix and William Bailey, and they, in turn, by Peck, Stow & Wilcox, who transferred the manufacture of these articles to Southington, and the shops at Mixville were left idle.

At West Cheshire, Samuel Hitchcock and others, as the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, incorporated October 12th, 1853, began the manufacture of suspenders and web goods, soon having a flourishing business. A fine, four-story frame factory was erected and occupied until March, 1857, when the interest was sold to the Waterbury Suspender Company, and work in Cheshire was soon after discontinued. The shop after being unused some time, was occupied as a branch factory of the Danbury Hat Company. In 1868 Samuel Hitchcock and others occupied it as the American Braid Company, which continued operations several years. Later vegetable ivory buttons were there made, which interest was soon given up. Since 1887 James Harry has occupied the building in the manufacture of light carriage wood work, employing steam power and giving work to a small number of men.

The Cheshire Hardware Manufacturing Company was incorporated March 2d, 1870, for the manufacture of axes, hatchets and other edge tools. Howard C. Ives was the president of the company and the moving spirit of the concern. Charles Rugg, a toolmaker of repute, was the superintendent, and as his name was stamped upon the tools, the concern was frequently called the "Rugg Company." Shops were erected at West Cheshire, where more than 50 men found profitable employment until part of the buildings were burned down. With enlarged buildings and increased capital operations were again resumed and continued some time, when E. P. Dunham and others

became the lessees of the shops. Later they were occupied by Peck, Stow & Wilcox, who successfully operated several years, when they were again, in 1883, partially destroyed by fire, throwing a large number of men out of work. Many of these followed the transfer of the works to Southington, and the remaining Cheshire shops were vacated and became the property of Doctor E. T. Cornwall.

Since 1888 the above buildings have been the factory of the D. A. A. Buck Company, which was organized in September of that year, with D. A. A. Buck, president; E. T. Cornwall, secretary and treasurer; and since January, 1889, H. H. Rice has been associated with the company as a member. The capital stock is \$15,000, and the company has become well established in the manufacture of toy and novelty specialties, many of them being the inventions of Mr. Buck. They give employment to more than fifty persons. The success at Cheshire encouraged, in the fall of 1889, the organization of the New Haven Novelty Company, as an offspring of this enterprise, for the purpose of manufacturing in that city a similar line of goods.

In the village of Cheshire George J. Capewell had a factory for several years, about 1880, for the manufacture of specialties in hardware, and produced several patents which increased his fame and fortune as an inventor. In 1883 he was instrumental in the organization of the Cheshire Watch Company, which was incorporated November 16th of that year, with a capital of \$100,000. Of this amount \$50,000 was paid to Arthur Hitchcock for his patented watch, whose movements were supposed to be especially advantageous, on account of their simplicity, but which unfortunately did not stand the test of time, and the company in consequence was soon seriously embarrassed. The officers elected were: George J. Capewell, president; E. R. Brown, secretary and treasurer; and D. A. A. Buck, superintendent. A fine factory site in the village of Cheshire was secured, upon which were erected brick buildings, which are reputed the best of the kind in the state. The main structure is two stories, and with the high, well lighted one-story wings, forms a structure about 30 by 200 feet, which is practically fire proof. In a separate building is the powerful steam motor which operates the fine machinery with which the factory is supplied.

Since its organization the capital of the company has been increased and practically a new pattern watch has been adopted as the standard of manufacture. This was winning favor as a time keeper in 1889, at which period George J. Capewell was president of the company, and W. A. Riley secretary and treasurer. From 60 to 100 workmen were employed.

The Cheshire Clock Company was incorporated November 28th, 1884, with a capital of \$25,000. Arthur Hitchcock was one of the leading promoters of this enterprise, which was destined to have a short and discouraging existence. A fine site for the factory was

secured near the watch factory, upon which a long, two-story frame building was erected, in which the manufacture of a good, low priced clock was begun; but before it could secure a place in the markets of the country, financial difficulties caused a suspension of operations, and much of the machinery has been removed. On the 12th of March, 1888, the heavy winds prevailing at that time wrecked a part of the building, which has since been vacant.

The Extension Water Gauge Company, incorporated September 15th, 1880, and a few other manufacturing projects, failed of organization, to the extent of being able to operate successfully, and their privileges were relinquished.

The early settlers of old Wallingford were impressed with the belief that their numerous hills abounded with mineral wealth; and the evidences of the existence of the precious metals were especially abundant in what is now the southeastern part of Cheshire. Here fine specimens of copper appeared on the surface, which led to the discovery and opening of a mine, some time about 1710. Near the same time another copper mine was opened at Simsbury, and in 1712 the legislature of Connecticut enacted laws for the benefit and encouragement of the owners of these two mines. At the latter place operations were carried on until the vein of copper was exhausted, and in the excavation thus formed was afterward constructed the celebrated Newgate prison, which is said to have been of more practical benefit to the state than all the copper mined. The mine in Cheshire "was supposed to be the richest, but the miners were prevented from digging there on account of the great quantities of water which, after they had proceeded some depth, constantly flowed in upon them."*

So promising were the mines considered that the original proprietors of the lands in Wallingford petitioned the legislature for an interest in the same, which was granted in May, 1712, when it was enacted that the heirs of the original proprietors should have an equal share in the mine already worked, and in all other mines which should be discovered on said lands. In October, 1718, the legislature appointed three commissioners for the mining company, one of whom was Captain John Hall, to serve two years; and at the end of that period another board of commissioners took charge of the affairs, with power to close up the concern if found necessary. About this time it appears that the mine was worked to a considerable extent, for in October, 1722, Matthew Bellamy petitioned the legislature for privilege to keep an inn at his house, "very near the place where the miners are at work, where there is many of them and especially will be many now," who would find it difficult to secure entertainment except through the petitioner. It is probable that the commissioners soon after availed themselves of the privileges of their appointment, and

* Davis, p. 47.

decreed that work should be discontinued, and so far as is known neither the miners nor the company obtained any great benefit from these operations. Associated with these mines are traditions, which appear to lack foundation, that gold in considerable quantities was also found, which these foreign miners appropriated to themselves; and that a ship the owners had laden with copper ore to be sent to England to be smelted was lost at sea. These discouraging circumstances, it is said, had much to do with the abandonment of the mines.

In 1736-7 a new company was formed to work these mines, on the land of Timothy Roys, on "Milking Yard hill." Benjamin Roys acted as clerk of the proprietors, and from his accounts it appears that they expended £86 4s. 2d. in their operations, from November, 1736, until February, 1737. In April of the latter year nine persons associated themselves formally as the company, and called the mine the "Golden Parlour." They released Arthur Rexford from his contract to sink new shafts, but in July, 1737, they secured George Bell to sink twelve feet in the "deeper shaft, nearest to Doctor Hough's." The company's expenditures up to this date amounted to £132 13s. 1d. It is probable that the "Golden Parlour Mining Company" was no more successful in securing the hidden wealth than had been its predecessors, for one of the last minutes of the doings of the company pertained to an assessment of the stockholders to liquidate expenses. It is likely that work was suspended soon after 1737, and that the company found neither gold nor enough copper to encourage it to continue. In the course of years the mine holes or shafts became filled up, and some of them, while showing traces of their existence, have since remained undisturbed. But in 1854 A. Bellamy, a descendant of the old Matthew Bellamy family, reopened one of the shafts on "Milking Yard hill" (now Gaylord hill) with the expectation of finding copper. Removing the earth, upon which large trees had grown, he found, at the depth of 80 feet, miners' tools and other evidences to show that it might not have been the intention to abandon the mine permanently. But after some effort he, too, relinquished the work without being repaid for his trouble.

About a mile north from this place is a locality which has been named "Copper Valley" by one of its citizens, George R. Johnson, who is a member of a family which has resided in that part of the town more than a century of years. Here the first improvements were made by the Parker, Bristol and Atwater families. One of the Parkers had a pioneer saw mill on a branch of the Broad brook, which rises in that section, and whose waters, it is claimed, were used to wash copper ore, mined in a small way, more than a century ago, and since that time. From the many Indian relics here found it is supposed that the Aborigines much frequented this place, probably to obtain the copper so readily found on the surface in many places. These indications caused many points to be prospected, and in several

mines considerable work was done, never, however, with profitable results. The operations of the New York Copper Mining Company, of which William King was the superintendent, in more recent years, employed modern machinery and aroused expectations, which, however, were short lived, as it soon became apparent that the veins were not large or rich enough to pay for developing them, and work was suspended inside of a year.

The mining of barytes in Cheshire was attended with more profitable results. Large deposits of this once valuable mineral were found in the southeastern and northwestern parts of the town, whose development at one time gave employment to hundreds of men, and in the course of operations brought nearly two millions of dollars into the town as wages. The Stamford Company alone, in the month of October, 1866, paid out \$22,000 as wages to its workmen.

One of the richest deposits of barytes was found by Professor Silliman on the farm of Amos Bristol. This was mined about 1840, and later by N. H. Gaston, Joel Hunt and others, the output at first being small. In 1855 the Bristol mine was sold to the Stamford Mining & Manufacturing Company, which operated so extensively soon after the civil war that from sixty to seventy tons per day were shipped, and the products found a ready sale. The affairs of the company in the town were managed by James Lanyon, an English miner, who came to Cheshire in 1844, assisted by his brothers, Joseph M. and Henry.* Several hundred Cornish miners were employed by the Stamford Company, and half a dozen shafts were sunk, the deepest being 600 feet. For some time the barytes sold at \$60 per ton, but declined to \$10 per ton. This fact and the increased cost of mining, after the main veins were worked, forced the company to discontinue work in that section. The mineral had been drawn to Barytes station, on the Northampton railroad, distant two miles, to which place supplies were also brought for use at Jennie's hill,† which presented a most busy scene until about 1875.

In the meantime Captain Peck and others had developed the barytes deposits northwest of the village of Cheshire, to which place the Stamford Company, under the direction of James Lanyon, now transferred its operations. Here the mineral was found at a less depth, which permitted cheaper mining, several years. Four shafts were sunk, one being 300 feet deep, and quite a quantity of mineral was mined and loaded on the railroad, close at hand. Not much work was done at these mines after 1878, and after a few years more most of the miners removed, and what had once been the principal interest in the town was altogether suspended.

Cheshire Village is on a high ridge of land, a little south and west of the central part of the town, and is sometimes called Cheshire Cen-

*See sketch of life of James Lanyon in succeeding pages.

†Named for an old colored woman who formerly lived in that locality.

ter. On either hand, east or west, the ground slopes gradually from Main street, which is elevated so as to overlook the greater part of the town, which appears bordered by West mountain, a rocky ledge, on the east, and the "Sleeping Giant" on the south. In the north the Hanging hills of Meriden may be plainly seen. The immediate environments, consisting of orchards and fields, dotted with pleasant homes, aid to make this one of the most attractive villages in the state. The principal streets are well kept, and along some of them substantial walks have been built. Rows of stately elms line the main and other streets, and a neat green square, near the center, adds to the beauty of the scene. On the latter stands one of the finest soldiers' monuments in the United States, erected to the memory of the defenders of the Union. A systematic planting of elm trees was begun about 1850, under the direction of the Reverend D. S. Rodman, and since that time the village has been greatly beautified by that means.

Cheshire village contains Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and Catholic churches, a flourishing Episcopal academy, a good town hall, a fine and commodious public house, several large factories and numerous attractive residences. Within its limits are several good specimens of the quaint architecture of the last century, but others of the old-time buildings have been modernized. The inhabitants are intelligent and thrifty, and number nearly one thousand. Here have lived some of the prominent families of the town, which have been those of Allen, Beach, Brooks, Bronson, Bristol, Baldwin, Cornwall, Doolittle, Driggs, Foote, Fields, Hull, Hall, Hinman, Hitchcock, Ives, Jarvis, Law, Paddock, Street, Stevens, Shelton, Welton, Yale and others.

Among those who discharged the duties of postmaster at Cheshire was Amasa Hitchcock, at his house north of the central part of the village. At another period Elihu Yale was the postmaster, keeping it in the southern part of the village. Alfred S. Baldwin was a later official. In 1862 E. R. Brown became the postmaster and continued until he was succeeded by Edward C. Andrews November 23d, 1885, who first fitted up the post office at Cheshire on an enlarged scale. He supplied furniture having 200 call and 14 lock boxes, and was instrumental in having the number of mails increased from three to five per day. Since 1878, Cheshire has been a postal money order office.

For more than a hundred years stores have been kept in the village; and some of the merchants of a more recent period have been Messrs. Upson, Allen, Hitchcock, Foot, Smith, E. R. Brown and George Keeler, several continuing in trade many years.

West Cheshire is a pleasantly located village on the Northampton railroad, a little more than fifteen miles from New Haven and about one mile west from Cheshire Center. It contains a hotel, several stores, shops and factories, a school house and about thirty other buildings. It first became a business point when the canal was com-

pleted, in 1827, and for many years was known as Beachport. This name was given in compliment to Richard Beach, who owned a warehouse on the canal and was there engaged in business. The building he occupied was a low frame, projecting over the canal basin, and thus permitted the boats to load and unload inside the building. Before the building of the railroad in the Naugatuck valley, the shipping from this point was heavy, as large quantities of the freight for that section were here delivered and thence transported by trains. Richard Beach also had a store and in other ways was active in business. Becoming embarrassed financially, warehousing was given up by Beach, and the store was kept by Edward A. Cornwall and Clement Peck.

In the period of the canal—1827 to 1846—several boats, owned by Cheshire parties, plied on that waterway. James V. Field had one for carrying barytes and Nathaniel Newell, running from Beachport, carried general freight. The last boat running from the latter place was in charge of W. H. Newell, and was built solely for freight purposes. Very few of the canal boats were supplied with cabins. When the Northampton railroad was built it followed, in a general way, the course of the canal, in many places using the towpath, hence, from those circumstances, it was long known as the "Canal railroad." Cheshire station was established on the site of Beachport, and the growth of the village then began. Up to this time there were but few residences in the locality, the principal ones being those occupied by the Welton, Thompson and Field families. W. H. Newell was one of the early station agents and was also the postmaster of the West Cheshire office, since the establishment of which the village has properly had its present name. Warren Doolittle was an earlier postmaster. Howard C. Ives, E. P. Dunham and Miss Sarah Ellis have been later officials, the latter in 1889.

In the southwestern part of the town is the hamlet of Brooksvale, consisting of a few houses and the post office, of which Miss Ella Brooks is the mistress. In the administration of President Cleveland the office was removed to the house of Robert Cook and kept as the South Cheshire office, but it has lately been re-established with the original name and is again kept in its old locality. Here are also small saw, grist and cider mills; and on Roaring brook are attractive waterfalls with fine surroundings, which have become a pleasant resort.

Mixville is a hamlet in the western part of the town, on the Ten Mile river, and was begun by the Mix brothers. Here are shops, a dozen residences, a fine school house and a chapel for religious meetings. The post office is West Cheshire, two miles distant.

In the northeastern part of the town, in the bend of the Quinnipiac river, is the hamlet of Cheshire Street, containing a chapel erected by the Adventists, small mechanic shops, a store and a cluster of farm residences. Ever since the settlement of the town that locality has

been a point of local interest, the neighboring farmers being among the leading citizens of Cheshire; but its location near Meriden has prevented its becoming much of a business place. There is a fine iron bridge across the river, built about ten years ago at a cost of \$1,600.

South of the river is the Broad Brook neighborhood; and still further south Johnson's Grove, on a hill 150 feet high, both being old localities. In the northwestern part are the Moss Farms and the Barnes neighborhood, which are also landmarks of note.

Besides the Northampton railroad running through the town, north and south, the Meriden & Waterbury railroad passes diagonally through the northwestern part of the town, having several flag stations where it crosses the principal highways.

Temple Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., so far as now known, was the first Lodge of a secret order established in Cheshire. It was instituted November 11th, 1790, at the house of Timothy Canfield, which was probably at the Center, its exact location being somewhat obscured by the lapse of so many years and the loss of early records. In February, 1791, the Lodge moved into a room fitted up for it in the tavern of Jonathan Hall, which stood on the site of the present residence of Doctor E. T. Cornwall. Next its place of meeting was over the store of Colonel Rufus Hitchcock, north of the church green. A still later home was found in one of the chambers of the public house of Abijah Beach, south of the green, where the Lodge surrendered its charter in 1838. This move was occasioned by the feeling against the order, consequent upon the disappearance of Morgan. The jewels were placed in the keeping of the Grand Lodge, and other property was taken in charge by Tyler Ebenezer Atwater. After the lapse of 25 years Temple Lodge was revived, through the efforts of Doctor William C. Williams and others, and some of the old property was restored, including the first Bible used, which is now in the possession of the Lodge.

After the restoration of the charter, in March, 1863, the Lodge began holding its meetings in the hall of John A. Hitchcock (E. R. Brown's in 1889), and there continued until February 29th, 1872, when the present hall, in the building of H. C. Ives, at West Cheshire, was dedicated for its uses.

The Masons have always had among their numbers some of the leading citizens of the town—men who were active in its affairs and progressive in those matters which had a tendency to advance the welfare of the community. The first master, in 1790, was David Badger, an exemplary member of the Episcopal church, living at the Center. The senior warden was Abraham Ives, also an Episcopalian, by occupation a farmer, living in the northern part of the town. The junior warden was a number of years a member of the same church. He was Moses Moss, of the Moss Farms, occupying the house now owned by L. D. Moss. The first secretary was Timothy Canfield.

The other charter members were: Justice Bellamy, Samuel Clark, John Martin, Ebenezer Tuttle and James Benham. The latter was the first tyler.

Up to 1816 the Lodge had many additions to its membership from the leading families of this and adjoining towns, but after that year the accessions were less frequent, and six years later there was a decline of interest, from which the Lodge had not recovered when it yielded to the wave of anti-Masonry which swept so forcibly over the country that only a few of the strongest Lodges were able to withstand its shock. When it was discontinued, in 1838, 175 persons had been enrolled as members. Since the resumption of the meetings, in 1863, there have been about two hundred members, and, in December, 1889, there were 95 members on the rolls of the Lodge.

A list of members who have served as masters of the Lodge includes the names of David Badger, in 1790; Samuel Bellamy, in 1792; Doctor Elnathan Beach, in 1794; Selden Spencer, in 1796, eight years; Levi Douglass, in 1804; John Plymate, in 1805; Stephen Jarvis, Doctor Charles Shelton, James Beach and Charles A. Stanley. Noah Hotchkiss was one of the early acting masters.

Of the revived Lodge Doctor William C. Williams was the first master, filling the chair several years. The successive masters since 1865 have been: George A. Brooks, Edwin R. Lawton, William Butler, Martin Catran, J. W. Mix (late grand master of the State Lodge), Franklin P. Bates, Henry C. Higgins, Noah B. Welton, Charles B. Fervell, Fred. Doolittle and Henry E. Fervell.

L. A. Thomas Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Cheshire village, July 23d, 1888, with 17 charter members, six having previously been connected with Hancock Lodge, of South Meriden, and eleven with the Plantsville Lodge. There were 24 initiates at the first meeting, and the principal officers elected were: William Fahl, N. G.; W. C. Daly, V. G.; George W. Keeler, S.; E. T. Cornwall, T. In 1889 Jesse Peck was the noble grand and George W. Keeler continued as secretary. Through his efforts, largely, the Lodge was established and has maintained itself so prosperously, having in December, 1889, 63 members. A fine Lodge room had been fitted up in the Center school house, at a cost of \$500, and there was an accumulated fund of more than \$700. This property was held in trust by A. S. Bennett, Emil Stineman and Augustus Hitchcock.

Edward A. Doolittle Post, No. 5, G. A. R., was mustered April 16th, 1881, with 24 members, but few of whom had previously been connected with a Grand Army Post. Franklin A. Hotchkiss was chosen the first commander, and Arthur E. Hotchkiss the adjutant. About 40 persons have been connected with the Post as members, the number belonging in 1889 being 39; and the principal officers were: Commander, Alonzo E. Smith; vice-commander, Timothy Guilford; adju-

tant, Edward Atwater. Pleasant quarters have been provided at Brown's Hall, at the Center.

Meeting at the same place and closely connected with the above is Admiral Foote Camp, No. 34, Sons of Veterans, which was instituted in August, 1888, with 16 members. Half a dozen more persons have since joined the Camp. The first board of officers was composed of: Captain, C. C. Lord; first lieutenant, William Andrews; second lieutenant, William Smith; adjutant, Whitney Smith.

A number of temperance organizations have been maintained in the town, doing effectual work for a space of time, then going down for want of active support and new membership. Among these have been Cheshire Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., from September 20th, 1862, until May, 1879; Equality Lodge, No. 132, I. O. G. T., instituted in 1870 and continued for a few years; Crystal Spring Division, No. 28, Sons of Temperance, instituted January 28th, 1885, still continues its meetings, but with abated interest.

The Cheshire Farmers' Club was organized January 20th, 1879, with C. S. Gillette, president; Edward A. Atwater, secretary and treasurer. About 150 persons have belonged as members, and have derived substantial benefit from the relation. In October of each year exhibitions of farm and orchard products are held in the E. P. Atwater lot; and spring sales of stock are held near the town hall, each occasion bringing together large crowds of interested spectators. In the winter lectures and social gatherings of an educational nature are maintained. The last board of officers consisted of: J. D. Walter, president; Jesse N. Humiston and Darius Stebbins, vice-presidents; Fred. Doolittle, secretary and treasurer.

Cheshire Grange, No. 23, P. of H., was organized in January, 1885, at the residence of E. P. Atwater, north of the village, where its meetings have since been maintained. C. C. Lord was the first master and served two years, being succeeded by the present master, E. P. Atwater, and J. N. Barnes, who also served two terms. E. P. Atwater has been the sole treasurer and one of the most active in promoting the cause of the order. The Grange has greatly prospered, its membership increasing from a few persons to more than 200 in 1889, many of them being active workers.

The Soldiers' Monument is a handsome tribute to the valor and patriotism of the fallen heroes of the town, in the war for the Union, and occupies a prominent place on the village green, in front of the Congregational meeting house, where it is enclosed with a substantial iron fence. The purpose to build such a monument was formed in the summer of 1865, when the town tendered a reception to the returned volunteers of the Cheshire Company of the 20th Connecticut Regiment. On that occasion it was resolved that "a monument should be erected to the memory of those citizens of Cheshire who had lost their lives in defense of their country." Substantial encouragement

to this laudable project was at once given by a native of the town, George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who offered to donate \$1,000 to further this end, if a similar amount would otherwise be raised. This was done by a Monument Association, composed of many citizens of the town, which raised \$1,300 more. A design furnished by Robert W. Wright was selected for a monument, which was constructed of Plymouth (Connecticut) granite, and consists of a large square base, semi-base, die and shaft of rectangular shape, the whole presenting a plain but not unattractive pile, more than twenty feet high. On one of the faces of the semi-base is cut in large letters the name of the martyr president, Lincoln; and on the reverse side appears the name of the honored Admiral Foote, who was reared in this town. The dedication of the monument is on the west side of the die:

ERECTED 1866
TO PERPETUATE THE
MEMORY
OF THOSE WHO
LOST THEIR LIVES
IN THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION.

On the south face of the die are inscribed the names following:

LIEUT. EDWARD A. DOOLITTLE.
CORP. TITUS MOSS.
CORP. JOHN A. PETERS.
CORP. THOMAS SIMONS.
REUBEN BENHAM.
LAMBERT H. BENHAM.
WILLIAM BURKE.
JAMES R. BAKER.
WILLIAM BEADLE.
WILLIS BUNNELL.
EDWARD B. DOLPH.
JOHN LYNCH.
WILLIAM WOODING.

On the east side are the names of:

EDWARD BARKER.
BERNARD REYNOLDS.
GEORGE A. BARTON.
FRED. E. HOADLEY.
JULIUS H. HOTCHKISS.
GEORGE W. INGHAM.
HENRY B. MUNSON.
CHARLES MULVEY.
FRANKLIN MOSS.
ALEX. MERCER.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN.
GEORGE W. MITCHELL.
HORACE P. RICE.
BENJAMIN Y. BEACH.
NELSON BEACH.

And on the north side appear these inscriptions :

GEORGE BRISTOL.
JAMES TUCKER.
JOHN L. PRESTON.
MICHAEL REYNOLDS.
ALBERT F. RUSSELL.
HENRY S. STEVENS.
OLIVER T. SMITH.
AUGUSTUS TALMAGE.
WILLIAM UHL.
EDGAR UPSON.
PATRICK WELSH.
CHARLES BEECHER.
JARED BRADLEY.
AMASA L. DOOLITTLE.

This is one of the first soldiers' monuments in the Union, erected in memory of its defenders in the rebellion, and its dedication July 4th, 1866, was made the occasion of most impressive ceremonies. On the morning of that day a large concourse of people assembled in the village, animated by the dual purpose to celebrate the nation's independence and to pay homage to the men whose memory the monument commemorates. O. T. Doolittle served as chief marshal; Edward A. Cornwall, Esq., was the president of the day; and the vice-presidents were: George A. Jarvis, Reverend E. Bull, Reverend O. P. Holcomb, Reverend S. J. Horton, Reverend Cyrus Pickett, Reverend J. H. Ward, Doctor W. T. Peters, Warren Doolittle, A. W. Welton, Nathan Booth, Joel Hinman, Seth Calhoun, Bradley Miles, William A. Brown, Henry Hotchkiss, A. S. Baldwin, Benjamin A. Jarvis, Mark Bishop, Benajah Ives, Elam Cook, Lloyd Moss, James Lanyon, George Bristol, Burritt Bradley and Edward Stevens. The Reverend Edward Bull was the chaplain of the day. The orator was Colonel William B. Wooster, the former colonel of the 20th Regiment, who paid a glowing tribute to the men who had been under his command, and whose bravery was attested by courageous action on more than a score of battlefields, some of them the most hardly-contested in the war. A fine eulogy on the life of Admiral Andrew H. Foote was delivered by Professor Hoppin, of Yale College, which was supplemented by the narration of some interesting reminiscences by a brother of the beloved townsman, Hon. John A. Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio. Other exercises and diversions made it an occasion that will long be remembered as one of the most stirring and patriotic that has ever taken place in the town, impressing those present with the truth of General Sherman's maxim, that "Next to noble deeds, is the merit of commemorating them."

The parish of New Cheshire was active in establishing schools, and two houses were built as early as 1728. The schools were under the control of the ecclesiastical society until the town was organized.

Under its corporate privileges a school tax of two farthings on the pound was levied in 1782, and the following appointed the school committee: David Badger, Jared Hull, Asa Blakeslee, Jonathan Wainwright, Jonah Hotchkiss, Oliver Bradley, Samuel Atwater, Jr., Abner Bunnell, Jr., Amos Atwater, Robert Rice, Enos Tyler, Jeremiah Brooks, Nicholas Russell, David Hotchkiss, Jonas Hill, Asa Wilmot, each to serve in his respective neighborhood. It does not appear that the bounds of these districts were clearly defined until 1794, when they were described and placed in charge of these committeemen: No. 1, Asahel Hitchcock; No. 2, Amasa Lewis; No. 3, Bela Andrews; No. 4, Lucius Tuttle; No. 5, Ephraim Hitchcock; No. 6, Reuben Roys; No. 7, Amasa Clark; No. 8, Andrew Hull, Jr.; No. 9, Jonathan Hall, Jr.; Nos. 10 and 11, Josiah Talmage; No. 12, John Williams; No. 13, Dimon Barnes.

After the lapse of nearly a hundred years the number of districts remained substantially the same, there being twelve in all, in 1889, having as district committeemen: No. 1, Reverend S. J. Horton; No. 2, Benjamin H. Peck; No. 3, Charles S. Gillette; No. 4, Edward A. Thompson; No. 5, Julius Moss; No. 6, Frederick W. Doolittle; No. 7, Henry W. Scott; No. 8, Franklin N. Hall; No. 9, Harrison A. Ives; No. 10, J. W. Moss; No. 11, Rienzi H. Stone; No. 12, C. R. Bannih. The schools were maintained at an expense of \$4,014.42, and 391 pupils were entitled to their privileges. Of the amount expended more than \$3,000 was raised by a direct town tax. The tuition of each pupil in attendance cost about \$12.75 per year. Teachers' salary \$30 and \$45 per month, but two males being employed. George R. Johnson, Charles T. Hotchkiss and Theodore A. Cook have been among the recent acting school visitors.

Many of the school buildings are old, and should be replaced by new ones. The house at Mixville is of more recent construction, and has a modern appearance.

Several select schools of character have been maintained in the town. In the house built by the Reverend Whiting, near the Congregational meeting house, the Reverend Edward Bull lived many years after 1836, and fitted young men for college.

In 1861 Miss Harriet E. Calhoun opened a school for young ladies, in the old Parson Foote mansion, which she has since successfully maintained. The attendance averages twenty pupils per session, and instruction is imparted in the English, the French and mathematical studies.

The Episcopal Academy of Connecticut is located at Cheshire village. After the war of the revolution a strong prejudice was manifested against the Episcopal church, as its members were supposed to have been in sympathy with the royalists; and there was, in consequence, no little intolerance of its adherents and those who held their views. In some instances they were prevented and denied

the rights to which they were entitled by their citizenship. Unfortunately this illiberal policy also prevailed at Yale, to the detriment of churchmen, to such an extent that the clergy of the diocese of Connecticut were constrained to establish a college of their own, in which their religion should not only be tolerated, but should be encouraged in its proper expression. In view of all the circumstances opposed to the inception of such an enterprise, it was a bold undertaking and one which could only have been inspired by their strong faith in their purposes and a devotion to their church. The movement which led to this project may have been brought about by the consecration of Doctor Seabury to the Episcopate, as he most keenly urged upon his brethren the need of such an institution. Accordingly, it was made a matter for the action of the diocese at its convention, February 15th, 1792, when it was voted "that the several clergy make inquiry of their neighboring towns and see what can be done toward erecting an Episcopal Academy, and report at the next Convention." By 1794 the plan for such a school was fully developed and an address was prepared, pointing out the importance of establishing an academy and soliciting subscriptions for it. Wallingford, Stratford and Cheshire responded so favorably that the convention was encouraged at its meeting, held at Stratford, June 3d, 1795, to decide to found such an institution. Proposals from the three towns were now solicited, and in July, 1795, the committee appointed for that purpose met at the house of Major Bellamy, in Hamden, and decided that the academy should be located at Cheshire. At the same convention the Reverend John Bowden, the Reverend Ashbel Baldon and S. W. Johnson, Esq., were appointed to provide for the temporary government of the academy, and to adopt a constitution for its future regulation, to be acted upon at the next meeting of the diocese. This convention was held at Cheshire, June 1st, 1796, which placed the institution under the control of twenty trustees, who elected the Reverend John Bowden as the first principal.

Meantime, the work of building a suitable school for an academy had been begun. The corner stone was laid with Masonic honors, April 28th, 1796, on which occasion Reverend Reuben Ives and Reverend Tillotson Bronson delivered addresses. Through the influence of the former more than any other the academy was located at Cheshire, thirty persons associating themselves for that purpose, and were designated the proprietors. Most of these were Episcopalians and were contributors not merely for the benefit of the town, but for the church. Others were Congregationalists who were actuated by local considerations. The building cost £702 lawful money, and was in beauty and convenience in advance of the architecture of its time. So substantially was it put up that it remains to this day with but a slightly modified exterior, and in the group of buildings is known as Bowden Hall. The interior has been so much changed that

it bears but little resemblance to the original. "For many years this humble building was the most celebrated seat of learning in the state, under the control of churchmen, and until the establishment of Trinity College, it was both college and theological seminary for this and other dioceses."

Although beginning with the scope of an academy, it was the intention of the founders to erect it into a college as soon as the finances would permit, and with this view some of the first books in the library—the gifts of private benevolence—were labelled, "Seabury College, in Connecticut." As a step in that direction an endowment fund was started, in 1797, and aid was solicited not only from churchmen in Connecticut, but from foreign parts. In the course of a few years a fund of \$3,000 was secured. The academy, under the principalship of Doctor Bowden, prospered, and to give it still better standing the trustees, on the 14th of April, 1801, petitioned the general assembly to be incorporated as a body politic. This was done at the May session, when the present title was authorized. At this time 60 students were in attendance, which number was soon increased and the institution prospered. Doctor Bowden was a divine of great learning, and was well fitted for the work in which he was engaged, instructing some of his students in the whole collegiate and theological courses. On the 12th of April, 1802, he resigned to accept a professorship in Columbia College, N. Y., which he held until his death in 1817. He was succeeded as principal by Doctor William Smith.

Under the direction of Doctor Smith a new impetus was given to the movement to secure college privileges, which was encouraged by the improved financial condition of the academy. Much of the fund secured was the proceeds of a lottery, authorized by the assembly in October, 1802, which netted the institution about \$12,000. This plan of raising money was at that time entirely consistent with Christian morality, and was generally in vogue to further public objects. The application to the assembly in 1804 for a college charter failed, and it was not again renewed until 1810, when it was also denied. Doubtless the proximity to Yale had much to do in influencing the legislators to take this adverse action, and after another attempt to secure college privileges, the effort was abandoned, and the institution has since been content to sustain an academic position.

In June, 1805, Doctor Smith resigned as principal, when the Reverend Tillotson Bronson was appointed, "and his name stands out most prominently in the history of the academy. He was simple as a child, yet of profound attainments. A correct scholar and deep thinker, he made a lasting impression upon the minds of his pupils, and we hear from their own lips of the love and respect they felt for him. Many a one who was favored by his instruction has stood by his grave in the cemetery and mourned as for a friend and father."*

* Doctor Horton.

Doctor Bronson died in 1826, in the 65th year of his age, and was buried at St. Peter's, Cheshire, where a monument to his memory has been erected. He was principal of the academy twenty years, and now, after the lapse of more than half a century, is still gratefully remembered in connection with it.

The history of the academy for the next ten years was one of declining interest, and for a time it was in such a languishing condition that its existence was only nominal. The principals in this period were Reverend Asa Cornwall, Doctor Henry M. Mason, Doctor C. F. Cruse, in 1831, and Doctor Bethel Judd, from 1832 to 1835.

In 1836 the Reverend Allen C. Morgan became the principal, and under his administration a new impulse was given to the fortunes of the academy. He died suddenly, in 1838, and his loss was greatly felt by the friends of the institution, which was now taken charge of by the rector of St. Peter's Parish, the Reverend Ebenezer E. Beardsley. He was an excellent principal and under his care the academy prospered, but he felt constrained to resign in 1843 to resume his duties as minister. Up to this time the pupils resided with private families in the village, but they were now brought under immediate supervision in the family of the principal.

Doctor Beardsley's successor as principal was Reverend Seth B. Paddock, who evinced great fitness and faithfulness in that office until his death in 1852. He purchased the old Dowd Doolittle tavern, where the courts used to be held, and converted it into a boarding hall, the principal occupying part of the building as a home. Later this place became the property of the corporation and was known as the Senior House. After 1858 a dining hall was built by Principal Babcock as an addition, and in 1863 Principal Horton caused a large three-story frame building to be put up in addition to former accommodations. It was further improved in the summer and fall of 1873, so that its conveniences and capacity were greatly increased, when, on the early morning of September 25th, 1873, the entire structure was destroyed by fire. Although for the time being a calamity, the loss of the building proved a blessing in disguise, for in its stead was reared the handsome Horton Hall, one of the finest school buildings in the county. The edifice is a commodious three-story brick, attractively and conveniently arranged, and is the general home of the academy. It was dedicated in July, 1874.

After the death of Principal Paddock, in 1852, Reverend Hilliard Bryant was for a short time in charge, when Reverend Edward Ballard was elected principal. He was both a preacher and a teacher of influence, and after leaving the academy in 1858, became the superintendent of the schools of Maine. In 1858 the Reverend J. H. Babcock became the principal, and although able as a teacher and liberal in his ideas, he was unfortunate in his management, so that he resigned

in 1861. For one season the academy was closed and the pupils scattered.

Under these discouraging circumstances the present efficient principal, the Reverend S. J. Horton, D.D., took charge of the academy January 1st, 1862. He brought with him as a nucleus his former school, consisting of fourteen boarding pupils, and from that meager number was reared the splendid school of to-day. Since his accession 267 young men have graduated with academic honors and the school has a yearly attendance of more than 75 students. The single building of the last century has been improved and modernized, the campus enlarged and made attractive, and the elegant buildings which now constitute the academy erected. These results were brought about mainly by the skill, tact and consecration to the cause of education and the church of the honored Doctor Horton, who has become inseparably identified with the welfare of the academy. In these projects he has had the hearty coöperation of the faculty of the academy, composed of half a dozen instructors and the twenty members constituting the board of trustees. This was officered, in 1889, by the following: President, Right Reverend John Williams, D.D.; vice-president, Reverend Sanford J. Horton, D.D.; secretary, Prof. Andrew W. Phillips, Ph.D.; treasurer, Hon. George R. Curtiss.

The academy has also received generous support from former students and friends of the institution. Conspicuous among these has been Horatio N. Slater, son of Samuel Slater, the pioneer cotton manufacturer of America, whose benefactions to the academy have been more than \$10,000. George A. Jarvis and Arad W. Welton have also been liberal in their gifts. Mrs. Lucy H. Boardman has founded and maintained a scholarship, which bears her name.

In addition to Bowden Hall, originally built in 1796, and Horton Hall, built in 1873-4, and already described, the academy includes Beardsley Hall and Bronson Hall. The former was built in 1865, by S. J. Horton, D.D., and was designed for the younger pupils, but since 1867 has been the home of the principal. It is opposite the old academy building and stands on several acres of tastefully laid out ground. The latter, built in 1866, at the suggestion of H. N. Slater, contains the chapel and the recitation rooms. It is substantial and attractive. These buildings afford ample accommodations and Horton Hall is lighted by gas and heated by steam. There are a library, cabinet and laboratory, while a large gymnasium affords opportunity for physical exercise. All the students are dressed in gray cloth uniforms, and a military drill is part of the daily exercise; and that system is one of the disciplinary means of the institution. That feature of academic life was introduced and has been successfully maintained by the present principal, Doctor Horton. In 1889 Edward I. Williams was the academy commandant, and the two companies of the school were officered by the students. The scheme of study covers a period of six

years and embraces classical, scientific, medical and business courses' whose graduates find ready admission into the colleges and universities of the country.

Proper religious instruction is combined with the mental and physical training, and the object for which the academy was established has not been forgotten, its promoters still believing "that the greatest good that can be done is to educate the heart in accordance with the teachings of the Divine Law."

The first attorney in Cheshire of whom any account has been preserved was Samuel Beach, a son of Elnathan Beach. He graduated from Yale in 1757, and besides practicing his profession, was active in the affairs of the town and the church, of which he was an honored deacon. He was a son-in-law of the Reverend Samuel Hall, the first pastor, who took a natural pride in the attainments and character of this truly worthy man. He was a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. His son, Burrage Beach, who graduated from Yale in 1793, was also an attorney in Cheshire, where he died at the age of 70 years. The house the latter occupied, in the village, was long known as the "Old Squire Beach place," and is still standing.

Stephen R. Bradley was born in Cheshire October 20th, 1754, and graduated from Yale in 1775. Removing to Vermont, he became very popular, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1791, serving sixteen years. He died in New Hampshire, aged 76 years.

Peter Hitchcock, born in Cheshire October 19th, 1781, graduated from Yale in 1801. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and practiced several years in Cheshire. In 1806 he removed to Ohio, and there served as judge of the supreme court from 1826 until 1852.

Samuel A. Foote, a son of the Reverend John Foote, was born November 8th, 1780. Graduating from Yale in 1797, he studied law and practiced to a limited extent in Cheshire. He married a daughter of General Andrew Hull, and was engaged in business in New Haven many years, but afterward lived in this town. He received many political honors, and was elected governor of Connecticut. As a member of congress he introduced the celebrated "Foote Resolutions," which gave occasion for the Webster-Hayne debate. His son, John A., became an attorney at Cleveland, Ohio. Another son was Andrew Hull, honored as a distinguished admiral in the United States navy, and beloved for his manly character.

Tilton E. Doolittle, a graduate from Yale in 1846, after practicing here a short time, moved to Meriden and thence to New Haven, where he took a prominent place at the bar. Other natives of the town who became attorneys were: Jonathan Law, Charles Kelsey, Lucian R. Hall, Azariah Winchell and William Atwater.

William Kelsey, son of Joseph Kelsey, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1818. He graduated from the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, and

Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Haven county in 1842, and has practiced law in Cheshire, Guilford, and four years in Winsted, Conn. He has served many years as justice of the peace. Mr. Kelsey was married in 1838 to Alma Hull, of Cheshire. They have had five children, three of whom are now living.

An alphabetical list of persons who were physicians in the town, or who became practitioners elsewhere, shows the names of the following: Doctors Jeremiah Atwater, Isaac Bartholomew, Elnathan Beach, Bildad Beach, James Beach, Pierre E. Brandier, Augustus Bristol, Nehemiah Banks, Thomas Tryon Cornwall, John Cornwall, Edward T. Cornwall, Myron N. Chamberlain, Asa J. Driggs, Edgar B. Doolittle, Edward Fields, William Lambert Foote, Sydney Foote, John Alfred Foote, John Hull, Amos Hull, Zephaniah Hull, Amos Gould Hull, Henry Hitchcock, Henry L. Hitchcock, Henry Hotchkiss, Cyrus Humiston, Walter C. Hitchcock, William Horton, Benjamin Lewis, William Law, Henry Matthews, Darius Matthews, Edward Mills, Isaac Norton, Gold Gift Norton, William T. Peters, Henry Street, Charles Shelton, Edmund Tuttle, Anson Tuttle, Charles R. Upson, William C. Williams, William Edward Williams, George C. F. Williams, Henry Way, N. B. Welton, Edward Woodward.

Of the foregoing, Doctor Isaac Bartholomew was one of the earliest practitioners in the town, coming from Branford and living in Cheshire until his death, in 1750. After this Doctor Elnathan Beach and Doctor Gold Gift* Norton appear as the most prominent physicians before the close of the last century. The former was the father of Samuel Beach and grandfather of Esquire Burrage Beach, two of the most prominent men in the affairs of the town, whose worth is well remembered. He lived in the center of the village and once presented the Congregational church with a bell.

Doctor Pierre E. Brandier, a native of the West Indies, born September 18th, 1768, came to Cheshire some time about 1800, and skillfully attended to a large practice until his death, August 26th, 1831. He is interred in St. Peter's cemetery. Doctor William Lambert Foote, a son of Parson Foote, was born in Cheshire in 1778, and on attaining manhood became a physician in the town, remaining until his death in 1849. His brother-in-law, Doctor Thomas Tryon Cornwall, was a contemporary practitioner, and both were skilled in their profession. The latter was the father of Doctor John Cornwall, who practiced in Hamden, and grandfather of the present Doctor Edward T. Cornwall, a physician in Cheshire the past seven years.

The Hulls, from Doctor John Hull down, for five generations have furnished able practitioners, most of them in Wallingford. Doctor Amos Gould Hull was the inventor of the celebrated Hull Truss.

Doctor Charles Shelton was, in his day, eminent in his profession. He died in 1832, at the age of 50 years. Doctor Asa J. Driggs came

* Also called Gould Gift.

next in the order of old physicians, and remained in the place until his death, not many years since. He was generally esteemed as a good practitioner. Doctor Edward Woodward, after being in practice several years, removed to Bristol, and was succeeded by the present Doctor Myron N. Chamberlain. About the same time Doctor Charles R. Upson came, as also did Doctor Henry Way. The latter removed to Bristol.

Since 1855 Doctor William C. Williams has been in successful practice at Cheshire. He was the father of Doctor William Edward Williams, who died in 1872, aged 22 years; and Doctor George C. F. Williams, surgeon on Ward's Island, N. Y., and now of Hartford.

The first settlers of the present town were members of and tributary to the church at Wallingford, at which place they attended divine worship many years. Naturally, in the course of time, and when their members had become greater, these "West Farmers," as they were called, sought to have these privileges more convenient to their homes. Hence, as early as 1718, Homer Brooks, Stephen Hotchkiss and Matthew Bellamy, in their behalf, petitioned the general assembly, complaining that, "By reason of the distance from the town and the difficulty in the way we are under great disadvantage to appear on the public worship of God, and also for Educating our Children," and asked to be constituted a parish. Naturally, too, Wallingford was not at first friendly to that purpose, as it would weaken its own society. But the assembly appointed a committee to examine into the matter, which reported that it had found the number of families on the "West Farms" to be about 45, "including in ye numb'r sum few new beginners that have not familys." As the value of the estates these families owned was but £2,000, the committee recommended that they remain with the town of Wallingford, and they continued to worship there. A plan was perfected, however, by which the children of the "West Farmers" could be taught in their own neighborhood, the teacher going from one section to another in turn, forming a sort of an itinerancy, so that all could be accommodated.

A few years later it was deemed best to provide preaching at the "West Farms," and December 11th, 1722, the town (Wallingford) by its vote, granted liberty "to ye farmers of the west side of the river, so many as shall subscribe, to have a minister to preach among them for three months this year, and voted to give them six pounds."

It is believed that these meetings and those subsequently held, before a house of worship was provided, were at the houses of Captain John Hotchkiss and Thomas Brooks; and it is probable that Samuel Hall was the minister who first preached in what is now Cheshire. The evident success of the three months' preaching rendered this people still more anxious to have a society of their own, and they persisted in their petitions until Wallingford granted it to them, by a vote April 30th, 1723, when it was ordered "that a village be estab-

lished on the west side of the river," and thus, about 25 years after its settlement, was called into existence the first religious society, which formed "The Congregational Church in Cheshire." Upon this action of Wallingford, the seal of legislative approval was set at the May session following; but the people did not hold their meeting for organizing until July 25th, 1723, when they formed themselves into the "West Society in Wallingford." This name was changed, in 1724, to the "Society of New Cheshire," and still later the word *New* was dropped. Timothy Tuttle moderated at the meeting. Joseph Thompson was chosen clerk of the society and served until 1747. Thomas Brooks, Nathaniel Bunnell and John Hitchcock were the first society committee and upon them devolved the work of establishing regular worship. Samuel Hall was secured to preach for them six months; and in November Stephen Hotchkiss was appointed to "set the Psalms." December 4th, 1723, it was decided to build a meeting house, 30 by 40 feet, and 18 feet posts. The selection of a site caused much trouble and the committeemen were obliged to petition the legislature to settle the matter for them. That body appointed a committee of three who chose a site, one-fourth of a mile south of the present meeting house, upon which was built the first house of worship in 1724. The money was raised by a levy of four pence upon every pound, and Joseph Thompson was appointed to "gather the rait." Caleb Matthews, Timothy Tuttle, Josiah Hotchkiss, Nathaniel Bunnell and Thomas Curtis acted as the building committee. The meeting house was very plain and was probably designed for temporary use, or until the society should be able to provide a better one. It was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1724 and in October of that year arrangements were made to form a church. Meantime the society had not been inactive in regard to schools. January 10th, 1724, they appointed a committee to see to their school, and chose Elnathan Beach to collect the rates levied for their support.

The preliminaries for organizing a church having been performed, the second Wednesday of December was set for the completion of the work and the ordination of their first pastor, who had continued to preach for the society. Accordingly on December 9th, 1724, eleven male and fifteen female members were constituted the church in New Cheshire, which was declared "to be according to ye establishment of ye Gov't. 1676." The Reverends Nathaniel Chauncey, of Durham, and Samuel Whittlesey, of Wallingford, assisted, and Samuel Hall was ordained pastor. Joseph Ives and Stephen Hotchkiss were chosen as the first deacons. At this time, "Voted ye Holy Scriptures should be publickly read on ye Sabbath in God's House, as part of ye publick worship." But five persons dissented from that purpose.

In 1725 a burial ground was opened, the pastor donating the land, and plans were made to build a school house. This could not be done at once, as the inhabitants living on what became known as Cheshire

Street were unwilling and wanted a school in their own locality; and in 1726 they were given permission to have a school of their own. In 1728 the society compromised the matter by building two school houses, one in the northeastern part of the parish and the other near the meeting house. It had also been found necessary to increase the capacity of the meeting house, and in 1727 a gallery was added. After this was done, February 27th, 1728, "Voted to seat the church and first to have respect to Thomas Beach, John Cook and Thomas Twist," so that they could better hear the preacher.

In 1727 Ebenezer Johnson was chosen as the grave digger, to have five shillings for every grave dug, and seven years later the burial ground was fenced. Two years before, in 1732, the society was scourged by the smallpox, which broke out in a family living near the meeting house, and before the nature of the disease had become known, many persons were afflicted by it. Of the 300 persons composing the village, 124 were sick with the dreaded complaint and services in the church were for several months suspended. Notwithstanding so many were sick and the service of medical men so rare, but 17 persons died. Yet among them were several who had been active in the affairs of the society, viz.: Captain John Hotchkiss, Captain Thomas Brooks, Ensign Nathaniel Bunnell, Eliphalet Johnson, Ebenezer Johnson, Robert Hotchkiss, Ebenezer Johnson, Jr., Josiah Hotchkiss, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Elizabeth Hotchkiss, the wives of Daniel Andrews, Ephraim Tuttle and Josiah Hotchkiss. The cemetery was thus early consecrated as the resting place of the loved ones of many homes, including also the infant son of Reverend Samuel Hall. The pastor himself had been very sick and after the plague was over he preached an appropriate sermon, which was printed. In the first forty years of the use of the cemetery by Pastor Hall, he officiated at the burial of 626 persons. In 1890 a fine archway entrance to the cemetery was built, mostly by means furnished by Mrs. March, and tablets were placed in the wall to her honor and to that of Reverend Hall.

The society having outgrown the meeting house, it was voted, in 1736, to build a new one, 45 by 64 feet, and 24 feet between the joints. John Parker, Caleb Matthews, John Hull, Benjamin Dutton and Joshua Hotchkiss were selected as a committee to build it. A new site, more central and nearer to the cemetery, was presented by the Reverend Samuel Hall, upon which the house was built in 1738. This house stood a little east of where the soldiers' monument now is, reaching into the present highway and fronted to the south. At the north end was the steeple. The pulpit was on the west side and over it was a sounding board. Directly in front, on the east side of the church, was the main entrance. Below the pulpit were seats for the deacons and the communion table. North of the pulpit were seats for old ladies; south were seats for old men, and in front of these the boys of the village were seated. Amasa Hitchcock recollected counting,

about 1753, as many as sixty boys occupying these seats on a single Sabbath. In 1765 the meeting house was repaired by putting cedar shingles on its foreside. A well was dug before the meeting house in 1778.

In 1737 the society agreed to warn the meetings by having the "drum beat from Abraham Barne's to Capt. Joseph Thompson, on every Tuesday eve." In March, 1773, a bell weighing 450 pounds was procured, and the use of the drum was given up. In 1797 it was voted that the church bell should be rung every day, at noon and at 9 o'clock P. M.

After the old meeting house had been used the greater part of a century, a new one, the present house of worship, was begun in 1826. To give it a better location more land was purchased in the rear of the old lot, and the house was set upon this new ground, thus permitting the beautiful "green" which now graces the approach to the house. It is also a wooden building, and when the frame was raised Jesse Brooks, who was assisting in the work, was killed by being crushed between two heavy posts. The house cost \$7,000, and was dedicated August 1st, 1827, the sermon being preached by Reverend David S. Ogden, of Southington. On that occasion a large and well-trained choir, led by Thomas A. Cornwall, furnished the music. This was an innovation upon the singing of the olden times. In 1731 the society "voted to sing that which is regular singing." In 1735, "voted to sing in ye public assembly ye Psalms of David in ye language of ye New Testament and applied to ye Christian State and worship by ye Watts."

About 1847 the meeting house was so much damaged by a thunder storm that it required extensive repairs. At this time the pulpit was changed from the front of the audience room to the rear, and other alterations made. In 1863 the walls of the house were frescoed. A lecture room and ladies' parlor were built on the rear of the house a few years later. Since 1884 they have been put in attractive order and supplied with a piano. The audience room has also been thoroughly renovated, and a fine organ was presented to the church by Frank Gaylord. In the fall of 1889 a good Seth Thomas striking clock was placed in the tower of the meeting house, and at this time the property of the church appeared to be in good condition. Among the adornments of the audience room are tablets placed in memory of the first and the second pastors of the church.

The first pastor, Reverend Samuel Hall, was born at Wallingford, October 4th, 1695, and was the second son of Hon. John Hall, and grandson of Captain Samuel Hall. The latter was one of the founders of Wallingford, and the Hon. John Hall was, in his day, one of the most influential men of Connecticut, and being wealthy and public spirited, he gave all of his children a liberal education. His first son, John, was also very prominent, and was the father of the Hon. Lyman

Hall, governor of Georgia, who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Other members of the Hall family became illustrious.

Samuel Hall was prepared for college by Reverend Samuel Whittlesey, and in 1716, graduated from Yale, in the last year it was at Saybrook. After serving as a tutor for that institution three years at Wethersfield (where were a body of students who had seceded during the controversy as to permanent location), he studied theology with Reverend Samuel Stoddard, of Northampton. Thence, after preaching some time before ordination, he became the first pastor of Cheshire church in October, 1724. The following January he was married to Anne Law, daughter of Governor Jonathan Law, and settled in a homestead which stood on the site of the Edward A. Cornwall residence. Of his thirteen children a number grew to maturity, and daughters married into the Whittlesey, Williams, Beach and Foote families; the sons, who became well known, were Brenton (father of Doctor William Brenton Hall, noted for his heroism in the yellow fever outbreak along the Connecticut river), Elisha and Jonathan Hall. From these have descended many distinguished men, and their names are, in many instances, still honorably perpetuated in Cheshire.

Mr. Hall was a vigorous "Old Light," and took an active part in the great controversy attending the settlement of Reverend James Dana over the Wallingford church. He was an active thinker and also an eloquent speaker, having power to hold his members together and greatly attached them to him. He preached his last sermon in October, 1775, when he urged the minute men of Cheshire to patriotic action in driving the British foe from Boston, and when they responded he followed them, although in his 81st year, and inspired them with his presence. In the last ten years of his life the burden of the ministry had passed to his son-in-law, John Foote, but he occasionally preached and maintained his interest in the church to the end.

Reverend John Foote was born in Branford, in 1742. After graduating from Yale, in 1765, he studied theology under Reverend Samuel Hall, and married his daughter, November 19th, 1767. He was called to the ministry in Cheshire, December 2d, 1766, and was installed in March, 1767. Like his predecessor, he was possessed of more than ordinary ability to control a large congregation, but soon had to contend with many trying circumstances. The war of the revolution had not only crippled the resources of the people, but it had also cultivated the spirit of religious freedom and given an impetus to the Episcopal and other churches; and in 1782 a few began to petition for exemption from taxation to support the Congregational church. October 30th, 1789, Abner Doolittle "signed off" to Episcopacy, and was soon followed by Edward Tuttle, John Benham, Epaphrus Hall,

William Clark, Jr., Horace Hitchcock, Jesse Humiston and others. "Some to avoid paying taxes for the Cheshire Church secured certificates from some Baptist or other minister that they were attending and helping support these other enterprises."*

In 1778 several members withdrew to form the church and society of Columbia (now Prospect), where a meeting house was erected and Reverend John Lewis was installed as the pastor. A short time afterward a serious division of the church was threatened by a number of members, most of whom lived on Cheshire Street, although the disaffection extended to other parts of the parish. They were disinclined to accept the teachings of the new pastor as tacitly as they did those of the old one, and dissented from them. Of these Timothy Hall, Captain Robert Rice and Job Yale were men of influence, and in 1780 they succeeded in having charges preferred against Mr. Foote. In a specified form some appear grave and others frivolous, but they received the attention of the Consociation of New Haven county, at meetings held in January, June and November, 1780, some of which were so largely attended that an adjournment from the house of Timothy Hall to the school house was necessary. The Consociation did not seem able to settle the matter and a new society was projected which had, besides those named above, as members: David Brooks, William Law, Josiah Smith, Enos Atwater, Gad Pond and Ephraim Cook. A new meeting house was begun on the site of the Episcopal parsonage at the Center, but it was never completed and was afterward sold and was removed to a place near where Bunnell lane now runs, where it was used as a tannery. Mr. Foote, having been admonished by the Consociation, profited by the advice and so harmonized the discordant elements that the longer he continued as pastor the greater the respect and confidence of his people, and his ministry was as successful as that of his predecessor, extending over a period of 46 years. He had received 549 persons into the church in the most trying times of the country's history. Being ill he asked for a colleague, in September, 1811, which was granted and an annuity of about two years' salary voted him; but he died before that time, universally esteemed.

Mr. Foote built a house directly opposite the one occupied by his father-in-law, which in 1889 was still standing as the home of Seth Calhoun. Here he reared a large and talented family, whose fame has extended to all parts of the Union.

The Reverend Humphrey H. Perrine, who followed Mr. Foote in the pastoral office, was ordained August 25th, 1813, and dismissed April 22d, 1816.

The pulpit was now supplied for several years by Reverend Jeremiah Atwater, from April, 1816, until July, 1817; and Reverend N. Kellogg, for one year, from November, 1818.

*Reverend E. C. Baldwin.

In September, 1820, the church ordained one of its own members as pastor—the Reverend Roger Hitchcock, who served acceptably until his death, January 31st, 1823. He was a son of Valentine Hitchcock and a brother of the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, of Ohio.

After an interval, Reverend Luke Wood next supplied the pulpit, from December, 1824, until 1826, and it was in this period that the new meeting house was begun and completed in 1827.

The Reverend Joseph Whiting was the next regular pastor, being ordained October 24th, 1827, and after a ministry of nine years was dismissed December 29th, 1836. In his pastorate many were added to the church, which now entered upon a new era of prosperity. He built a new parsonage near the church, which embarrassed him, and as his salary was only \$600 per year, he was constrained to move to the West, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, had much to do with the founding of the State University, where a monument to his memory stands in its campus.

The Reverend Erastus Colton was the next minister, serving from his ordination, January 17th, 1838, until July 21st, 1843.

The Reverend Daniel March, whose instruction books upon Bible topics have given him a wide reputation, was ordained April 22d, 1845, and dismissed November 9th, 1848. Then came Reverend Daniel S. Rodman, from October 16th, 1849, to December 27th, 1854; Clement W. Clapp, from May 22d, 1855, until May 11th, 1857; Charles Little, from January 8th, 1862, until June 13th, 1865; John M. Wolcott, from November 11th, 1869, until September 20th, 1876; Joseph H. Isham, from January 23d, 1878, till April 25th, 1882.

The acting pastors of the church have been: Reverend David Root, from October, 1857, until April, 1859; John S. C. Abbott, from 1860, for about two years. He was followed in 1882 by Reverend E. C. Baldwin, who became the acting pastor and so continued until his death, April 27th, 1890. He was an able, honest and fearless man, having many qualities which made him an excellent minister. He was born in Milford in 1833, graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1860, and was ordained to the ministry in the fall of that year as the pastor of the Bethlehem church. From 1865 until 1878 he served in a pastoral relation the church at Branford. Subsequently he was the editor of the *Home World*.

Since August, 1890, the acting pastor of the Cheshire church has been Reverend J. P. Hoyt.

In seasons when the church had no pastor the Yale College men frequently preached here, among those thus coming being Reverend N. W. Taylor and Reverend N. Porter, D.D., afterward the honored president of Yale.

The Congregational ministers raised up in Cheshire have been: Abraham Beach, D.D., Joseph Bellamy, D.D., Herbert Bristol, Aaron Hall, Lyman Hall, Reuben Hitchcock, Roger Hitchcock, Reuben

Moss, Frederick William March, Asahel Stevens, George Edward Street, Jesse W. Brooks; and among those who attended the church and became ministers of other denominations were Aaron Beach, John Parker, David Brooks, Waitsell Munson, David Bristol, Allen Hough, Ransom Johnson and Reuben Ives.

The deacons of the church and the years in which they were elected have been as follows: Joseph Ives and Stephen Hotchkiss, 1724; Timothy Tuttle, 1739; Edward Parker, 1755; Samuel Beach and Benjamin Hotchkiss, 1766; Benoni Plum and Isaac Bunnell, 1787; John Peck, 1809; Andrew Hull, Jr., 1813; Jared Moss and Roger Hitchcock, 1815; Cyrus Baldwin, 1820; Reuben W. Roys and William A. Brown, 1827; Irad Bronson, 1836; Merriam L. Hotchkiss, 1841; Jesse R. Brooks, 1859; Jared S. Baldwin, 1869; George Keeler, Edwin R. Brown and Norman S. Platt, 1870; William L. Baldwin and Charles H. Hall, 1882; Frank N. Hall, 1888.

In 1889 the church had 283 members, and the officers of the society were: Clerk, E. R. Brown; treasurer, George Keeler; committee, Henry Gaylord, E. P. Atwater and Titus B. Ives.

St. Peter's Church (Protestant Episcopal) dates from about the middle of the eighteenth century. Among the early settlers of Cheshire were a number of churchmen who felt the influence of the ministry of the rector of the church at Stratford—Doctor Johnson—and who were thus moved to have the forms of the church set up in their own midst. Joseph Moss was one of the readiest to espouse that idea, and gathering his neighbors together in the house of Zachariah Ives, he acted as lay reader of the "service." In 1751 Reverend Ichabod Camp visited the community and formed the persons thus accustomed to meet into an Episcopal society. It is probable that they were now visited at intervals by Doctor Johnson, Doctor Ichabod Camp and by other ministers, as missionaries of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," of London. As such Reverend Samuel Andrews came in 1761 and preached at stated periods, until his zeal as a loyalist in the revolution made him obnoxious to the patriots of this section, and after the war he moved to Nova Scotia.

In 1760 Joseph Moss bought the property on which the place of worship stood, and aided by Henry Brooks, Sr., Zachariah Ives, Benjamin Lewis, Amos Matthews, Ebenezer Tuttle, Moses Tuttle and Isaac Tyler, built a small church, which better accommodated the increased membership of the society. In May, 1767, he deeded that ground and a part of the present cemetery to Amos Matthews and Henry Brooks, Sr., as the wardens of "St. Peter's Church," the consideration being £7 10s. "and love and good will to the church of the ever blessed Redeemer." He acted as parish clerk many years, and when no minister was in attendance continued to serve as lay reader. Thus he remained one of the principal members until his death, July 10th, 1775, at the age of 62 years.

The first church having become too small, a second building was erected in 1770, upon the site where the present church stands. It was a high structure, 42 feet square, and having galleries, was quite commodious. But in 1795 it was found necessary to enlarge it, and a steeple was also added. Owing to the above proportions, this gave the building an awkward appearance, and was not to be commended architecturally, as the steeple appeared more prominent than the church. After the lapse of about forty years this building was removed to give place to a new brick edifice, which was put up under the rectorship of Reverend E. E. Beardsley, and which was consecrated August 1st, 1840. In an enlarged and greatly improved form, that is the building which is now the church of the parish. To the original structure a new chancel was added in 1864, which was moved back in 1875 to admit the new transepts to the church, built that year. At the same time the ceiling was ribbed. In 1881 the interior of the church was beautified and artistic furniture and memorial windows supplied. In the tower was placed a fine-toned bell, weighing 3,874 pounds, which was the gift to the church of Mrs. P. S. Beers and her daughters, Mrs. N. S. Platt and Mrs. M. N. Chamberlain. In 1886 the Reverend Doctor Horton presented a brass pulpit, and in 1889 the church received as a gift a handsome brass lectern from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hitchcock, as a memorial to their daughter, Emily. These improvements were the means of creating a desire to see the church placed in a still better condition, and in the fall of 1888 a warm friend of the parish, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., George A. Jarvis, offered to bear one-half of the expenses of whatever improvement might be made. The parish decided to build a new front to the old church, 18 by 60 feet and two stories high, which would form church rooms and a chapel. The old tower being removed, a new tower of stone and brick, 70 feet high, massive and attractive, was added. The corner stone of this was laid by Bishop Williams, July 11th, 1889, and contains the contents of the old stone, laid in 1839, with appropriate additions. The entire improvements, completed in the fall of 1889, have placed the building in a thoroughly good condition, and it has become one of the best country churches in the state. Great credit for the successful completion of the work is due the young rector of the parish, Reverend J. F. Sexton. The entire church property and rectory are worth \$20,000.

Connected with the church is the well-kept St. Peter's Cemetery, embracing in 1889 several acres, and which is controlled by the vestry of the parish. A cemetery fund, established about 25 years ago, has been increased to \$2,000, and its income permits the grounds to be kept in good condition. The cemetery contains some fine monuments, and there are interred among many other loved ones, the pioneer minister, Reverend Reuben Ives, Reverend S. H. Turner, of the New York

Theological Seminary, and the honored Doctor Bronson, who first gave the Episcopal Academy the character it enjoys.

For a long period after the establishment of the academy the head of the school was also the head of the parish, an arrangement pronounced by Doctor Beardsley as not advantageous to the church, as there was too great a diffusion of interest. After the ministry of Reverend Samuel Andrews had terminated, in 1786, Reverend Reuben Ives became the pastor of the parish in 1788, and continued about thirty years, serving, also, in connection, other neighboring churches. He was a son of the Zachariah Ives before named, and was born in Cheshire in 1762. At the age of 24 he graduated from Yale, and the same year was admitted to deacon's orders, at Derby. He was a devoted minister and a great lover of music, being one of the first to introduce chanting in Connecticut. He died October 17th, 1836. From 1820 for the next five years the church was supplied by Doctor Bronson, principal of the academy, and the assistant teacher, Reverend Asa Cornwall. After 1825 the latter alone was the minister several years. From 1828 to 1834 the clergy were Reverends Henry M. Mason, C. F. Cruse and Doctor Judd. Since the latter period the following took charge of the interests of the church: 1835, Reverend E. E. Beardsley; 1841, William F. Morgan and Frederick Miller; 1843, E. E. Beardsley; 1848, Joseph H. Nichols; 1852, Hilliard Bryant; 1865, Julius H. Ward; 1868, E. M. Pecke; 1873, W. B. Buckingham; 1876, O. H. Raftery; 1886, J. Frederick Sexton, having been the rector since June of that year. In furthering the work of the parish he published the "Rector's Assistant," an attractive church magazine, setting forth its needs, and being also intended as an aid to devout life.

In November, 1889, the parish had 138 families, which supplied 226 communicants. The Sunday school had 90 members, and Julius Moss was the superintendent. Joseph Moss also served many years in that capacity. The wardens were Joel Moss and Julius Moss, the former serving at the age of 92 years. Lloyd Moss and Ralph Guilford were wardens in former years. Howard T. Moss was the treasurer of the parish, and Milton C. Doolittle the clerk; the vestrymen were: Timothy Guilford, Henry S. Frost, Richard Valentine, Silas E. Jeralds, Charles T. Hotchkiss, Joseph P. Moss, J. Norris Barnes, Alexander W. Welton, Charles L. Russell, Jr., and J. William Moss.

The parish sustains a branch of the "Church Temperance Society," a chapter of "The Brotherhood of St. Andrew," a Young Ladies' Guild, aid and missionary societies, and is active in all those good works which characterize a live Christian church. In 1889 the amount of moneys raised for all purposes was more than \$2,000.

The Cheshire Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1834. As early as 1809 a class of Methodists was organized at Wallingford, which had among its members persons living in the town of Cheshire. In 1819 the first Methodist church in Hamden was built, and among

its worshippers were also persons belonging to Cheshire. About the same time Ransom Johnson, a devout local preacher, expounded the word of God to a small class in the school house on Cheshire street, and later held Methodist meetings in the village, where he had the zealous coöperation of Amasa Preston, whose pious life is still remembered in the southwestern part of the town. In 1825 preaching was established in southeastern Cheshire, and since that year the town has been a part of the Methodist itinerancy.

The appointment at the village was permanently taken up by Reverend Lucius Baldwin, in 1829, and from the preaching services in the old school house has sprung the present church. The circuits in those days were large, and comprised so many appointments that meetings were held only at long intervals. In 1832 old Hamden circuit embraced not only the three classes of that town, with 71 members (some belonging to Cheshire), but those of Woodbridge, with 36 members; Prospect, with 45 members; Salem and Naugatuck, with 24 members; Cheshire, with 36 members; North Haven, with 18 members; Branford, with 10 members; and Wallingford, with 11 members.

April 22d, 1834, the membership at Cheshire had so much increased that it had become a separate appointment, and the question of building a church was taken up. On that day a building committee was appointed, consisting of Amasa Preston, Elias Dudley, Joseph Doolittle, David Brooks, William Hotchkiss, Delos Hotchkiss and A. M. Hitchcock. A lot of land, centrally located, was purchased of Jairus Bunnell, on which was built a brick structure, having the church architecture of that day, at a cost of \$3,000. This was dedicated November 22d, 1834, by Reverend Schuyler Seager. Repairs on the building were made in 1859, at a cost of \$1,200; in 1872, costing \$800; and more recently, in the past year, which have placed the house in a comfortable condition. In 1881 a large fund was raised for the purpose of building a new church, but inability to agree upon details and the removal of many members caused the project to be abandoned. A parsonage was secured in 1866, at a cost of \$2,500.

Elias Dudley was the first class leader at the Center, and among the early members was Damaris Judd, who joined in August, 1833, and was faithful until his death, in April, 1880. Amasa Preston was one of the most active early members, and James Lanyon, the superintendent of the Baryta mines, sustained a similar relation in the more recent history of the church. His influence greatly strengthened the church, and a large proportion of the English miners became members of it. After the suspension of that interest, the membership was much diminished by the removal of the miners. In 1889 there were 107 members reported. Notable revivals in the history of the church occurred in 1851, 1859, 1864, 1867-8, 1876 and 1881. In September of the latter year scores of persons were converted.

The church has for many years maintained a Sunday school, which

is largely attended, and had, in 1889, Alfred S. Bennett as its superintendent. George R. Johnson was the secretary of the board of trustees, and the church property was valued at \$5,000.

The ministers of the church, as appointees of the several conferences with which it has been connected, have been the following: From New Haven and Hamden circuit: 1825, Reverends Heman Bangs and J. Leach. From Hamden circuit: 1826, Elias Crawford; 1827, Lucius Baldwin. From Hamden and Humphreysville circuit: 1828, Eli Barnett and N. Kellogg; 1829, Eli Barnett and L. Baldwin; 1830, J. Nixon; 1831, Smith Dayton; 1832, J. Hudson.

In 1833 Cheshire circuit was established and has since been maintained as a division of the conference: 1833-4, Reverend Asa Bushnell; 1835, Hart F. Pease; 1836-7, J. A. Sillick; 1838, W. W. Brewer; 1839, C. F. Peton; 1840, A. F. Beach; 1841-2, Ira Abbott; 1843, J. B. Beach; 1844, S. W. Smith; 1845, S. W. Smith and G. A. Hubbell; 1846, J. E. Searles and R. H. Loomis; 1847-8, A. S. Hill; 1849, G. L. Fuller; 1850, Charles Gorse; 1851, Charles Gorse and A. S. Hill; 1852-3, L. P. Perry; 1854, supplies; 1855, B. Redford; 1856-7, L. Beach; 1858, C. Chittenden; 1859-60, H. N. Weed; 1861-2, Ira Abbott; 1863-5, F. B. Tower; 1866, supplies; 1867-8, Edward Cunningham; 1869, W. W. McGuire; 1870-1, E. S. Hibbard; 1872-4, David Nash; 1875, J. O. Munson; 1876-7, William Bryant; 1877-8, James W. Dean; 1879-80, Albert Booth; 1881, William R. Webster; 1882, Caleb Parker; 1883-5, A. V. R. Abbott; 1886-8, W. L. Holmes; 1889, G. A. Viets.

St. Bridget's Church (Roman Catholic) was erected in 1859. Nearly forty years ago Father Tevens and other Catholic priests visited the town to encourage the adherents of their religion, occasionally saying mass at their houses. One of the first services of this nature was at the house of Michael Garde, about a mile below the Center, and those attending were chiefly miners who had but recently come to Cheshire. Mass was said later in Baldwin's Hall (now part of Hotchkiss & Allen's store) by Father O'Reilly, and soon after a more permanent place of worship was found in the hall of the tavern of Martin Brennan, where services were statedly held until the church was erected. The movement which led to its building was started by Father Hugh J. O'Reilly, who purchased one acre of land in the northern part of the village, of Michael Garde, for church and cemetery purposes. On this lot the corner stone of a plain edifice was laid, in the summer of 1859, by Father Quinn, of Meriden. On Christmas of the same year it was first used to celebrate a mass appropriate to the day, by Father Callan, also from Meriden.

In 1883 the church building was improved and beautified, a small turret being added and stained glass windows supplied. An appropriate re-dedication by Bishop McMahon followed, November 4th, 1883, and it has since been attractively kept. In 1889 the members of the corporation were Hugh Brennan and Michael Mulvey.

Cheshire has never been a separate parish, forming a part of a parish composed of the churches in Hamden, Southington or South Meriden. In 1889 it was connected parochially with the two latter churches, and Reverend Father Moore, of South Meriden, was the priest of the parish. The only resident priest at Cheshire was Father Drea, who lived in the Beadle place and served from here the churches at Hamden and Southington. At St. Bridget's mass is said every Sunday, and there are about 25 families connected with the church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Isaac Hobart Barnes is a representative of one of the oldest families in Cheshire. He was born in 1826 and is descended from John, born 1795; James, born 1773; Ambrose, born 1745; and James, who died in New Haven. Ambrose came to Cheshire in 1756 and settled on the farm that has been in possession of the Barnes family ever since, and a part of which is now owned by Isaac H. Ambrose married Beulah, daughter of Isaac Blakeslee. James married Margaret Bell, daughter of Elisha. John married Roxanna Peck, daughter of John. Isaac H. married Delia T., daughter of Samuel Clark, of Milford, Conn. The family are Episcopalians.

John R. Barnes, born May 20th, 1867, is a son of James, born July 17th, 1829, died February 3d, 1870; grandson of John, and great-grandson of James, born April 16th, 1773. James, second, married Sarah E. Pennewell. They have two sons; J. Norris, born March 12th, 1858, and John R. These sons are engaged in fruit growing in company with N. S. Platt, under the firm name of Barnes, Platt & Barnes. Their farm contains 100 acres. They make a specialty of raising peaches and other small fruit. They started their peach orchard in 1881 and have harvested three full crops of fruit from it.

Benajah Beadle, born in Cheshire in 1815, died October 5th, 1890, was a son of Alford, who was born in Wallingford and settled in Cheshire about 1810. He raised a family of four sons, of whom Benajah was the third. His father was a carriage-maker, and built the second one-horse wagon made in Cheshire. Benajah learned the trade of carriage-maker and followed it for 52 years. In all this time he was not away from his shop to exceed one month at any one time. He retired in 1886 and his son now carries on the business. Benajah was married in 1837 to Julia A. Hitchcock, of Cheshire. They had two sons, Henry and Edgar.

Sherman Blakeslee, born in Watertown, Conn., in 1815, was a son of Maning Blakeslee, who moved to Prospect when Sherman was an infant, and died about 1833. He had eight children, of whom Sherman was the third. His early educational advantages were limited, but in after years he educated himself and was a good business man. He was essentially a self-made man, with good common sense and native ability. He engaged in the manufacture of Britannia ware, and after-

ward he was in the mercantile trade in Yalesville, Conn., about six years. He then moved to Cheshire and was connected with the John Mix Manufacturing Company 11 years, after which he again engaged in the mercantile trade in Cheshire. He remained in this place 14 years, when he retired on account of ill health about 1882. As a business man he was noted for his integrity, square dealing, honesty and uprightness. He was a quiet and unpretentious man and devoted himself strictly to his own affairs. He married Nancy M. Mix in 1838. They had five children: Sherman, born 1840; Lauren, born 1841; George W., born 1844; Etta M., born 1846; and Laura E., born 1863. Lauren died in the 17th year of his age and Etta at the age of 19 years. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee celebrated their golden wedding in October, 1888. He died August 1st, 1891, at his home, after an illness of some months, at the age of 76 years, and leaves a wife and three children—Sherman, George and Laura.

Rier Bristol, born in 1811, was a son of Uriah. They were both born in Cheshire. Rier married Abigail Munson, of Cheshire, and had three children: Antoinette, Alfred and Abbie. Alfred died in 1884. Antoinette married William S. Bates, of New York, who died in 1874. Rier Bristol died in 1871. He was engaged in agriculture and in manufacturing. He inherited the farm where a part of the baryta mines in this town was located. The two daughters live on the old homestead.

Jesse R. Brooks, born in Cheshire October 1st, 1820, was a son of Jesse, grandson of Henry, and great-grandson of Henry, whose father, Thomas, was son of Henry. They were descendants of Henry Brooks, who came from England about 1670, settling first in New Haven. The family came from Cheshire, England. Five generations have lived on the farm where Jesse R. now lives in Mixville. He has always been engaged in farming. He has been deacon of the Congregational church in Cheshire about 26 years. He has been twice married; first to Sarah C. Blakeslee in 1845. She died in 1852, leaving no children. His second wife was Louise A., daughter of Anson Smith, of Cheshire. They have two children. The elder, Reverend Jesse W. Brooks, "Ph.D., D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Rutgers College and Union Theological Seminary, married Louise B. Upham, and has three children. Jesse R. Brooks' younger son, Henry S., is at present engaged with his collegiate studies.

Samuel Hull Brooks, born in Cheshire in 1826, is a son of David, born in Cheshire in 1791; he a son of Reverend David, born in Cheshire in 1744; he a son of Enos, born in Cheshire in 1708; he a son of Lieutenant Thomas Brooks, born in Cheshire in 1678; he a son of Henry, who settled in Cheshire about 1705. Samuel H. Brooks is a direct descendant of Abram Doolittle, one of the organizers of the town of Wallingford about 1670. Two brothers, Henry

and Thomas, came from New Haven and settled in Cheshire in 1705, and named the town Cheshire after Cheshire, England, their native place. The first church service held in Cheshire was at the house of Henry Brooks. Micah, a son of Reverend David Brooks, moved to Western New York, and was elected to congress from there. He was known as General Micah Brooks. David, the father of Samuel H. Brooks, married Linda Hull, and had nine children. Alonzo, the eldest, died in Brooks Vale in 1887. David, the second son, went to Philadelphia and was engaged in constructing the first telegraph line in the country, with S. F. B. Morse. He became widely known as an electrician, and invented an underground cable, for which the Western Union Telegraph Company paid him a large sum. Samuel H. went with him to Pennsylvania, and remained there about 15 years. He had charge of the telegraph office in the capitol at Harrisburg. He returned to Connecticut after the death of his younger brother, Edwin M., to the old Brooks homestead in Brooks Vale. This farm has remained in the possession of the Brooks family since 1736. On the farm is an immense rock, known as Scott's Rock, under which is a large cave in which the regicides Whaley and Goffe were secreted for some time. Samuel Hull Brooks married Mary Eliza Mather, of Troy, N. Y., a descendant from Cotton Mather. They have four children: Eliza Mather, Linda Hull, Heman Mather and Mary Mather. Brooks Vale was so named by Mr. Samuel Brooks, about 1847. His brother, Edwin M., was the first postmaster there, and Samuel succeeded him in 1860, continued until 1885. His niece, Miss Ella M. Brooks, daughter of his brother, Alonzo, now has charge of the office. The Hull family came from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Wallingford about 1687. The first of the name was Doctor John Hull, from whom descended: Joseph, born in 1668; Caleb, born in 1695; Samuel, born in 1730; Samuel, born in 1759; and Linda, mother of Samuel Hull Brooks.

Daniel A. A. Buck, born in Tunbridge, Vt., in 1840, is a son of Eri P. and Mary S. Buck. He removed to Weir Village, Mass., when five years old. At the age of 16 years he went to Clinton, Mass., where he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweller, remaining there seven years. Later he followed the same business about twelve years in Worcester, Mass. He invented the Waterbury watch in 1878, and went to Waterbury and helped to organize the Waterbury Watch Company, remaining with that company seven years. In 1885 he came to Cheshire to superintend the Cheshire Watch Company, with which he was connected for two years. In 1888 he organized the D. A. A. Buck Company, for the manufacture of toys and novelties. The works of this company are at West Cheshire. Mr. Buck is president of the company. He was married in 1864 and again in 1881. He has two children by the first marriage—Nettie M. and Arthur A.—and two by the second—Ashley M. and Irving W. Mr. Buck is a member of the



J. J. Capewell

J. J. Capewell



J. Capewell

Masonic order, and is president of the Republican Club of Cheshire, and a member of the Republican League of New Haven. In his younger days Mr. Buck invented and built the smallest steam engine in the world; engine, boiler and pump stand on a gold dollar. It was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and attracted much attention. He has taken out as many as thirty patents on his inventions.

GEORGE J. CAPEWELL, son of Mark A. Capewell, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1843. The family removed to this country in 1845, and settled at Woodbury, Conn. The father was the founder of the business out of which grew, in later years, the Capewell Manufacturing Company of Woodbury, manufacturers of hunters' goods. George J. removed in 1859 to Waterbury, Conn., where he was employed by the Scovill Manufacturing Company until 1860. He then entered the employ of Charles Johnson, manufacturer of fine machinery and tools, and continued with him until August, 1862, when he removed to Cheshire and assumed the duties of mechanical manager of the cloth button department of the Cheshire Manufacturing Company. About 1866 he invented the self-fastening cone button, the manufacture of which has become an important and profitable industry.

In the early part of 1870 Mr. Capewell engaged in manufacturing goods of his own invention, principally the Capewell Giant Nail Puller, an article which has become well known all over the civilized world. He also invented a number of other articles previous to 1876, when he began experimenting with automatic horse shoe nail machinery, on which alone upwards of thirty patents have been granted him in this country and Europe. His latest patent on machinery of this description was granted in Europe in 1887. Mr. Capewell is vice-president and superintendent of the Capewell Horse Shoe Nail Company, of Hartford, Conn., capital \$200,000. On the 31st of December, 1889, he organized two companies in England—the Capewell Horse Shoe Nail Company (Limited), and the Capewell Continental Patent Company (Limited)—and is a director in both these companies. In addition to the above he is also interested in several other manufacturing industries.

Mr. Capewell was married March 20th, 1864, to Garafelia Hull of Cheshire. Three children have been born to them: Ida G., born in 1866; Mary A., 1871; and George J., Jr., 1876. In political preference Mr. Capewell is a republican, and the family are members of the Episcopal church.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS CORNWALL.—For nearly a hundred years the Cornwall family has been identified with the affairs of Cheshire, the subject of this sketch being in his lifetime one of its foremost citizens. The ancestor of the family in this town and the father of Edward A., was Doctor Thomas Tryon Cornwall, who located here as a medical practitioner in 1794. He was a son of Abijah Cornwall,

one of three brothers who emigrated from England in the last century and settled in Portland, Conn. In his practice here he was very successful, especially in the treatment of cancer, his fame bringing him patients from all parts of the state and from New York. To properly accommodate them he built, in 1816, a large house, a part of which was used as a sanitarium. In a remodelled condition this building is now the house of his great-grandson, Doctor Edward T. Cornwall.

Not many years after his location in Cheshire Doctor Thomas Tryon Cornwall married Lucinda Foote, the talented daughter of Reverend John Foote, the second minister of the Congregational church in the town. This young lady was so highly educated by her father that, at the age of twelve years, she passed a preliminary examination for admission into Yale, from whose instruction she was debarred by her sex. Her certificate, signed by President Ezra Stiles of Yale, showing that she was mentally qualified to enter the college classes, has been preserved by the Cornwall family, and is a curious relic. —Of ten children born to this couple, but four attained mature age, viz.: Doctor John A., a practitioner in Hamden and Cheshire, who died in 1825, aged 28 years; Lucinda, who deceased as the wife of Doctor Charles Shelton, of Cheshire; Abigail, who died at the age of twenty years; and Edward Augustus, born November 21st, 1802, an account of whose life follows.

Edward A. was educated at the Cheshire Academy, and was designed by his father for the medical profession. Ill health compelled him to relinquish that purpose, and he became a farmer at the village of Cheshire. For many years, however, nearly all his time was devoted to public affairs. On the 11th of September, 1825, he married Eunice, daughter of Abijah and Jemima (Cornwall) Beach, of Cheshire, and after 64 years of married life she survives him. He died July 31st, 1889, full of honors and years. Four children were born to them, but one only reached the years of youth and manhood: Thomas Edward, born December 8th, 1836, and died May 15th, 1873. The latter was married September 21st, 1857, to Mary E. Rice (born April 6th, 1838), and they were the parents of Doctor Edward Thomas, born September 22d, 1858; and Mary E., born February 23d, 1865.

Judge Edward A. Cornwall was honored by his townsmen to an unusual extent. He filled nearly all the minor offices of the town, and served as clerk fourteen years, treasurer sixteen years, and selectman ten years. He was judge of the probate district of Cheshire nine years. His service as a notary public extended from 1833 until his death. He was also a county commissioner one term, and was elected as a representative from Cheshire in the state legislature in 1831, '32, '33, '44, and again in '73 and '74. In the session of 1833 his associate member was John A. Foote, son of Governor Foote, and after fifty years, in 1883, these two ex-legislators visited the house of represen-

one of three brothers who emigrated from England in the last century and settled in Portland, Conn. In his practice here he was very successful, especially in the treatment of cancer, his fame bringing him patients from all parts of the state and from New York. To properly accommodate them he built, in 1816, a large house, a part of which was used as a sanitarium. In a remodelled condition this building is now the house of his great-grandson, Doctor Edward T.

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Edward A. Cornwell

tatives. The event was so rare that body took note of it, passing resolutions congratulating the happy occurrence, and presented copies of the same to these aged visitors. In 1837 he served as state senator from the Sixth senatorial district, in all these offices acquitting himself to the satisfaction of his constituents. So favorably was he known and so well was his judgment esteemed that the superior court of the state appointed him 35 times to act in cases of arbitration. His neighbors manifested equal confidence in his business qualifications and integrity by entrusting him with the settlement of 150 estates, some of them involving large amounts of money and requiring most prudent management. In all these affairs every interest entrusted to him was well preserved. Few men in the town enjoyed public confidence to a greater degree or were more frequently consulted in private affairs than he. His convictions on all matters were clear and strong, and he expressed himself so tersely that his views generally carried conviction with them. In his habits he was methodical, industrious and frugal, which enabled him to acquire a competency.

Judge Cornwall was a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and like that great statesman, firmly believed in the right of the people to govern themselves, which, coupled with his sturdy nature, was one of the attributes of his popularity among his townsmen. He was a member of the Congregational church, in which, and the society supporting it, he held various offices.

Doctor Edward T. Cornwall, born in Cheshire September 22d, 1858, is a son of Thomas E. and grandson of Doctor Edward T. Cornwall. His preliminary education was received at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire and at the Abbott School, Hartford. In 1877 he commenced the study of medicine under Prof. Henry B. Sands. In 1881 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He commenced the practice of medicine in the fall of 1881 at Meriden, Conn., where he remained until the fall of 1884. He then came to Cheshire and has practiced here since. Doctor Cornwall is a member of the New Haven County and State Medical societies. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In 1881 he was married to Sarah A. Morse, of Cheshire. They have one son. The doctor is a democrat, and has served one term in the legislature.

Alexander Doolittle, born in Cheshire in 1824, is a son of Amos, grandson of Amos and great-grandson of Amos, all natives of Cheshire. This is one of the pioneer families of Cheshire. The Doolittles were all Episcopalians except Alexander, who is a Congregationalist. In his younger days he worked at manufacturing oyster kegs for nearly 20 years, since which time he has followed farming. He was educated in the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire. He has held all the town offices except town clerk. In 1849 he married Mary A. Andrews, of Wallingford. They have three children: Judson A., born 1853, married Nellie F. Baldwin, and is engaged as civil engineer in Wood-

lawn Cemetery, New York; Emma C., born 1856; and Edgar B., born 1858, a physician practicing in Pennsylvania.

Ira A. Doolittle, born in Cheshire in 1829, is a son of Levi and Esther Doolittle, who had ten children, nine of whom are living. Adolphus died in 1875, leaving a family of seven children. Three brothers live on the old homestead in Cheshire—Levi, Leonard and Ira A. Ira A. was educated in the common schools of Cheshire and at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire. He married Margaret A., daughter of Eben and Lucy (Barnes) Frisbie. They have one daughter, Julia E., who is married to Charles B. Wallace, and has two sons: Bennie A. and Walter D. The family are members of the Congregational church of Plantsville.

Leonard Doolittle, born in 1827, is a son of Levi and grandson of Ezra, all born in Cheshire. Levi Doolittle died in 1875. By his wife, Esther Tuttle, he had ten children, nine of whom are living. Leonard, the third son, was educated at the common school of Cheshire. He has been twice married; first to Mary Bristol, who died in 1856. His second wife was Marietta Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, whom he married May 26th, 1857. They have three children: William A., Emma E. and Louise S. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle are members of the Advent church of Southington, Conn.

John L. Foote, born in 1817 in Cheshire, is a son of Doctor William L. Foote. He was educated in the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire. He was the youngest of six children, three of whom are now living in Cheshire: John L., Abigail H., born 1808, married Edward Doolittle, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (he died in 1837, since which time she has lived in Cheshire with her brother, John L.); and Eliza S., born in 1812. John L. Foote commenced business in Cheshire in the drug trade when 14 years old, and had not missed a day up to 1889. Doctor William L. Foote practiced medicine in Cheshire about 40 years and was a very prominent physician in his day. He died in 1849. He was a brother to Governor Foote, of Cheshire.

Ralph H. Guilford, born in Massachusetts in 1820, was a son of Micah and brother of Timothy Guilford. He came to Cheshire in 1850 from Waterbury, where he had been working in the button factory. He helped establish the Cheshire Manufacturing Company, and was the die sinker a number of years. At the time of his death, in 1886, he was superintendent and secretary of the company. He married Martha A. Tolles, of Plymouth, Conn, in 1851. They have had two sons and three daughters: Emma J., died 1856; Irving T., died 1881; Annie A., Mary L. and Thomas H. Mr. Guilford was a Freemason. He was a strong temperance man and took great interest in temperance work. He was a member of the Episcopal church in Cheshire, and was warden, secretary and treasurer of the society at the time of his death.

Timothy Guilford, born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1828, is a son of

Micah Guilford, born in Williamsburgh, Mass. He had three sons who grew to manhood: Ralph H., Timothy and William O. Timothy Guilford was educated in the common schools and academy at Waterbury. He served an apprenticeship at tool making for the manufacture of cloth buttons. He came to Cheshire in 1859 and engaged with the Cheshire Manufacturing Company; was foreman of the cloth button department, making the tools for the manufacture of the same. He introduced an improved method for the manufacture of these buttons. In 1862 he assisted in enrolling a military company in Cheshire, and was elected captain of the same. The company was assigned to the 20th Connecticut Regiment, which participated in the great battles of Virginia. He led his company in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. This regiment was transferred to the army of the Cumberland in the fall of 1863. He served until the spring of 1864, when he was discharged on account of ill health. He was next employed by the Waterbury Button Company to add the manufacturing of cloth buttons to their business. He was manager there for five years. In 1878 he engaged in the manufacture of a button made from pressed hoof. The company was located in Leominster, Mass. Under his management the business was a success, and in 1880 was removed to Babylon, Long Island, that it might be nearer to New York city. He is still connected with it. He was married in 1856 to Harriet J., daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Waterbury. They are both members of the Episcopal church of Cheshire. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Waterbury.

Samuel Hitchcock, born in Cheshire in 1813, is a son of Joseph Hitchcock, also born in Cheshire. Samuel was brought up on a farm and when 19 years old engaged in the mercantile trade, following that business until about 1860. He later engaged in manufacturing suspenders, built the large factory at West Cheshire, and operated it as the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company. The factory was sold to the American Braid Company, and they afterward added the manufacture of vegetable ivory buttons. Mr. Hitchcock had the entire charge of these industries. He retired from active business in 1882. He was married in 1835, to Lucy S. Bradley, of Cheshire. They lost their last child in October, 1889. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1885.

REVEREND SANFORD JACKSON HORTON, D. D., widely known as the honored principal of Cheshire Academy and as an able minister of the Episcopal church, was born in Franklin, Mass., September 24th, 1817. His father, Jabez Horton, a respected farmer of that town, was a son of Comfort Horton, of Rehoboth, Mass., who was a descendant of one of several Horton brothers who came from England to America at an early day. There is a tradition that from this same stock of Hortons originated the families of Haughton and Houghton, the name being changed or perverted to the latter forms. In England the fam-

ily held a respectable position, and there is in that country a neat village bearing that name. His mother was Martha Miller, a daughter of Philip Miller, also of the town of Rehoboth, and sister of Doctor Nathaniel Miller, who removed to Franklin, where he became one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in that part of the state, and was for many years the vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Others of the Millers also became prominent in professional life, and the family is one of the oldest in that portion of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Jabez and Martha Horton reared seven children, Sanford J. being their youngest child, and is now the only survivor.

Early in his youth Doctor Horton evinced an inclination for professional life, and it was determined that he should be thoroughly educated. He prepared for college partly in Franklin Academy, but completed his studies for that end in the Worcester High School. Having increased his knowledge and experience meantime by teaching school himself, he entered Trinity College, at Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1843; and in 1869 that institution bestowed upon him the degree of D. D., which he had well earned and which he has worthily honored. After leaving college he began preparation for the work of the ministry by studying theology in the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria, Va., completing that course in two years. In August, 1845, he was ordained as deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, in Providence, R. I., and as priest, in the same place, in 1846. In the same year he became rector of St. Andrew's church (now the All Saint's Memorial church), at Providence. From 1848 to 1852 he was the rector of Grace church, New Bedford, Mass., and the next ten years succeeding he was the rector of St. Paul's church, in Windham, Conn. The last rectorship ended his active work in the ministry, but he subsequently preached many times, in connection with his other duties, his discourses being thoughtful, vigorous and effective. Several of them, delivered on special occasions, have been published. As a minister he is esteemed a sound theologian, an able sermonizer and a pleasing and fluent speaker. The latter aptitude has well served him in his various addresses on many subjects not in the domain of his professional work, at meetings held in Cheshire and other places. On such occasions his speech has been most favorably heard, and was a potent factor in the cause in which it was evoked.

Having been elected principal of the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Doctor Horton resigned his charge at Windham and assumed his new duties January 1st, 1862, since which time he has been a citizen of this town. In this position he has achieved most creditable and noteworthy success. Under his energetic and prudent administration, continued more than thirty years, this old academy, founded in 1794, not only recovered its former prestige, which had given it local distinction, but it became one of the foremost institutions of the kind

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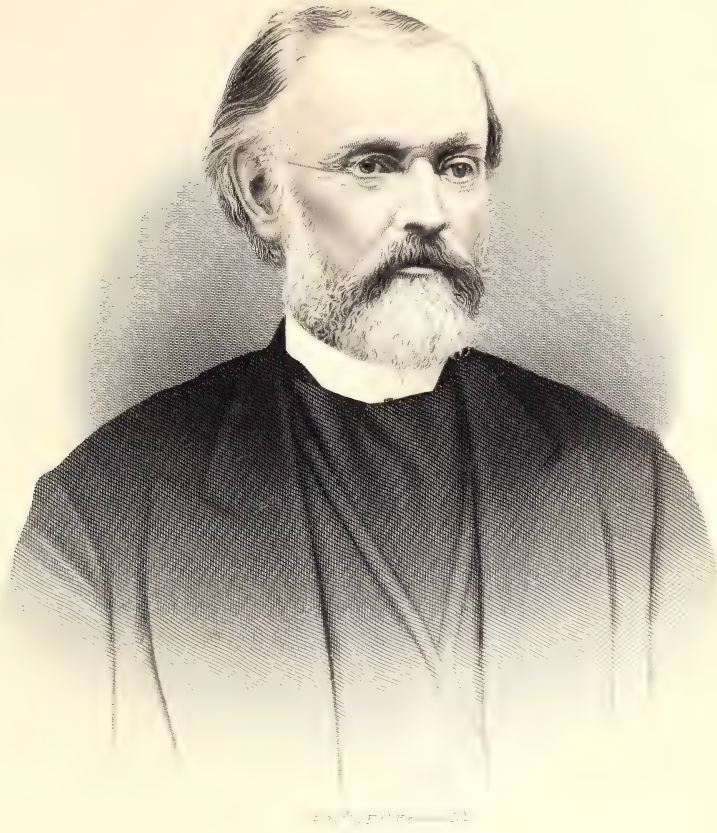
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S. J. Horton

in the entire southern part of New England. The number of students was increased four-fold, and the nature of the buildings was almost completely changed, being now one of the most extensive and best equipped academies in the state.

In his capacity as principal of the Cheshire Academy, Doctor Horton has acquitted himself a wise teacher, a skillful disciplinarian and most efficient manager, his worth and merits being lovingly cherished by hosts of young men who have gone from this institution, half a score or more having completed its course yearly. His practical knowledge and able discernment enabled him to select an experienced corps of teachers, who loyally assisted him in thoroughly imparting the elements of an education which have made it possible for a large proportion of the former students to become successful professional and business men; and through the benevolent aid and kindly offices of Doctor Horton a number of deserving poor young men have also gone forth, well equipped for the duties of life. Their success is sufficient proof that his charity was not misapplied, and he has thus already received some of the rewards of a faithful teacher. Near the close of his 30th year he tendered his resignation as principal, to take effect July 1st, 1892.

Doctor Horton has found time, amidst his duties as an educator, to cultivate his love for literary pursuits, and he has contributed a number of articles for current periodicals. His genius for poetry, although cultivated only to a limited degree, has found expression in some beautiful poems, several of which have been published and have been well appreciated. Especially fine is his poem, "The Real and the Ideal," dedicated to his friend and co-laborer in the cause of education, the Reverend Charles William Everest, which was published in 1877, but which was first read before the alumni of Trinity College, June 27th, 1866. His "Centennial Poem" and "Centennial Hymn," read November 11th, 1890, to the members of Temple Lodge of Masons (of which order he is also a member), are masterpieces in beauty of diction and clearness of expression, as the following lines from the poem and the hymn will show:

"One hundred years! No force can mortal bring
To check the speed of time's on-sweeping wing,
Gone like a meteor, from the pathless skies,
A flash, and vanished from our wondering eyes!
How brief a century to our sight appears
Set side by side with God's eternal years;
Or measured onward in the time to be,
By countless ages that are ours to see!
One Hundred Years! How short indeed the span,
Compared with thousands since the world began!
By centuries count we, as on history's page
We read the record of each passing age.
Scan each event in panoramic view,
The *old* soon passes, swiftly comes the *new*!"

"O, God, our strength, whose guiding hand
Through all our life appears,
On Thee, alone, our hopes depend
And wait the coming years.

"Though ceaseless roll the wheels of time,
Obedient to Thy will,
As centuries come and centuries go,
Thou art unchanging still.

"Thy love Divine can never fail,
But, like a fountain's flow,
Shall constant spread its streams around
And all its gladness know.

"The years eternal, God, are Thine,
In this we rest secure,
That Justice, Truth and Charity
Most evermore endure."

Reverend S. J. Horton, D.D., was twice married. He was first joined in wedlock September 14th, 1846, to Annie E., daughter of Paschal Allen, of Warren, Rhode Island, who died September 13th, 1850, leaving two sons: Paschal, born February 2d, 1848, educated at Cheshire and Brown University, now resides at Saugus, Mass.; and Nelson Leprelitte, born August 1st, 1850, living in Boston. For his second wife Doctor Horton married April 20th, 1852, Sarah S., daughter of James S. Wickham, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had two children: a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born May 30th, 1859, who died June 7th, 1863, a most beautiful and lovable child; and a son, William Wickham, M. D., born November 8th, 1854. He was educated at Cheshire and the New York Medical University. Having inherited the Miller talent for surgery, he has become a very successful practitioner. He is now located at Bristol, Conn.

In his relations to the community, where for a score and a half of years Reverend Doctor Horton has resided, he has shown himself a public-spirited citizen, and has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of this town. He has actively promoted the improvement of Cheshire, aiding its material development by building up his own property, and encouraged the location and operation of manufacturing industries, to afford occupation for his fellow townsmen. He is esteemed a just man and a kind neighbor, and the popular regard shown for him by the hundreds of students he has instructed, and who have gone abroad, is also felt by those who come in contact with him at his home.

Henry Hotchkiss, born in Prospect, Conn., September 24th, 1812, is a son of Dyer Hotchkiss, also born in Prospect. Dyer moved to Naugatuck when Henry was one and one-half years old. The latter stayed with his father until he was 23 years old, when he married Rosett Beecher, of Naugatuck, and moved to Sharon, Conn. He was





Daniel Hummiston



David Brewster

engaged in hauling ore and iron there seven years. Through the rascality of his employer he lost all his earnings, and left there \$800 in debt. He removed to Waterbury, and engaged in teaming between that place and New Haven for eight years, and during that time paid his debts, and was able to move to Cheshire in 1853, and buy a farm there. In 1864 he moved to the farm on which he now resides, and contracted with the Stamford Manufacturing Company to draw the baryta from the mines to the railroad. He was thus engaged until 1873. During the first two years he drew 1,000 tons a month, for which he received from 75 to 95 cents a ton. He carted coal back from the railroad to the mines, receiving the same price per ton. He has had seven children. One son died in the army.

DANIEL HUMISTON was born in Cheshire September 23d, 1788. He was a son of Jesse and Lois (Doolittle) Humiston, who were descendants of early settlers in Wallingford, and had two sisters and two brothers: Lois, who died aged 20 years; Alma, who married Samuel Hall; Jesse A. and John, all of whom deceased in Cheshire, where the family became well known.

At the age of three years young Daniel received a physical injury which it was thought would unfit him for the active work of farm life, when it was determined to prepare him for a profession. He now pursued a thorough course in the Episcopal Academy of his native town, from which he graduated at the age of 17, his scholarship being highly commended by his teachers and classmates. His ailment having, meantime, much improved, he resolved to engage in farming, to which occupation he was always partial. He industriously pursued that vocation as his lifework, and was rewarded with a fair measure of success. When 28 years of age, June 16th, 1816, he married Juliana, a daughter of Jared and Achsah (Doolittle) Ives, also of Cheshire, and located on a farm of his own, in the southwestern part of the town, three miles from his father's homestead. Here, after a long but quiet life of usefulness, he died October 22d, 1865. His wife preceded him in death, December 23d, 1833. They had a family of three children: Chauncey I., who resided on the home farm until his death, November 11th, 1884; John D., who was a business man in New York city, where he died January 19th, 1867; and Julia A., the only daughter and surviving member of the family, who is now the owner of the homestead.

Daniel Humiston was a modest, unobtrusive man, with no inclination for public life, but his townsmen, appreciating his good qualities, called him to serve in various offices, and in 1840 elected him as one of their representatives in the state legislature. In politics he was a whig, and later a republican. Mr. Humiston was reared a churchman, and until his death was a leading member of St. Peter's parish of Cheshire. He served on the board of vestrymen and for many years was the parish clerk. In the welfare of the church he was

warmly interested, and conformed his life to its precepts. In all his dealings he had the esteem of his fellow men, who loved and honored him for his force of character. The example of life richly deserves imitation, for the world is always made better by having in it such men as was Daniel Humiston.

George R. Ives, born in Cheshire in 1841, is a son of Charles Ives, whose children were: George R., Charles E., Mary C. and Lucy M. George R., the eldest, was brought up on the farm, and for a number of years worked at farming with his father. When 26 years old he commenced the business of market gardening, which he followed until 1884, when he gave it up on account of ill health and moved to the village of Cheshire. He was married in 1867, to Grace A. Hart, of Wallingford, Conn. They have one adopted son, Herbert D., born in 1874. Mr. Ives has served one term in the legislature, and has been selectman six years.

TITUS B. IVES, of Cheshire, is a descendant in line of John Ives, one of the first planters of Wallingford. One of his sons, Joseph, born in 1672, located in the southwestern part of the old Wallingford "West Farms," now Cheshire, in 1694, and was one of the very first settlers of this town. He was a deacon of the first church organized here, and in his day one of the leading and most useful men. His son, Joseph, was the father of sons named Stephen and Titus (the third generation in Cheshire). The latter was born in 1747 and died while a soldier in the revolution, at Harlem, in 1777. He left three sons: Joseph, Chauncey and Titus, who was the grandfather of Titus B. Ives.

In 1796 Titus Ives married a daughter of the above Stephen Ives, and of their family of ten children six grew to mature years: Benajah, Joel, Stephen, Luther, Augustus and a daughter, who married Samuel H. Hickox. The oldest son, Benajah, born February 26th, 1798, became one of the most useful men of the town in the present century, and was very influential.

Benajah Ives was married to Mary A., daughter of Samuel Ufford Beach, of Cheshire, and lived in the Ives homestead, built in 1796, which was burned to the ground January 11th, 1891. For many years he carried on farming and the manufacture of oyster kegs, being successful in both occupations. He died much lamented July 29th, 1868; his widow, Mary A., deceased September 3d, 1879, at the ripe age of 80 years. Three of their children lived beyond the years of youth: Titus B., Frederick A., who died July 14th, 1858, aged 20 years; and Caroline, who married William Allen.

Benajah Ives was a man of good spirits and many excellent parts. He was enterprising, active and possessed a fine judgment of affairs. These traits commended him to his townsmen, who called him to fill many offices of honor and trust. In addition to his services in many town offices, he was elected to the state legislature, as a representative

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Isaac Titus Ives, second daughter of the above Stephen Ives, and of their family of ten children, six grew to mature years: Benajah, John, Joseph, Luther, Augustus and a daughter, who married Samuel H. Ives. The eldest son, Benajah, born February 20th, 1786, he was one of the first settlers of the town in the present century, and was very influential.

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Engr. by F. G. Kneass, N.Y.

Titus B. Ives

from Cheshire, six terms, from 1828 to 1839, and was chosen state senator in 1840. By his associates in these bodies he was highly esteemed. The superior court also appointed him a number of times to serve on boards of arbitration, and his advice on other matters was much regarded. In the Congregational church and society he took an active interest and was one of the committee which selected the site for the present meeting house. He also served these bodies in various official capacities, and in every moral movement was on the side of truth and right.

The only surviving son of Benajah Ives, Titus B., was born February 26th, 1828, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, but since the early years of his manhood has been engaged in manufacturing in his native town. On the first of June, 1857, he married Ann Eliza, daughter of John and Mary (Thompson) Peck, and they reared one son and one daughter: Frederick A., born March 21st, 1860; and Mary C., born August 14th, 1863.

Mr. Ives was one of the original subscribers to the capital stock of the Cheshire Manufacturing Company and at its organization, in 1850, became one of the directors. He has since served in that capacity and since 1885 has also been the treasurer and superintendent. His son, Frederick A., is the secretary of the company, whose existence has been so long continued.

Mr. Ives being of honest, public-spirited lineage, has preserved in his nature the best characteristics of his ancestors. He became an active member of the Congregational church and has served the town when it would best advance its welfare. His disposition has made him averse to public life, but he has been urged to fill a number of offices of trust and was elected by a republican constituency to the state legislature in 1870, 1876 and 1878.

George Keeler, born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1831, is the third son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Smith) Keeler. At the age of 15 years he began to learn the tinner's trade and finished at the age of 20. He first worked at Brewster Station, N. Y., a short time, then went to Waterbury, where he remained about five years, working at his trade. In 1858 he came to Cheshire, where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the war of the rebellion, and served two and one-half years in the 20th Connecticut Volunteers. In 1886 he added undertaking to his business and formed a partnership with his son, George W., under the firm style of George Keeler & Son. Mr. Keeler was married March 30th, 1858, to Sarah E. Ells, of Ansonia, Conn. They have three children: George W., Edwin J. and Mary L. Mr. and Mrs. Keeler are members of the Congregational church of Cheshire.

JAMES LANYON was born in the parish of Ludgvan, County of Cornwall, in England, May 6th, 1817. He was a son of William and Mary Lanyon, who died in that parish, aged, respectively, 81 and 80

years. They were members of the Lanyon family which, in Ludgvan, traces its lineage to a period as remote as the fifteenth century. Although poor, they were honored and respected members of that community. Force of circumstances caused the parents to limit the advantages of an education for their son, James, to a few years schooling in his early youth. Like most Cornish boys, his labors were soon needed for the family support, and he early began to earn his own livelihood. At the age of 16 he began work in the tin mines of his native place, and in the seven years he continued that service he became a practical and skillful miner, and the knowledge he there obtained contributed to his future success.

In 1840, when he was 23 years old, he came to America under contract with a London company to work the Bristol, Conn., copper mines. After remaining in that employ two years he went to Eastern Pennsylvania, where he was engaged six months in iron mining. At the solicitation of the owners of the Baryta mines in Cheshire—the Mineral & Manufacturing Company, composed of N. H. Gaston, James E. P. Dean and others—he now came to this town to superintend their interests. He successfully managed the operations 16 years, when the company sold its business to the Stamford Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Conn. That corporation retained Mr. Lanyon as its sole manager in the town, and he superintended the largely increased operations until the suspension of work in 1878. In this period he was a very busy man, the entire management of the many mines resting upon him, and having in charge, after 1861, from 200 to 500 men employed by the company. In those years these operations were by far the most important industry in the town, and greatly increased its population.*

After 1878 Mr. Lanyon retired from the active duties of a business life, but remained a citizen of Cheshire until his death, January 22d, 1885, leaving surviving a widow and one son. He was married in 1844 to Lucretia A., daughter of Billious and Eveline Brooks, of Cheshire, and of three children born to them two died in infancy. Their son, Wesley A., born February 5th, 1848, married Harriet E. Allen, of Cheshire, in 1878. Their union has been blessed with one child, Edith L., born September 16th, 1880.

Soon after coming to Cheshire James Lanyon connected himself with the Methodist church and remained an earnest, consistent member of that body until his death. In politics he was allied to the Republican party, which frequently, against his inclinations, called upon him to serve in public capacity. He was a selectman and held other town offices. In 1876 he was one of the members from Cheshire in the Connecticut house of representatives.

Mr. Lanyon was a plain, modest, unassuming man, whose honesty in all his affairs was unquestioned, and was thoroughly devoted to the

* See account of mines in foregoing sketch of Cheshire.

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Engraved by H. K. Brown

James Lanyon

interests of his employers. He had, moreover, the rare faculty of successfully managing large numbers of unorganized men, so as to hold their good will, and was by them, as well as by his townsmen, greatly esteemed.

Herbert J. Moss, born in Cheshire in 1856, is a son of Julius, and grandson of Joel, all natives of Cheshire. The family have been connected with the Episcopal church in Cheshire since 1760. Herbert J. was brought up a farmer and followed that business until he was 27 years old. He then engaged in the ice trade, and in 1884 he added the coal trade. His office is at the depot, West Cheshire. He handles about 1,000 tons of coal annually and 700 tons of ice. In 1879 he was married to Minnie A., daughter of Merwin Hemingway, of North Haven. They have three children: Walter H., Mildred H. and Beatrice G.

Levi Munson, born in Cheshire in 1814, is the eldest son of Levi Munson. He was educated at the common schools of Cheshire, and learned the wagon-maker's trade. He was clerk in the store of William Horton about one year, after which he bought out the store and hotel where the Wallace House now stands. The Wallace House, now owned by Mr. Munson, was built by his son-in-law, F. L. Wallace. Mr. Munson has always been a successful business man, and has done much to build up the business of Cheshire. He has had five children, three of whom are now living: Tenna E., married to Frank L. Wallace; Irene D., married to J. C. Mathews, of New York; and Tilton D., who is married and has one son, Tilton L.

William H. Newell, born in 1823 in Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vt., came to Cheshire with his father at the age of three years, and with the exception of four years has resided there since. He has been twice married; first to Amanda P. Blakeslee, who died in less than a year. His second wife was Orpha A. Buckmaster, of Shrewsbury, Vt. They were married in 1852 and have two daughters, Orpha and Mary. Mr. Newell has been engaged in blacksmithing most of his life. He was station agent two years. He has been justice of the peace and constable in the town of Cheshire. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newell are members of the Congregational church of Cheshire, and he has been a member nearly 50 years.

Joseph H. Rogers, born in Lyme, Conn., in 1804, is a son of James Rogers, who was a native of New London. Joseph was a self-educated man. He began teaching school in his native town when 17 years old, and five years later he removed to New Haven, where he was engaged in teaching a boarding school fifteen years. In 1849 he took a voyage around Cape Horn, which he remembers with much pleasure, as he visited several points of interest in South America and the gold mines in California. He went to Oregon in 1852 and remained there 20 years teaching. He was offered the highest position in two of the Oregon colleges, and a similar one in California. In

1879 he returned to Cheshire, where he built the house he now occupies. He married, in 1837, Julia Upson, of Cheshire. They have two children: Joseph A., of Washington, D. C.; and Julia C., who married Major G. W. Baird of the U. S. army.

Alonzo E. Smith, born in Cheshire in 1835, is a son of Orson and Lydia A. Smith. He was educated in the common schools and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire. He commenced learning the carpenter's trade when 17 years old, and has followed it since, with the exception of seven years, during which he was engaged in the manufacturing business in Yalesville and Middletown, Conn. He has held the office of assessor of taxes and first selectman, represented the town in the legislature of 1872, was elected judge of probate in 1883, and is still serving in that office. His district comprises the towns of Cheshire and Prospect. He enlisted as private in Co. A, 20th Regiment, in August, 1862, and participated in all the marches and engagements of that regiment. He served to the close of the war, and was mustered out as sergeant. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh with the army of the Potomac, and was transferred with his regiment to the army of the Cumberland, and was in the campaign of Chattanooga to Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea. He was twice married; first in 1859, to Cynthia Tolles, of Plymouth. She died in 1860. His second wife was Mary A. Simons, of Cheshire, whom he married in 1861. They have two sons and two daughters. His grandfather, Thomas Judd, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane. His great-grandfather, Stephen Judd, was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

Charles S. Spaulding, born in Norfolk, Conn., in 1837, is a son of Frederick A. Spaulding, a native of Massachusetts. Charles S. learned the trade of carpenter and builder when a young man, and worked at that business until October, 1861, when he enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in Company E, 11th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. His regiment was first assigned to Burnside's Coast Expedition. They were afterward detached and served some time in Peck's division, and were later transferred to the 18th Corps, and served in the department of Virginia. Mr. Spaulding was discharged June 1st, 1865, on account of a wound through the left side, received at the battle of Drury's Bluff. He took part in the battles of Newbern and Fredericksburg, and the siege of Suffolk; also in several skirmishes up the James river. After his discharge he was unable to work for four years, after which he again engaged in mechanical work in Thomaston. In December, 1885, he came to Cheshire, bought a farm, and has since resided here. He married Grace L. Merrill, of Thomaston, in 1875. They have three children: Jesse G., Anna M. and Ethel M.

Franklin Wallace, born in Prospect, Conn., in 1827, is a son of James and Urania Wallace. James was born in Massachusetts, married in Prospect and settled there. Franklin followed farming and team-

ing from Waterbury to Wallingford while he was in Prospect. James had nine children. The eldest, Robert, was a member of the firm of Wallace & Sons, manufacturers of silver ware in Wallingford. Franklin enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Company A, 20th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. After serving seven months he was discharged on account of disability. He moved to Cheshire in 1858. He married, in 1845, Fanny Hall, of Wallingford, and they have three children: Lucy H., married Edwin R. Lawton, of New Haven; Franklin L., married Tina, daughter of Levi Munson; and Kate U., married Walter Mix, of Cheshire.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWN OF PROSPECT.

Geographical and Descriptive.—Civil Organization.—Town Officers.—The Roads.—Town Poor.—Business Interests.—Educational and Religious Interests—Biographical Sketches.

THIS town was taken from Cheshire and Waterbury, and was incorporated in 1827. For a number of years previous to that time it was known as the parish of Columbia. The present name was given in consequence of the town's elevated position, the many points of highland affording a *prospect* view, excelled nowhere in the county. The general surface has a mountainous aspect, with an appearance of sterility. Huge boulders crop out on every hand, and although some of the lands have been tilled more than a hundred years, there are but a few fields which are free from stones. A limited area has productive soil, where some good crops are produced. Grazing and orchard products give occupation to many of the inhabitants of the town, whose population has steadily decreased. In 1880 there were 492 inhabitants, or only about one-half the number living in the town at the time of its organization; in 1890, 445.

Prospect is about five miles long, from north to south, and a little more than four miles wide. Its principal stream is the Ten Mile river, rising near the center and flowing east and north through Cheshire into the Quinnipiac. It drains the lands between the Prospect hills and Cheshire mountains, which form the eastern boundary. In the northeastern part of the town its course is precipitous, and a number of small water powers are afforded. West of the center hills Fulling Mill and Beacon Hill brooks receive the principal drainage, flowing thence into the Naugatuck river. Along these streams are the principal highways, which afford communication with the adjoining towns: Waterbury on the north, Cheshire on the east, and Naugatuck on the west. From the center it is five miles to the railway points in each of these towns. In 1888 the Meriden & Waterbury railroad was built through the northeastern part of Prospect, and a station having the name of the town, was there located. On the same road, near the Cheshire line, a pleasure resort for picnic purposes was also opened about the same time.

The early history of the town is intimately blended with that of Waterbury and Cheshire, to which the reader is referred. The

names of pioneer settlers appear in those towns and in the history of the churches.

The May, 1827, general assembly, acting on the petition of the society of Columbia, filed the preceding month, granted corporate privileges, and created the town with the same bounds as those which the society had at that time. Samuel Peck was the moderator at the first election, held at the Congregational meeting house, June 11th, 1827, when the following were chosen: Town clerk, Edward Chittenden; selectmen, Jared Burr, David Scott, Albert Hoppin; constables, Orrin Hotchkiss, Franklin D. Benham, Robert H. Bronson, Andrew Smith; grand jurors, Gideon M. Hotchkiss, Lauren Preston, Eldad Hotchkiss, Jr.; pound keepers, Joseph Payne, David Scott, Guy Perkins; town agents, Samuel Peck, Joseph I. Doolittle; treasurer, David Scott; sealer of weights, Isaac Bradley; sealer of measures, Ephraim Nettleton; fence viewers, Joseph Beecher, Lyman Hitchcock; assessors, Joseph I. Doolittle, Benjamin Bronson, Benjamin Platt; surveyors of highways, Stephen Bradley, Samuel Williams, Jr., Gideon M. Hotchkiss, Samuel Peck, Ransom R. Russell, Olcott H. Payne, Garrett Gillett, Joel Brooks. Jared Burr, Esq., was appointed agent to assist the selectmen in settling affairs with Waterbury and Cheshire.

Those elected to the office of town clerk since the organization of Prospect have been: 1828-30, Edward Chittenden; 1831, Franklin D. Benham; 1832-4, Ozra Collins; 1835-6, Aaron Austin; 1837-47, James Street; 1848-61, Samuel C. Bronson; 1862, Edwin R. Tyler; 1863-4, William M. Atwater; 1865, David Hawley; 1866-80, Richard Tyler; 1881, David B. Hotchkiss; 1882-9, David M. Plumb.

Among those who held the office of selectman have been: Joseph Payne, William Mix, Libbeus Sanford, Benjamin Platt, Isaac Bradley, George C. Platt, Joseph I. Doolittle, Benjamin Bronson, Lauren Preston, David R. Wilmot, Gideon M. Hotchkiss, Ransom Russell, Aaron Austin, D. M. Hotchkiss, John Gillett, H. D. Russell, A. S. Plumb, G. F. Tyler, D. R. Williams, G. D. Fenn, John R. Platt, Benjamin Doolittle, Merritt Clark, Smith S. Clark, George Payne, H. A. Nettleton, Harris Platt, William E. Morris, David B. Hotchkiss, James Bottomley.

Thomas Wilmot moderated at many of the early town meetings.

The construction and improvement of the roads have engaged the attention of the town more than any other matter. The appropriations for this object have, considering the means of the town, been very liberal, and those in care of the roads have generally been the leading citizens. The supervisors in 1890 were: Alfred Brooks, George D. Fenn, Lourie Richardson, Lewis Wooding, H. N. Clark, James Bottomley, Frank Allen, A. S. Plumb, Edgar Wallace, Levi Sanford, John Cook, Reuben Perkins.

The care of the poor has required serious consideration. In 1832 and later the town appointed overseers to look after those who had

neglected their affairs, and who were through want, intemperance and idleness in danger of becoming town charges. This means sometimes proved effectual, but occasionally those supervised in that manner represented the care forced on them, and refused to submit to the authority of the overseers. The outlay for the town poor in 1889 was \$225; and the expenditure for all purposes was about \$2,000. There was a funded indebtedness of \$1,492, and the rate of taxation was 9½ mills, on a grand list of \$162,652.

At present there is but little occupation aside from the pursuit of agriculture. But formerly there were a number of small industries in the town which quickened the life of Prospect. Most of these were located upon the brooks already named.

Among the more important ones were those on Ten Mile river (so-called), which is in Prospect nothing more than a smart brook. At the upper privilege on that stream William Mix had mills below a 24-foot fall, in which he also made Britannia ware. In that industry he was a pioneer, and was among the first in this country to bring to the aid of hand-work machinery which revolutionized old processes. He thus first employed a buffing wheel, operated by water power, to burnish the spoons and other ware he had cast. The novelty of the process—a wheel, so to speak, made of rags, putting on a better polish than hand rubbing—caused this little valley to become known as “Rag Hollow,” by which name it has been known more than sixty years. William Mix also made German silver spoons of superior finish, and later manufactured metal buttons. He operated until he was an aged man, and at one time employed more than a score of persons. In 1890 this power was but little used. The power next below was improved by Harris Smith and Sherman Blakeslee, in the fall of 1839, also for the manufacture of spoons, coffee and tea pots of Britannia metal. Smith soon withdrew, and Blakeslee alone manufactured, selling to David Hotchkiss and Robinson Williams. Later Bennet Jeralds and Eli Ives had that line of manufacture, from 1849 to 1854, and sold the business to Charles Parker, who transferred it to Yalesville. After that S. E. Jeralds manufactured a patent hoe ferrule, and associating E. R. Lawton with him, manufactured on an extensive scale various kinds of sewing machine needles. At one time that business gave employment to forty people. The last named firm was engaged in a small way, in 1890, in manufacturing patent knife handles for the Meriden Cutlery Company.

The power below this was used in the manufacture of matches by Wilcox, Tyler & Bronson, Ives & Bagley, and last by E. P. Dunham. The power is now but little used. Not far below the latter David R. Williams had a shop for the manufacture of suspender buckles and other notions, which he carried on several years. The property passed to Titus Mix, who had there small mills and shops.

Near the center of the town Harris Smith manufactured umbrella trimmings, employing a number of people, until the interest declined. A more successful enterprise in the village was the hoe shop of Eben Tuttle, whose business grew to such proportions that it was transferred to Naugatuck to take the benefit of water power at that place. At the center the hoes were hammered out by hand, and some of them were ground and polished by power at Straitsville. These goods had a great reputation, and their manufacture led to important results.

At and near the center match shops were owned and carried on by Richard Tyler, Samuel C. Bronson, Stephen H. Payne, John Bronson and others, all of which have long since been given up. Another abandoned industry is at Russell's pond, near the Naugatuck line, where H. D. Russell and others used the power to produce metal buttons, harness and carriage trimmings. With the decay and removal of these interests began the decline of the town, and there is now scarcely occupation for the ordinary mechanic pursuits.

Although the town had a much larger amount of general business than at present, its location has prevented it from having large stores, etc. Trade has been confined to small shops, and the public houses were never important. A post office bearing the name of the town is kept at the center, and has a daily mail from West Cheshire station. Among the postmasters have been: Samuel C. Bronson, Richard Tyler, David Hawley, Luther Morse, David B. Hotchkiss and Mrs. Stephen A. Talmadge. The town appropriates \$52 annually for the support of the office.

At the post office is kept the Oxford Circulating Library, which was established mainly through the efforts of Mrs. William H. Phipps. It has been open several years, has 220 volumes and is well patronized.

Provision for schools was early made and the Society of Columbia maintained several in the more thickly settled parts of the parish, which were continued by the town. In more recent years but three schools have been kept up, each having instruction for thirty weeks in the fall and spring of the year.

Several creditable select schools have been kept in the town, one being at the residence of Captain David M. Hotchkiss, another by Seabury Scott, at the old Castle tavern stand. Both were well patronized.

The early religious history of the town is obscure. About the time of the revolution a number of people living on the west side of Cheshire mountain complained of the distance they were required to travel to attend public worship in Cheshire. Others living more remote from the meeting house in Waterbury joined them later in a demand for a place of worship more convenient to their homes. The old societies failing to afford them relief, in 1778 a number separated themselves from the Cheshire congregation and built a house of worship of their own on Cheshire mountain. They secured as their minister

Reverend John Lewis, who was succeeded by Reverend Benjamin Beach; and a man named Chatterton preached later. The meeting house was rude and was never finished, because there was a lack of means and but few members. These were called *Separatists*, but preferred to be known as *Strict* Congregationalists. This movement led to the formation of the Columbia Society and under its direction a more central place for a new meeting house was selected. Land on Prospect hill was purchased of Abraham Hotchkiss—one acre for a meeting house and a smaller quantity for a graveyard. It was deeded March 26th, 1795, in the presence of Ira Smith and Enos Tyler. A clause in the deed stipulated that if the major part of those using the house should be Congregationalists or Calvinists, they should own the land. At this time, however, the majority were not Calvinists. On the 3d of March, 1795, the congregation had voted that the meeting house should be for the use of the Strict Congregationalists. It was long known as the Separatist meeting house, and ministers of other denominations sometimes occupied it. The plainness and simplicity of this building, which stood on the green, where is now the sign post, was somewhat changed in 1801, when it was put into better shape and a steeple with bell added. Pews were also placed in the body of the house, in which the people of the society were seated according to their rates, as determined by the grand list.

There appears to have been a steady drift toward regular Congregationalism, and on the 14th day of May, 1798, was organized the Congregational Church of Prospect, which body has perpetuated its existence to the present time. The sixteen constituent members were Ephraim Smith, Joseph Matthews, Abraham Hotchkiss, Ira Smith, Eben Hotchkiss, Asahel Hotchkiss, Thankful Smith, Lois Matthews, Hannah Hotchkiss, Phebe Hotchkiss, Esther Ford, Mehitabel Byington, Damaris Tuttle, Olly Byington, Hannah Doolittle and Jerusha Hotchkiss. The ministers in attendance on this occasion were the Reverends John Foote, of Cheshire; Abraham Fowler, of Salem (Nau-gatuck); Benjamin Beach and Oliver Hitchcock. The clerk chosen was Ira Smith.

Soon after this the old Separatist society was dissolved and many of the former members were added to the church. In 1799 the additions by letter were Frederick Hotchkiss, Tabitha Hotchkiss, Mrs. Ira Smith, Mrs. Bildad Porter, Nehemiah Smith, Benjamin Hotchkiss, Elizabeth Beecher, Esther Beecher, Myrinda Sanford, Deacon Gideon Hotchkiss, Molly Terrell and Elizabeth Tyler. The same year a number were added on profession of faith, among them being Lydia Beecher, Jonah Hotchkiss and his wife, Robert Hotchkiss, Mercy Hitchcock, Mary Tyler, Joel Hotchkiss, Wooster Tuttle and Freeloze Tuttle. In the course of the next few years there were added, among other members, John Hotchkiss, Ezra Hotchkiss, Jesse Wilmot and Jared Sanford.

The Reverend Benjamin Beach supplied the new church temporarily, but, June 5th, 1798, Reverend Oliver Hitchcock was given a call, which he accepted. He was installed September 19th, 1798, at a meeting called for this purpose at the house of Ira Smith, when Doctor Trumbull and other prominent ministers were present.

The church now entered upon its active work. In 1800 it adopted the Saybrook platform as part of its creed, to which it rigidly adhered. The private lives of the members were made to conform to a severe standard of morality and no frivolities of any kind were allowed. Mr. Hitchcock was the pastor of the church until January 12th, 1812, and it is said had to eke out his salary by laying up stone walls for some of the wealthier farmers, being very proficient at that work. It should be borne in mind that the parish was small and that not all those living in it contributed to the support of the minister. Many of the Separatists did not connect themselves with the church and declined to pay their rates, some preferring to worship with the Methodists and others claiming membership with the church at Cheshire. Hence they filed their certificates to show their intentions.

After the removal of Mr. Hitchcock to New York, the pulpit was supplied by Reverend David Bacon (father of Leonard Bacon) in 1813; Abraham Fowler, one year; Gideon Burt, in 1815; and John Marsh, in 1816. The latter became a noted temperance worker after 1823.

In May, 1817, Reverend Samuel Rich became the second settled pastor. In that year the old parsonage was repaired and a ministerial fund of \$2,000 raised. This has aided to support the Gospel, and a part of the fund is still available. Mr. Rich was a strong-headed but nevertheless a successful minister, and while he remained there were several revivals, which increased the membership. In 1821 about seventy persons were added to the church. He was dismissed in May, 1824, after an unpleasant controversy in regard to his salary, which, it appears, was not fully paid at the time his pastorate ceased. As a consequence, there was no regular minister for several years, but only occasional preaching.

On the 16th of May, 1827, Reverend John E. Bray was installed, and it is said that the singing and other services on that occasion were unusually impressive. He was dismissed in 1832.

Again the pulpit was supplied by Reverend Peter Sampson, and in 1833 by Reverend James D. Chapman. The latter was here but a short time, when he became a believer in the doctrines of the Perfectionist, John H. Noyes, the founder of the Oneida community. Some of his members followed him in this belief, and when the Consociation revoked his license to preach and closed the pulpit against him, they went with him to a school house in the neighborhood, where they loyally stood by him. This had the effect of greatly weakening the church. Mr. Chapman lived in the town some time, and renouncing his Perfection ideas, his license was restored to him, and he preached in Wolcott in 1839 and in later years.

After Mr. Chapman, the ministers in Prospect were as follows: 1834-6, Reverend Sylvester Selden; 1836-7, Zephaniah Swift; 1837-9, Ammi Linsley; 1840-3, Edward Bull.

In this period the church was so poor that the aid of the missionary society was necessary in order to maintain these supplies. During the ministry of Reverend Edward Bull, a period of growth began which assured the further existence of the church. In 1841 the town and the society united in a purpose to build a new meeting house, as the old one had become unfit for use. The town built the basement and the society, aided freely by Mr. Bull, who was a man of means, built the superstructure of the present edifice. A parsonage had been begun about the same time, which was completed during the ministry of Mr. Torrey. In 1870 the meeting house was thoroughly repaired and made more attractive; and again, in 1883, the basement was converted into a vestry room and a town hall, the repairs involving an outlay of \$1,000. The parsonage had been fully repaired in 1878. Both buildings nicely served their purposes in 1890.

In June, 1843, Reverend Reuben Torrey began a five years' pastorate as the fourth settled minister, leaving in 1848. Then the pulpit was supplied by the following: 1848-9, Reverend John L. Ambler; 1851-4, James Kilbourne; 1854-5, Asa M. Train; 1856-7, Joseph Payne; 1858-9, Asa M. Train, the second time.

In October, 1860, Reverend William W. Atwater was installed as the fifth settled pastor, and was dismissed January 31st, 1865. The following year Reverend Frederick Chapman began a ministry as acting pastor, which continued until 1871. Reverend Mr. Pyke succeeded him from 1871 to 1874. In May of the latter year Reverend F. Countryman* became the pastor and continued until his resignation, August 23d, 1877. The Reverend J. H. Beckwith preached a short time, and was followed, January 1st, 1878, by the present acting pastor, Reverend William H. Phipps, whose faithful service has been the means of preventing the dissolution of the church, when so many material interests in the town have gone to decay. In 1890 the church had 90 members, and there was a Sunday school of 100 members, which had deacon G. B. Hotchkiss as its superintendent.

The first deacon of the church was Gideon Hotchkiss, who served from 1799 until his death in 1807. He was born in Cheshire in 1716, and embraced religion in 1736. He soon after married and moved to Waterbury, living within the bounds of the Salem Society, from whose jurisdiction he was excepted. When the Columbia Society was formed he soon after became a member, and actively continued until his decease at the age of 91 years. His descendants were very numerous and useful. He had 105 grandchildren and 155 great-grandchildren in the fourth and fifth generations.

The second deacon, Ira Smith, was elected in 1807, but he was

* Sketch compiled from a discourse by Reverend Frank Countryman.

before that time active in the church and had been a leading Separatist. His home being central, many councils were there held. Another leader in church matters was Frederick Hotchkiss, who was elected a deacon in 1818. After several years he removed to New York city, where he was drowned. Another member of the Hotchkiss family—Gideon Mills—became interested in church affairs about 1832. He was especially a strong and progressive Sunday school worker. The other deacons elected were: 1826, Samuel Peck; 1834, Joseph Platt; 1842, James Street; 1857, Whitney B. Dudley; 1864, Benjamin B. Brown; 1865, Gilbert B. Hotchkiss. The latter two have continued, being the deacons in 1890.

One Congregational minister was raised up by the church, viz., Reverend Henry Alanson Russell.

It has been stated that Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal church, visited old Waterbury in 1796 and preached in the Columbia Separatist meeting house. On the dissolution of that society, about 1800, not all the Separatists joined the regular church, but some became Methodists. These were visited occasionally by itinerant ministers, who held meetings in private houses, some of which were occasions of unusual interest. Amos Hotchkiss, who had been an active Separatist, warmly espoused Methodism and threw open the doors of his house, and some of the first meetings were held there. Later meetings were held at the house of Thomas Benham, one half mile north of the village green. Hotchkiss died in 1820, but three of his sons—Woodward, Avera and Amos H.—became Methodists. The former married Polly Castle, a pious and zealous Methodist, who died in 1870, aged 100 years. He died in 1861, aged 86 years. Amos H. presented a lot on the south side of the square for a meeting house site. Daniel Hitchcock, a very devout man, was another Methodist. He had a prayer meeting room in his house. Other Methodists were: Milly Sanford, whose son, Herschell, was a local preacher; Mrs. Eunice Rowe, Abel Austin and wife, Warren Wilson and wife, Dimon Hitchcock and wife, Elisha Preston, Lauren Preston, a class leader, who moved to Cheshire; Ichabod Hitchcock, another class leader; and Jesse Beecher, a local preacher, who joined the Adventists. Others of the Methodists also embraced that faith.

The first public Methodist place of worship was the old Separatist meeting house, which was removed to a new site, on the south of the square. At that place Methodist meetings were held until 1858, when they were discontinued, and the organization was disbanded on account of the fewness of the members. Some of those who continued their residence in the town attended the churches in Bethany and Cheshire, while others became Adventists or found a spiritual home in the Congregational church.

The Adventist chapel, at the Center, which is a small but not unattractive frame building, affords a place of worship for members of

that faith. It was built within the past six years. The meetings previous to that time were held in private houses, at "Rag Hollow" and other localities. Moses Chandler was one of the most active in the latter movement to give the denomination a permanent place in the town, and the meetings were for a time held at his house. Other members belong to the Tuttle, Tyler, Hotchkiss and Beecher families. In 1890 there were about a score of members, and Seth Woodruff was the minister.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Byron L. Morse was born in Prospect in 1859, and was educated in the common schools of that town. His parents were Harry and Sarah (Gillett) Morse. The former died in 1879. Byron L. was elected to the legislature in 1889 from the town of Prospect, and served on the committee of forfeited rights. He is engaged in farming. His parents had seven children: Byron L., George, John, Hattie, Walter (an electrician in Waterbury), Mary and Alice. Byron L. belongs to the Mad River Grange, P. of H. His brother, George, was a member of the legislature in 1885.

David B. Hotchkiss, born in Prospect in 1853, is a son of David M. and Hannah (Doolittle) Hotchkiss. The latter was first married to Henry Bristol, and had one son, Henry Bristol, now of New Haven. David and Hannah had two children: David B. and Julia E., who married F. A. Sanford. David M. was twice married. By his first wife he had eight children: Emily B., married Benjamin B. Brown, of Prospect; Laura, married A. S. Plumb; Henry K. and Hervey D., twins; Frederick, died when 24 years old; Edwin H., lives in New York; Berkeley S., of Waterbury; and Richard N., of New Jersey. David B. married Nellie Hupman, of Windsor, N. Y., in 1878. They have four children: Luella, Mabel, Ruth and Treat. Mr. Hotchkiss has held several town offices, including selectman and justice of the peace. He is independent in politics. He is a member of the Mad River Grange, No. 71, P. of H. David M. was a son of Frederick, he a son of David, he a son of Gideon, all natives of Prospect. The Hotchkiss family was one of the pioneer families of the town. David M. was noted in his time for being a strong abolitionist. He was instrumental in forming the town and gave it the name of Prospect. He was first selectman during the war, and was twice sent to the legislature. He died in 1878.

Edwin T. Mix, born in Cheshire in 1843, is a son of Titus Mix, who came from Wallingford and settled in Prospect. He was engaged in making boxes for the Ives & Judd Match Company. His son, Edwin T., has a factory in Rag Hollow, where he manufactures wagons and does a general repair business. He has a fine water power and is doing a successful business.





